

VICTORIA TEXAN RESIDENT

Gives the Times Some Interesting Information

Regarding the Now Devastated City of Galveston and Habits and Customs of the Lone Star State.

Several former residents of Galveston, Texas, are living in Victoria and are deeply interested in the news from the city now in ruins. Many indeed are in doubt as to whether friends are numbered in the list of dead. Nor can their anxiety be wholly appeased, for as yet the exact number of those killed and missing cannot be ascertained. Telegraphic dispatches have also failed to state whether the jetties of the city have been carried away. To those having financial interests involved in the destruction of Galveston this is a matter of grave concern for on these great stone barriers depends the life and prosperity of the town.

"You can rebuild the houses and places of business," said a Texan to a Times representative yesterday, "but when it comes to rebuilding those jetties, which alone prevent yearly destruction to the city, that will never be done. It was not until after a long and hard struggle that the people of the city and state had prevailed upon the government to erect these stone walls, and once destroyed the government will never undertake the work of rebuilding them. They cost six and a half millions. It was some ten years ago when these great breakwaters were built. Previous to that big vessels had to load and discharge their cargoes away out at sea. Lighters would go out perhaps three miles from shore, according to the size of the vessel they met, and in this way the shipping was carried on. Now vessels are enabled to come right to the city wharves by means of these jetties, which helped to form the harbor between the island and mainland. If the jetties are destroyed I doubt if capital will ever be invested again in rebuilding the city. The altitude of the island is but eight feet above sea-level, and one can judge of its character pretty well when it is stated that nowhere could a well or cellar or excavation of any kind be dug without encountering salt water. The bridges spoken of in the dispatches are pile structures of no great value. One reaches the island by train over a long trestle, the trip from Houston, on the Buffalo Bayou river, to Galveston being about as unique a ride as is anywhere to be found. The track is elevated and the country is so flooded at times that a passenger finds himself continually in a quandary as to whether he is on land or sea. The Beach hotel, referred to in the dispatches, has long since been burnt down, but there were many other beautiful buildings on the island, notably the market house, with the city hall immediately over it. This building was one of the best on the continent. There were also a few very large factories in the city, the cotton bagging concern being an enormous affair. You must remember that Galveston was a very important place. Its shipping stood fifth or sixth in the United States. It was the exporting center for Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma, the latter being a new territory in the United States."

The speaker, who desired not to have his name mentioned, has lived at Tan Pan, Southern Texas, for 20 years, but has now decided to seek a change of climate, and having friends at Duncan, B. C., has come north in search of such. In Texas, he says, one change follows another in a remarkable manner, an extremely warm spell being followed by cool weather. The soil there, however, will grow anything, but while this is the case prices of everything were strikingly low when compared with those obtained in British Columbia, cattle being perhaps the one exception. And in this business also there were some peculiarities. It is seldom, he said, cattle raised in the country are there killed and eaten. The beef as a rule was shipped to Chicago and other northern cities, whose buyers in order to hold a corner on the market paid as much for yearlings as they would for two or three-year-olds. Thus the market always found it more profitable to sell when the beast was young, and when a local dealer could not think of handling it at the same money. Hogs dressed in Texas are worth in trade from 2 to 3 cents a pound, eggs from 3 to 5 cents a dozen, and butter from 7 1/2 to 12 cents a pound. Land is worth \$1 an acre, and even less when purchased in large quantities.—Victoria Times.

Water Front.

The waterfront was about as quiet this morning as could well be imagined. The barge New York, discharg-

ing coal at the N. A. T. & T. Co.'s bunker's, and the Bailey moving up to her berth from the A. E. Co.'s dock, preparatory to sailing, constituting the only signs of activity along the wharf line.

The only shipment of importance this week was made through an express company, and consisted of a half million in dust, which went out on one of the recently sailing up-river boats, consigned to the Selby Smelting & Land Co., of San Francisco.

The Yukoner, Sifton and Nora are at Whitehorse, and the Light and Eldorado passed Selkirk this morning on the up-river. The Columbian passed Selkirk, this morning on the down trip at 4:30, still in the lead of the Victorian, which passed there at 9 a. m. The Columbian has gained two and a half hours since the last reports.

Whiskies at wholesale at the Northern Annex. Rosenthal & Field, props



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Programme de MM. Noel et O'Brien

Le programme suivant a été adopté par MM. Auguste Noel et Thomas O'Brien pour les prochaines élections et a été approuvé par une assemblée de leurs amis; Ce programme est maintenant soumis à la considération et à l'approbation des électeurs.

REFORMES LOCALES

Le programme dans cette élection ci concerne naturellement les questions locales. MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis s'engagent à faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes.

