rugged and precipitous, attaining an

Mount McKinley, in latitude 64 and

THE YUKON MAILS.

The United States Government Ar-

Juneau.

service so as to provide mail service any-

where north of the Yukon is contem-

So far as the postal officials are ad-

vised, there is no warrant for any extension of the service in the region about

the Allankakat river, northward. The postoffice department has had agents in

the interior of Alaska reporting orders as well as the condition of the service and an inspector from the railway ser-

vice is now en route there to go over the whole field through this winter.

to the postal authorities, and there is

nothing to point to a large migration to that region, although if as many as perhaps 500 people settle together in that section it is tikely that after location is positively shown arrangements to ship

the mail there would be made. Otherwise any one who may be up there will

have to get their mails from the near-

est point on the Yukon, along which the

regular carrier travels, the point most

probable being either Rampant or Tan-

The points at which the mails will be

left on the Yukon route are Eagle, at

the mouth of Mission creek; Star, at the mouth of Forty-Mile creek; Circle; Yu-

kon, at the mouth of Porcupine river; Rampart, formerly called Minook, Tan-

outh of the Alvik, and St. Michaels.

From Juneau to Tanana the mail ser-

vice now in operation for the winter season is semi-mentaly. From Tanana

to St. Michaels it is monthly.

The Allankakat is practically unknown

plans for the postal service in the

to St. Michael.

ana.

Washington, Nov. 13.-The winter

ranges a Winter Service From

altitude generally of 7,000 to 8,000

The Longest Season of Navigation in the History of the Yukon Closes With the Trip of the Steamer Ora.

The Real Mining Season in the Klondike District Commences Now That the River is Frozen.

New Placer Finds on the Stikine - A Big Strike on the Dalton Trail-Navigation to South Eastern Alaska Closed.

Unlooked for, unseen, and unexpected, for what Yukoner has ever seen such a of the district, long, open season, the river steamer Ura has made another trip up the river. Before starting from Dawson her prow was sheathed in iron to protect her from the drifting ice, for it was expected that she of any of them reaching Dawson. It would have to fight her way up through the ice-floes. On this occasion the expected happened, and for five days of two-week trip she ing through the fast solidifying waters. She reached Bennett on Novem-ber 2nd, transferred her passengers to the Olive May, and then sped to her winter quarters, and the season of Yukon navigation, which was the longest and most favorable in the history of the big river, was at an end. It was a season remarkable in many ways. The river contained more water than ever before, and, again, it was the first year that river steamers had been in service on the upper river. There were about a dozen vessels in this service, and all There were about have made vast sums of money for their The biggest and best equipped owners. of the fleet were the steamers of the Klondike and Lake Bennett Navigation Company and the Canadian Develop-ment Company. The other vessels were small, the most notable among them being the Willie Irving, one of the strangest pieces of marine architecture seen since the ark floated on the sea of the greatest tide. She was a little thing, seventy-five feet long, that carried by heroic crowding as many as 100 passenthe way of Yukon navigation, though, much better may be looked for next sea-Doubtless one hundred steamers then be running to Dawson. Those which ply in the upper river will carry the greater portion of the travel, if not but the most of the freight will go | districts.

St. Michaels. When the miners who came out from Dawson on the Ora, and who brought the news of the conflagration at Dawson, the particulars of which were given in these columns yesterday, left the Klondike capital, a metamorphosis was taking place. With the coming of frost they say the town is taking on a different aspect. Nearly everybody has somethic aspect. Nearly everybody has somethic aspect. thing to do. The period of indecision about six miles below Glenora. Glacier has passed. In the language of the creek, which rises in a glacier fed lake, has passed. In the language of the Klondiker, you have to either "rustle or get out," and either choice implies flowing through many caryons. It is prompt action. The real mining season is about to open, and for the first time nearly all the mines will be worked. All summer the stampeding has continued. Sometimes it is a little creek or "pup"; it may be remote or it may be within sight of town; sometimes it is benches—more often the latter, in fact, for all at between the canyons, rising one above have become all the rage. The bench claim is the only "poor man's it may be, go to taking out gold the same day. Whether the bench idea had its birth at Skookum or on Eldorado or ceded that rich gravel will be found on French Hill I am unable to say, but when bed rock is reached. Forty-two they found the gold first adjoining the miners are at work there, and they are creek, then higher and higher. And there was, after a fashion, a definite Although this creek is expected to give continuation of it. There was a lead, good returns, the discoverer says Looking back at the end of the summer's work, it seems that they were very is good wages in it though, and there slow finding the lead and as slow to be-

High up above the creeks is an old of un hannel. This applies to all the streams land. that radiate from the drones-Eldorado, Bonanza, Bear and Hunker on the one side; Quartz, Sulphur and Dominion on the other. The old channel was the first concentration of gold. Whence it camp, and many dog teams are already came when it was collected there no one at work hauling in freight and supplies. But wherever the old water level shows there they find it. On Bonanza is the best illustration of the system. From Victoria gulch to the very mouth of Bonanza, a full twenty miles, mouth of Bonanza, a full twenty miles, wherever there is a high level place they are mining gold, and herein has existed the greatest progress and development of the camp for the summer. The number of such claims that have been filed on runs into thousands. For they exhibited nearly \$500 worth of gold, which they say came from claims that have been filed on runs into thousands. been filed on runs into thousands. For mile after mile they are staked off like a double line of town lots that might been located, including several on Mcorm to the meanderings of a river.

manner of working varies with Mix is the discoverer. He states they conform to the meanderings of a river. nearly every claim. Sometimes it is a tunnel run in just under the crest of the hill. There are more of that kind of prospects then any other it was the thinks the area with the hill. of prospects than any other—it may be twenty or thirty of such holes in a row almost on the same level. Not all of these holes pay. The owner may ruethese holes pay. The owner may rue say they would not take \$200,000 for fully and truthfully tell you that "the gold has all slid off into the creek," but he is more likely to demonstrate to a tary of the Klahena river, which emperating that he is just on the point of ties into the Chilkat river. The dust is certainty that he is just on the point a striking it, having what he terms a striking it, having what he terms a \$18 and \$19 per ounce.

"dead immortal cinch,"

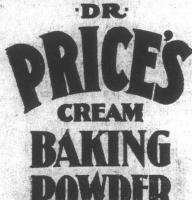
Another arrival from Porcupine creek Another arrival from Porcupine creek

lieve in it after they had found it.

part very small claims, but owing to the ever-changing laws and the variability \$1,800 worth of gold from that creek of official decisions they are all sizes. Many of those staked last fall and win-ter are only 100 feet square, and they are right alongside of claims that are twenty, thirty or forty times as large; for some, even in the best locations, contain ten or twelve acres each, It is not likely that the district will at-

tain its greatest productiveness short of now, but they will be well pop four or five years. It is true that some of the best mines of those first opened up have a good share of the values worked out. None are exhausted, and none

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.



A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

of this grade but will well pay for re-working. Placing, say, thirty of the best class of mines in a grade by themselves, they have been worked at a cost of hundreds of miles, forming the divide between the Sushitna and Kuskokwim rivers. The mountains are extremely possibly \$20 for every cubic yard of pay dirt handled. If a drift will not pay some of the peaks being much higher. Their tourse is from latitude 60 north and longitude 155 to the vicinity of at this rate it is abandoned and another It may be that 100 or 200 opened up. It may be that 100 or 200 500-foot claims will be developed in the whole district that would stand this exlongitude 12. pense. It is on this class that miners strive to get leases, giving 50 and sometimes as much as 75 per cent, to the owner. Of the mines that fall a little short of this grade there are thousands, and these are the kind that in time will be the best paying. They will be grouped. Two or three or a half-dozen claims, or it may be miles of such ground will It is on this class that miners or it may be miles of such ground, will worked under one management. The older the camp the larger and surer are the methods employed. The elements, with proper engineering, will do most of the mining. The general plan contem-plated now is that of bed-rock drains and ground sluicing, but of course folhad a winter mail service (which is now already begun) and the department conlowing a little later with some hydraulic work and dredging. Some one or more gratulates itself on having these facili-ties, getting mails as they do twice a month to the main points in Alaska in-stead of having no service at all in win-ter as heretofore. No extension of the