UNE BONNE POLITIQUE

1. Nous sommes en faveur d'une large politique quant à l'ouverture, à l'établissement et à l'avancement de ce pays. Tous les efforts devraient être concertés de manière à mettre, dans le plus court délai la propriété publique entre les mains du mineur et du "prospecteur." Tous les travaux publics, à l'avenir, devraient être faits d'une manière permanente.

CHEMINS ET PONTS.

2. La construction des chemins devraient précéder le prospecteur. De bons chemins et ponts devraient être construits immédiatement là où le besoin s'en fait sentir. Les ponts et les chemins suivants entre autres, devraient être construits avec toute la célérité possible.

1. Chemin de Whitehorse à Dawson, passant par Selkirk, Black Hill, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. Chemin de Gold Run à Clear Creek, 30 miles.
3. Chemin de Dawson à Fortymile et branche à Sixtymile 52 miles.
4. Chemin le long du "Dominion" 20 miles.
5. Chemin le long du Hunker, 25 miles.
6. Chemin le long du Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. Chemin de Whitehorse aux mines de cuivre, 10 miles.
8. Tout chemin commence devra être complète d'une manière permanente.

PROTECTION DES MINEURS.

3. Les mineurs constituent la masse des travailleurs dans l'Yukon. Comme tous les autres ouvriers la loi devrait les protéger pour leurs gages. Tous les mineurs (de placer, de quartz ou de charbon) devraient être protégés de toute injure provenant de la négligence ou de l'absence de précautions suffisantes à leur égard. Une loi protégeant le mineur devraient être passée.

TAXES.

4. Un bon système pour prélever les taxes est nécessaire. Celui établi par le Conseil de l'Yukon, est impropre sous plusieurs rapports. Prélever des taxes sur la somme des affaires faites par un individu, est contraire, à tous les principes reconnus sur cette question. C'est illogique et injuste. Nous protestons vigoureusement contre toute tentative de mettre ce système en force avant l'entrée dans le conseil des représentants de peuple.

ECOLES.

5. Nous sommes arrivés à un nouveau ére dans le développement de ce pays. Tous nos efforts devraient tendre à encourager le mineur à s'établir ici avec sa famille. Pas un coin de Canada, quelque petit qu'il soit, qui n'ait ses écoles. Pour que ce cas—ci devienne permanent, il est nécessaire qu'une politique vigoureuse soit suivie, afin que la ou elles sont requises, suivant la loi, des écoles soient construites. Ces écoles devront être modernes, bien équipées et être munies de bons instituteurs.

UNE COUR D'APPEL.

6. Le système d'en appeler à une Cour d'Appel siégeant dans une province éloignée devrait être immédiatement change, à cause des frais énormes et des délais sans fin qui en résultent. Un autre juge devrait être ajouté à ceux que nous avons déjà afin de constituer une Cour d'Appel.

SUCCESSIONS.

7. La présente loi pour l'administration des successions des personnes qui meurent dans ce pays est mauvaise. Elle met trop de pouvoirs entre les mains de l'administrateur public. Les frais qu'elle fait encourir sont considérables et elle met en danger les biens des défunts.

POLITIQUE GENERALE.

8. Le Conseil de l'Yukon devrait consacrer son temps au développement des industries minières, or, cuivre, charbon et autres minières. Le développement rapide des très riches régions minières du haut de l'Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalingua et de la rivière de Saumon, rend nécessaire l'adoption de cette politique.

QUESTIONS FEDERALES.

Bien que les questions fédérales ne soient pas directement concernées dans cette élection, MM. Noel et O'Brien et leurs amis, s'engagent à faire tout en leur pouvoir pour faire prévaloir les réformes suivantes:

LOIS MINIERES.

1. Les lois minières devraient être faites par le conseil de l'Yukon et être basées sur l'expérience des mineurs résidant dans ce territoire, sujet à l'approbation du Gouverneur Général en Conseil.

LA ROYAUTE.

2. La royauté devrait être abolie. S'il est nécessaire de prélever des revenus, nous favoriserons une légère taxe d'exportation à laquelle le citoyen contribuera aussi bien que le mineur.

PROCES ENTRE MINEURS.

3. Afin d'éviter des délais et des frais dans les procès entre mineurs, les appels devraient être entendus par les juges de la Cour de l'Yukon et non par le ministre de l'Intérieur.

LICENCE DE MINEUR.

4. Seuls les propriétaires de mines et les "laymen" devraient être obligés de se munir d'une licence de mineur.

AFFIDAVITS DE REPRESENTATION.

5. Afin de sauver du temps et de l'argent au mineur, l'inspecteur des mines devrait être obligé de se rendre sur les "claims" afin d'y recevoir la preuve de représentation offerte par le mineur.

LE DECOUVREUR.

6. Pour encourager le "prospecteur" à découvrir de nouvelles régions minières, le découvreur devrait être exempté du paiement de toute charge et des obligations de la représentation vis-à-vis de la Couronne.