of these processes is feasible in any part Early in the spring it was reported. that many dredging outfits were on their way to the Yukon by way of St. Mi-chaels. Whatever became of them does was said that some went up the Koyaof ambitious schemes for opening up she was plough-fast solidifying and more than nine-tenths of them and more than nine-tenths of them have proved failures. The only notable new field of the year is the Atlin lake new field of the year is the Atlin lake country. Up to this time nothing but disaster is reported from Copper river, Koyakuk, Koway, Kotzebue sound and Golfin bay. Upper Tanana promises well for quartz mining, but no placer gold worth mentioning has been found. Stewart river, where thousands went in the early summer, is altogether disap-pointing. The old districts of Forty pointing. The old districts of Forty Mile, American creek and others in the same range have been greatly increased in size and will produce a good deal of

gold the coming year.

To wander back from the mines to the metropolis. The magic city has in two years sprung up from a siwash and a canoe, to say nothing of a but and a long, dark line of timber fringing the river, to two miles of town and a string of cabins which runs for nearly twenty-five miles. The business of the place is reckoned in millions—and it is still growing.

There are now a large number of gers. She made eleven trips last season and made \$100,000 for her owners. In districts, men who have come out when the first wintry blasts told them that winter was at hand to spend the cold season on the outside. The new comers bring news of new finds in the various districts. They tell of strikes on the Daiton trail, on the Stikine and in other

is found. At discovery 50 cents to the

claim is made that it is a bonanza. There

is room along the stream for many more miners, for there are over twenty miles

of unprospected but seemingly good land. Every claim that has been pros-

pected up to the present has shown it-self worthy of being developed.

Glenora, according to late arrivals

is now a typical mining and forwarding

at work hauling in freight and supplies. A large number of the people of the

city will go trapping this winter.

Another big strike reported by the miners is on the Dalton trail. The find

sent to Juneau. Talking of the find, Needham says two men whom he knows personally took out \$900 in five days, and did not half work their dirt; while the gravel on the shallow bedrock yields

from 25 cents to \$1.50 to the pan. It is too late in the season to determine the exact worth of these new diggings

and thoroughly prospected with the com-

Among the miners here are a throng

from Cook's Inlet and Copper river points. Some have gold, but these are

few, very few, the majority having nothing but a worn out system and a hard luck story. Cook's Inlet, Copper river ports, Kodiak Island and Unalaska are now out of the world, so to speak, until next spring. The steamers have all been withdrawn for the winter.

The Wolcott and Dora, which were the last vessels to leave those ports, reached

Seattle yesterday on their way to San Francisco, thus completing the cutting-off process which began when the Ex-

celsior and Rival sailed southward. Cook's Inlet will soon fill up with ice,

Cook's Inlet will soon fill up with Ice, effectually cutting off communication even if one wanted to go there. The other points could be reached if necessary, but the journey would be arduous and expensive. No steamers will go there until next spring.

The United States geological survey party, headed by J. E. Spurr, returned on the Dora from Cook's Inlet, and reported the discovery of new mountains.

ported the discovery of new mountains. The party claims to have mapped out

an entire new range, which they called

This range is several hundred miles long, extending from near the western end of Labo Clark, parallel with the Sushitna river, toward the Tanana river,

ing of spring.

The department announces positively no extensions of service in Alaska will One of the just returned miners is Mr. McDuffee, of Portland, a member of the Bristol-Eugene contingent. He tells be made during the winter and no service whatever so far is contemplated at either Fort Hamlin or Arctic City, anquiry as to which has been made, though of two good placer finds on the Stikine. One is on a creek feeding the Big sufficient settlement may call for such Bend river fifty miles above Glenora. Fifteen pans taken out there averaged action later on. . A CURE FOR ASTHMA. Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cur-ed. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having fested its wonderful curative powers in thousaids of cases (with a record of 90 per cent. permanently cured), and desiring to re-lieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and posits are found. There are benches between the canyons, rising one above the other, and it is there that the gold nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail.

ress with stamp, naming this pa-W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers Block, Rochester N. Y. J. W. IVEY ARRESTED.

tage City at Juneau on her last up-bound trip, Collector of Customs J. W. Ivey, of the district of Alaska, who was a passenger from the Sound by her, was arrested by Deputy Marshal W. S. a very valuable purpose. Staley upon a warrant charging him It was during this decade that of Juneau. Ivey was bound over to appear before the United States district court, E. Valentine and J. O. Decker be-coming his bondsmen. The collector on being released on the bonds continued his journey to Skagway and Sitka, and his journey to Skagway and Sitka, and shores, with trade expanding and in-will return a few days hence to face creasing by leaps and bounds, with pos-

his accusers. This action was long promised by the new necessities were forced residence of Mr. Ivey on Lynn canal last summer, he carried on a crusade against the whiskey ring which was said to be taking in large quantities of liquor. It was his statements that caused the Juneauites to take the proceedings against him which

speaking of the arrest and the charges made by the collector, the Skagway Alaskan says: "If his charges are true the people of Alaska should know it; and if there is a whiskey smugoling with the collector of the start aright, and from the evils of this period we are now suffering. and if there is a whiskey smuggling ring at Juneau, the members of the ring should be made to suffer. It does seem strange, however, that Mr. Ivey should have made his accusations through the newspapers of Seattle, instead of bringing the alleged lawbreakers before a court of justice. It is somewhat irregular, to say the least, for a collector of customs to amass evidence against smugglers and then tell the world about it through the newspapers and there let the matter end."

A CRY FOR HELP Heard and Answered by

Dr. CHASE

Who gave to suffering men and women his celebrated Ointment, the only positive cure for Piles, Eczema and all Skin Diseases.

humanity.

It took many years to perfect the preparation known as Dr. Chase's Olntment, It took many years to perfect the preparation known as Dr. Chase's Olintment, but in his daily practice the doctor saw just where he could improve on it, and to-day Dr. Chase's Olintment stands without a rival as an absolute cure for Piles, Eczema, and all Itching of the Skin. Scarcely a town, village or crossroads in the United States and Canada but has heard of some miraculous cure effected by Dr. Chase's Olintment. It has become a household necessity, being used for pimples, rash and all itching, burning skin diseases, and where all other remedies fail to cure Eczema, Salt Rheum and Piles, Dr. Chase's Olintment stands alone eminently successful.

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nently successful.

progress of the city at heart, and after

C. E. Renouf's Suggestions as to What Should Be Aimed at by the Citizens' Delegates.

A Review of Civic Affairs and of the Movement Which Makes for Progress and Reform.

kon region are completed and will consist of a twice a month service via Juneau, that is, the regular route through Dawson to Circle City to Weare, where the Tanana river joins To deal intelligently with the subject of "What the committee of 50 are arriving at," it will be necessary to consider the Yukon, and thence down the Yukon moment:-This is the first time the Yukon has

The condition of affairs that has made such a movement necessary.

2. The movement in its initial stages. 3. On what lines it is now working. 4. What it hopes to achieve. And to ask you in conclusion whether the movement is worthy of our support and our duty towards it.