TRAFFIC DES LIQUEURS.

7. Le trafic des liqueurs devrait être réglé suivant les principes en force dans les autres parties du Canada.

ELECTION DE CONSEILLERS ET DE DEPUTES.

8. Un Conseil Electif pour l'Yukon et au moins deux représentants du Territoire dans le Parlement du Canada.

AUGUSTE NOEL.
THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.

Dawson, ce 22 Septembre, 1900.

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The O'Brien and Noel Platform.

THE following platform has been adopted by Mr. Thomas W. O'Brien and Mr. Auguste Noel for the approaching election of members for the Yukon council, and has been approved of by their supporters in meeting assembled. It is now submitted to the electors for their consideration and approval.

TERRITORIAL REFORMS.

The issues in an election of members of the territorial council naturally cover matters within the powers of the council. Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters favor and are pledged to the following reforms:

A PROPER POLICY.

Generally we favor a broad policy looking to the opening of the country, to settlement and advancement, and to an organized effort with the object of converting public property as rapidly as possible to the uses of the miner and prospector. All public improvements hereafter should be made with a view to permanency.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Roads should be opened up in advance of the prospector. Suitable roads and bridges should be constructed at once wherever the requirements of the country demand them. The following roads and bridges amongst others should be constructed with all possible speed.

1. A road from Whitehorse to Dawson passing by Selkirk, Black Hills, Eureka and Gold Run, 270 miles.
2. A road from Gold Run to Clear Creek, 30 miles.
3. A road from Dawson to Fortymile with a branch to Sixtymile, 52 miles.
4. Road running along Dominion Creek, 20 miles.
5. Road running along Hunker, 25 miles.
6. Road running along Last Chance, 6 miles.
7. A road from Whitehorse to the copper mines, 10 miles.
8. All other roads now made to be completed with a view of permanency.

PROTECTION OF THE MINER.

The miners are the great army of labor in the Yukon. Like all other laborers they should be protected by a proper lien law for their wages. The placer miner, like the quartz miner and the coal miner, should be protected in his work from injury arising from carelessness and the absence of proper safeguards. A miner's protective law should be passed.

TAXATION.

A proper system of taxation is necessary, but the system devised by the Yukon council is in many respects, unsuitable. Taxation on the turnover is against all the canons of taxation as well as illogical and irregular. We protest vigorously against any attempt to enforce the proposed system until it has been considered and passed upon by the elective representative on the council.

SCHOOLS.

We have reached a new era in the development of the territory. Every inducement should be given to the settlement of miners' families in our midst, no settlement in Canada, however small or insignificant, is without its schools. The permanency of the camp requires a vigorous policy looking to the construction of schools wherever needed, according to law. Modern schools, well equipped, with suitable teachers, are indispensable.

A COURT OF APPEAL.

The system of appealing to a court of appeal in a distant province with its attendant expense and delays should be changed at once. The addition of another judge to the territorial court is absolutely necessary and would furnish the needed court of appeal.

ESTATES AND DECEASED INTESTATES.

The present law for the administration of estates is unsatisfactory as it places too much power in the hands of the administrator, is expensive and fraught with danger to the estates of deceased persons.

GENERAL.

So far as possible the deliberations and executive actions of the Yukon council should be devoted to the development of the mining industries in gold, copper, coal and other minerals. The rapid opening up of valuable mining regions along the upper Yukon, Whitehorse, Pelly, Hootalingua and Salmon rivers makes this necessary and advisable.

FEDERAL MATTERS.

Although federal matters are not directly an issue in this election, Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Noel and their supporters are pledged to use their influence in effecting the following reforms:

MINING REGULATIONS.

1. The initiative in making mining regulations should lie with the Yukon council, and be based on the experience of residents of the territory, subject to approval by the governor general of Canada in council.

ROYALTY.

2. The royalty should be abolished, but if it is necessary for revenue purposes we would favor instead a small export tax which will fall on everybody in the territory as well as the miner.

MINING DISPUTES.

3. To avoid delay and expense, appeals in mining contests should be heard by the judges of the territorial court instead of in the city of Ottawa.

MINERS LICENSES.

4. Only mine owners and laymen should be required to hold free miners licenses.

PROVING REPRESENTATION.

5. To save the great expense and delay often experienced by the miner in proving up representation, the mining inspectors should be required to visit the mines and accept proof of representation on the spot.

THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERER.

6. To encourage the prospector to continue opening new territory, the original discoverer should be exempted from the payment of fees and representation duties.

THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

7. The regulation of the liquor trade on the same principles as in other parts Canada.

ELECTION TO COUNCIL AND REPRESENTATION.

8. An elective legislative council and at least two representatives of the territory in the parliament of Canada.

THOMAS W. O'BRIEN.
AUGUSTE NOEL.

Dawson, September 22d, 1900.