To consider the condition of affairs that has made such a movement necessary we must briefly review our efforts, and they can be divided into three periods:-From the city incorporation to 1882. From 1882 to 1892, and

From 1892 to date. 'From its incorporation to 1882" little can be said except the efforts were crude, and that the possibilities of the Victoria difficulties with which we are now confronted, especially in the way of street improvements. The lack of system in manner of laying out and the many "culs de sac" in which many of

streets end is attributed to this period. The requirements were small and the traffic limited. The class of and the traffic limited. The class of work required to-day was never thought of. I hope you will not think that I am blaming the worthy councillors of that known in the great financial centres of the world. The rate of interest current for municipal securities was high, con-sequently borrowing was a very serious sequently borrowing was a very serious problem, in fact almost out of the question. At this we cannot grumble, for the "legacy of debt" incurred during ana, opposite the mouth of the Tanana river; Koyukuk, at the mouth of the river of the same name; Alvik, at the that period is not very great, and for which we ought to be thankful.

For many years during the period under review trade throughout the province was bad, and as Victoria was the commercial centre and centre of general activity for the province, the depression, no doubt, had its effect on the municipal administration of the day. Suffering, as they thought that "confederation" was a very bad bargain,

and blaming the stagnation to the un-accomplished pledges of the Dominion, it is only natural that the future did not present a very rosy appearance, and that the planning and the preparing of the foundation for a modern city did not interest or attract them very much. That they were conscientions no one will deny; and that they did not do better was not that they did not have the ability, but that the circumstances sur-

rounding them did not warrant any very extravagant ideas for the future. From 1882 to 1892 marks a great epoch in the history of British Columbia, and which had a marked effect on the growth of the city, its trade, and also its municipal administration. We know how some of its efforts ended in a "royal commission."

brought about from "purely disinterested motives." yet I am prepared to admit that a great deal of good came out of it. It did not fix dishonesty on any individual, but it did do this: it checked Upon the arrival of the steamer Cotage City at Juneau on her last upound trip, Collector of Customs J. W. Ivey, of the district of Alaska, who was the royal commission served

Staley upon a warrant charging him It was during this decade that the with criminal libel, based upon information sworn out by Attorney J. G. Heid augurated and completed. The attention tion of the whole world was drawn to this vast undertaking, and for the first time in our history we ceased to be a "terra incognita."
With a large influx of people to our

sibilities surrounding us, new conditions. Increasing values yielded larger revenues, and we then realized that we "must do something." Progressive boards were elected; money was cheap to what it had been, and easy to get. We borrowed freely, we spent freely; each successive board on its special fancy, without any regard for past efforts and future results. It was during this period that we wasted our oppor-tunities, that we should have laid our

we are now suffering.

From 1892 to date can be most properly described as a "period of reaction." We find as regards our general progress apathy, fault-finding, and a general feeling of disinterestedness. That it should follow the period last mentioned is perfectly certain, and its natural sequence. But six years of this should surely satisfy any man, even one of the most conservative disposition. It is to check this, to try and create better feeling, to stimulate an interest in our municipal affairs, to try and bring about unity of purpose and action that has brought into existence within

our midst a body of men known as "The committee of 50." If the "royal commission" of 1891-92 may be regarded as an educational factor, the "committee of 50" must be regarded as a body anxious to study discuss with a view to promote and improve our municipal administration. This movement is warranted by the apathy of the people. Aldermen are elected annually under a great flourish With a heart as tender as that of any child, Dr. Chase saw with extreme sorrow the actual torment which many people suffer from itching, burning Piles. The treatment usually prescribed was a surgical operation, and this the doctor thought to be cruel and expensive. Finding no other cure at hand the grand old doctor set himself to work to answer the cry for set himself to work to answer the cry for help which came up to him from suffering humanity.

of promises (which many of them know they cannot fulfil. The electors go to the polls, place a certain number of men in power. They are never vague idea of their power. This want of harmony, this lack of material support between the electors and the aldermen they elect, is what blocks the efforts of each and help which came up to him from suffering humanity. we can bring about a better condition of affiairs—"a better day."

Can the "committee of 50" do this?
Is the time ripe for such a movement? do not hesitate to answer in the

We now come to the second division of my subject: "The movement in its initial stages." To trace the source of any reform movement is often impossible—existing conditions demand it and it comes. To a general feeling of dis-satisfaction, the feeling that something must be done, must be conceded as prompting the movement. The press of the city were first to agitate it—not appreciated at first—but whatever success may attend this movement, to the press of this city we must ever be a grateful

Col. Hon. E. G. Prior then took the initiative step: consulted with a number of persons whom he thought had the

a few preliminary meetings the meeting at the City Hall was the result.

The willingness with which many have pledged themselves to the cause; the large attendance at the city hall; the manifest sincerity and appreciation of the audience, must be to those who brought about the first meeting abundant proof that the movement in its initial stages was all that could be desired. I do not think that I am assuming any of the prerogatives of the "com-mittee of 50," of which I am a member, when I discuss the lines on which the

committee is now working. But any results which I may anticipate as the outcome of their labors must be understood as my own views.

At the first meeting of the committee it divided itself again into sub-commitees as follows:

1. Charter and municipal legislation 2. Aldermen, their qualification, term office, duties, wards. 3. Improvements to streets and bridges 4. City debt, consolidation of debt and

reduction of city limits.

5. Railway connection and Indian re-. Revenue and taxation. Internal economy. 8. Water works and sewerage.
9. Special committee on mint. 10. Harbor 'improvements, the com

mittee of the whole. Each of these sub-committees has its own chairman and secretary.

A great deal of misapprehension seems to exist as to what may be expected of these various sub-committees. I think I can best explain when I say of to-day were never anticipated. No that each committee is a special com-well-defined system was ever adopted, which would have avoided many of the and it is asked after a careful enquiry to report its findings to the com-mittee of the whole, and make any lecommendations it may deem as being beneficial to the city on the subjects within the scope of its enquiry. Now these separate reports will be discussed by the committee of the whole, adopted, amended or rejected, and a report prepared and agreed upon to be submitted by them to a general meeting of the citizens, to be by them adopted or reperiod—little was expected of them, and I stated; and then this brings me to the I think we can give them credit of actions conscientiously. The city was not known in the great financial centres of that each sub-committee's report saddle was a sub-committee. dopted by the committee of the whole, and that in its turn the committee of the whole's report is adopted at a citizens' meeting, is the committee of 50's work completed? Oh, no; it has just begun. They have only laid the founda-tion of the work. Workmen must be found for the superstructure. Candidates must be found who will pledge themselves to carry out the details, if elected as aldermen. The banner of proelected as aldermen. The banner of pro-gress and continuity of effort must be flung to the breeze and willing workers thust be ranged within its folds. It has taken all this time, you will say, and only a platform the result. Well, gentlemen, let me tell you that the lack of a proper platform is the key to the failures of some of our efforts in the past.

and the adoption of a progressive one the hope of the future. Platform adopted, aldermen elected pledged to carry it out, does the work of the committee cease? No, why its usefulness has just begun to make itself

It is most urgent that during the whole year the committee should watch all municipal administration. Obstacles are sure to be met, aldermen might flag in their zeal. They must be kept in line, encouraged and urged on. The committee of 50 must be ready to do it and to keep up this work year in and year out, if they hope to accomplish permanent results. It may take five years to do it. Will the committee of 50 do Toyal commission."

Although at the time of its inception I was unwilling to believe that it was brought about from "purely disinterested" attend their labors are worthy of the effort. In fact they must eventually become a second chamber or consulta-tive body without a vote, a body between the aldermen and the electors. hope a recruiting ground for our munic pal administrators of the future. What better training ground?

I am not betraying the confidence of man of great experience in municipal offairs when I state that he has told me that had he had such a body of men to consult with municipal work would have been a pleasanter and easier task, I am sure you will not think I am drawing on any imagination or that my zeal and sympathy for the movement is carrying me away, when I assert that this movement is worthy of your hearty

support and that of every resident of Victoria. Apathy, and the attributing to those who try to bring forward any pro-gressive movement some selfish motive, or pecaniary interest, has been our stumbling block in the past. So far we cannot oppose this movement on any such pretext, and because you cannot find fault with the movement is not any reason why you should withhold your hearty support. You should give the movement your earnest support, because it deserves it; it is a step in the right direction; it will bring about unity of action; it will bring about a condition of action; that will make Victoria the affairs that will make Victoria the queen city, a pleasant and profitable place in which you reside; because without your support the committee will have an uphill task. I am sure that it is hardly necessary for me to ask whether this movement has your earnes

pport. I know it has. Your duty towards the committee 50 is simply this: Keep in touch with it. If any idea suggests itself to you, drop a line to the sub-committee who are enquiring into this very subject. Each citizen should have by him constantly a list of these various com-mittees, and if you notice or know of anything in our civic affairs that can be remedied or improved, notify the committee at once. Consider it your duty to assist the committee. I would ask the members of the Young Men's Liberal Club to see that their names are registered as voters; be prepared to fight and support men pledged to reform, progress and general prosperity. It is a duty you owe, and I am certain you will do it. It is the young men of the city that will benefit the most by this move ment, and I hope your activity in this direction will be commensurate with the material benefits which will accrue to you all. The committee of 50 have accomplished what they are now aiming at. On polished shaft and humbler slab we find recorded the deeds of the illustrious dead. I know of no nobler and more enduring monument to any man's efforts than the grateful memory of those who follow him; that his best efforts during his day and generation has always been to improve the place and country in which he lived.

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Co-Operative Knitting Co., Toronto,

Rectification of Crown Grant.

Whereas, on the 3rd day of February, 1898, a Crown grant was issued to one William Ross Dick, for Lot 4, being a subdivision of Section 42, Lake District, but the said grantee was therein erroneously described as William Ross: Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of Section 86 of the "Land Act," that it is the intention to cancel the defective Crown grant, and to issue a corrected one in its stead three months from the date hereof, unless good cause is shown to the contrary.

Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works. Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B.C., 3rd Nov., 1898.

Companies Act, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that Robert Hall, of the City of Victoria, B. C., has been appointed the Attorney for the "Arctic Express Company" in place of Francis M. Rattenbury.

Dated the 26th day of October 1808. Registrar of Joint Stock Companie

In the Matter of the "Tramway Company

Incorporation Act."

NOTICE is hereby given that we, the undersigned, desire to form a company under the name of the "Atlin & Surprise Lake Tramway Company, L'mited," for the purpose of building, equipping and operating a single or double track or aerial tramway, beginning at a point on Atlin Lake, in the l'istrict of Cassiar, in the Province of British Columbia, near where the waters of Pine Creek join those of Atlin Lake; thence along the valley of the said Pine Creek to the most convenient, point, near where the said Pine ent point, near where the said Pine Creek joins Surprise Lake in the said District of Cassiar; and also for the purpose of building, constructing, equipping and operating a telephone or telegraph line or lines in connection with the said tramway, and with new telephone to the said tramway. and with power to build, constant and operate branch lines.

T. H. WORSNOP.
FRED. J. WHITE.
LYMAN F. DUFF.

NOTICE. Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 190 acres of land in Cassiar District, commencing about midway on the Southern boundary of William Field's land; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement. point of commencement.
THOMAS TUGWELL

August 24th, 1898.

hereby given that two months after date I, George Johnson, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land situated at the south end of Surprise or Pine lake, Cassiar district, described as follows: Cassiar district, described as follows: Commencing at a post marked North West Corner, George Johnson, planted about (%) one quarter of a mile west of the outlet of Surprise or Pine lake; thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of beginning.

of beginning. Pine Lake, Cassiar District, Sept. 3, 1898.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Goast District.

Commencing at a post 20 chains south of D. D. Mann's northwest corner; thence north 40 chains; west 40 chains; south 40 chains; east 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres.

LEWIS LUKES.

Kitamaat Arm. August 20, 1898. Kitamaat Arm, August 20, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated in Cass'ar District, Province of British Columbia: Commencing at a post of the short of the sh British Columbia: Commencing at a posthe shore of Atiln Lake, marked "T. Worsnop," N.E. corner, about one and half miles northly of Atlintoo river; the westerly 20 chains; thence 80 chains son thence 20 chains easterly; thence follow the lake shore in a northly direction by to point of commencement; containing all one hundred and sixty acres (more less).

this the twenty-seventh day August, 1898.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands. viz.: Commencing at a staked marked Oliver Rolston's southeast corner, thence north three-fourths of a mile; thence west two miles; thence east two miles to point of commencement, and comprising about nine commencement, and comprising about a hundred and sixty (960) acres. This is situated on the banks of Pine Cre Atlin, Cass'ar Mining District, R.C.

OLIVER ROLSTON
Lake Bennett, B.C., Nov. 2nd, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands viz.; Commencing at a stake marked John Connelly, northwest corner, thene south three-fourths of a mile; thence cast two miles; thence north three-fourths of a mile; thence west two miles to point of commencement, and containing about nine hundred and sixty (960) acres. This land is situated on the bank of Pine Creek. At lin, Cassiar Mining District.

Lake Bennett, B.C., Nov. 2nd, 1898.

WANTED — A male teacher for North Vesuvius school. Address E. J. Ros-man, sec board of school trustees, North Salt Spring P. O.

\$1.50 PER

VOL. 17.

North Atlantic Fisheries the Two Subjects White of Most Imp

Asserted That Canada M tial Trade If an Agre city Is To Be

Washington, Nov. dian official to-day st view of the fishe follows: "The in mission will have a to settle in the Nort

question. The position government is not, I inderstood in the II treaty of 1818 providing that the United shall not have access coasts of the Canadi these coasts America entitled to land, save specifically named in for food, water, shelt object of the treaty give Canadians exclusi own coasts as a bas carrying on the fisher the Canadian interp the treaty was fram States has accepted pretation. "In 1854 the Unite the right to land on to erican fishermen

Canadian ports, to chase supplies, in bond their fish—that in bond either by Ca to steamers bound for so that they may ge quickly, and hurry instead of carrying it cester and going bac tails loss of time. purchased these pri abolishing the dutie It purchased them a fish in return unde treaty of 1871; so als ard-Chamberlain proj ed free fish in excha

"That project was United States sens vivendi which formed in existence to-day, erican fishing vesse have the benefit of pay an annual tonne minion treasury. To seen that the United accepted the Canadiarticle 1 of the tree true interpretation.
"This being the States is, I thirk, chang bending dian ports for Ame part and parcel of system in existence countries. The fact under the treaty of 1 countries. ermen have no right Canadian ports. right, the Canadian not hesitate for a mo fish to be sent in Nor is it a good tu the United States pe ermen to bond Cana can ports. That is fact, but then there

the other case, sp Canadian fishermen erican ports for that cial purposes.
"The present Cana
of which Sir Wilfrid
since entering office pressed the Canadia hard, Indeed, it has fishermen most all ferred to, whenever cumstances they h to be permitted course of action is however, by Canadian fish erican fisherman are on the banks. The sells his fish free o the United States. man, on the other duty on his fish g States, and when, asked, in the teeth of to give his rival thu stances all the earniences involved in leges obtainable in feels that he is that rival in compa jury. This, I supp It is only natural,

dians should expect past, in return fo these easements.
"The Canadian most anxious to have tled. It would infin ly adjustment, con Canadian ports bein free admission of C United States. If am not making a stating the bare tru native before it butreaty. The matter lar importance to the shing industry of now relatively of and every friend obetween the two con ly hope that a way may be found alo

Washington, Nov. erican commission to adjust the differ United States and Clengthy session upon which are regarded ance, namely, the eries and reciprocity. The fisheries questaken up for the fin quite definitely under the canadian and allows. made clear as favo larged rights to A Canadian waters of if in return Canad free of duty to An is expected that the wide range of discondinate adjustment

Concrening recipre ed that while som made in considerin which will be the yet the American likely to insist as reciprocity law that out the feature of