doubt it would go ahead more than any

a manner very flattering to British capi-

talists and that there were other dis-

tricts to be satisfactorily developed, he

gions of the world, both as regards

yield upon the capital employed and its output of gold. Within the last twenty-

four hours he happened to be with a

body of scientific men where mining was

being discussed, particularly Westralian

mining, and an assertion was made that

Hannan's district would cap every oth-

er in the world. He was not going to

quarrel with that statement, but thought

that the gentleman who made it could

not have known what were the possibili-

ties of British Columbia. As indicative

of those possibilities, he might say that

siderable-had proved that the lodes

were of such strength and so numerous

and so certain in their continuation in depth, that about half a dozen claims in

the vicinity of Rossland might be reckon-

ed upon in the near future to give some

thing like 3,000 to 5,000 ounces of gold

daily. He knew he assumed great re-

sponsibility in making that statement.

but was quite ready to stand by it. He

believed that so soon as capital and prop-

mines at Rossland that result would en-

be immense developments in the district

west of Rossland, and among all the

accounts that came to us through the

doubt thrown upon the riches of those

Railway Developments.

It was significant of what was expect-

ed from that country that the Canadian

Pacific railway, who were people who

most difficult pieces of railway over the

Rocky Mountains that had ever been

made. They were making a great loop

from the eastern side of the Rocky

Mountains over the Crow's Nest Pass,

through Rossland and the Boundary dis-

trict, up to a point where they would

join the railway already constructed by

them. This loop would take in a region

Canadian himself, who had been non-

committal with regard to mining in the

past, seemed now ready to pledge his

last garment in order to participate in

rapid rush in mining. Another considera-

tion was the activity of their friends, the

Americans, who had followed the riches

British press there was never a

the work hitherto-and it was very con-

FROM WEST COAST

teamer Tees Returns With Many Passengers-The Nanaimo on the Ways.

New Steamer for the Pacific Coast. S. S. Co.-Other Shipping News.

The steamer Tees arrived from the est coast this morning with a large imber of prospectors, mining men, orekeepers and others and a cargo ide up for the most part of fish. She and 3.000 cases of salmon from the layoquot cannery, and, besides some egs of salmon from Quatsino, a quanty of halibut from Cape Scott. She ings news from Quatsino that Provinial Police Officers McKenna and Muray are engaged in investigating the murer mystery there. So far they have on unsuccessful in locating the man tho is thought to have been the murderof Necay, the missing Indian, he in mpany with his Klootch having fled inthe woods. The officers are, how er, in the meantime gathering evide gainst him. At Clayoquot the miner re all busy and the development work ing done on many of the propertie being rapidly pushed forward. Among ne passengers who came down were arty of Danes from the colony at Cape cott, J. Coates, C. C. Hellenys, R. Hanen, G. Thaarup and E. P. Nelson, who me down to try to find a market here halibut. They brought a large quantr of dried halibut down with them. ther passengers were: Colonel Newton Gordon Smith, J. W. Jones, a ming man from Clayoquot, and General shton, W. L. Law, E. A. Fell, A. Deacon, H. King, Mrs. Luckovitch and . Anderson and wife. Mr. King, who s a prospector from Point Renfrew, rought down a number of samples from the Last Chance property for treatment at the Victoria Metallurgical Works.

The steamer City of Nanaimo arrived port this morning and at once wen the marine ways for repairs. As she an on the feef in False Narrows, bow n, a gaping hole about two feet in ameter is to be seen in her bow, and with the concussion she broke her two nain steam pipes. This, it seems, is the um total of her damage. She will be epaired in the course of a few days nd in all probability will resume her ervice to the Coal City at the beginning f next week. She was rescued from e reef on which she was stranded by he steamer she went to assist, the Alskan tender Kodiak. After his vessel was floated Captain Johnson proceeded Nanaimo for coal, as he had, in lightning his vessel, thrown his cargo ove poard. Then he came back to the City of Nanaimo and staved by her all night empting to float her. his efforts were successful and the steamer was floated. She was towed to Nonaimo by the Thistle, which vessel sailed yesterday for Comox with her pas-sengers and freight. The broken pipes were repaired at the Nanaimo for and then, though leaking badly, she came down to Victoria.

Captain Goodall, of Goodall, Perkins Co., general agents of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and Chief Engineer Lacy, of the steamer Umatilla. have left for the east to purchase a new. boat to be placed on the Alaska route.

HIS KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

Among the numerous monuments reently erected in France is one to th of General de Grammont, whoave his name to the oft-quoted law prevention of cruelty to animals, says he London Telegraph.

The memorial consists of a bronze bust pedestal, now standing in of Miramont, in the Lot-et-Garonne, the general's native department. The subcriptions for the monument were colted by the municipality of Miramont and by the members of the French Soc for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The Grammont law was passed in June, 850, but it did not give complete sati action to the general, as the penalties imposed for the bad treatment of dumb ber vere not, in his estimation, sufficient. He was passionately fond of horses and dogs, was passionately fond of norses and tools, as were also most of the members of his family. His father, who was a colonel in the service of the first republic, carefully nursed to the last an old charger which had stood over him as he was wounded on the battlefield, and refused to budge, while the bullets were raining around. The cere mony of unveiling the monument was at-tended by a delegation of officers belonging the Eighth Hussars, a corps which General de Grammont had once co Mounet-Sully of the Comedie Francaise, went over to Miramont from his country seat in the Dordogne in order to recite INGERSOLL'S IDEA OF A MAN.

Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is a great lover of happy homes. He gets off the following:
"The place to get the true measure of a
man is not in the market place nor amen
corner, nor the forum nor the field, but at the fireside. There he lays aside his mask and you may learn whether he's imp angel, king or cur, hero or humbug. I care not what the world says of him—whether it crowns him with glory or pelts him with oad eggs. I care not a copper what his reputation or religion may be. If his ba iread his home-coming and his better half swallows her heart every time she has to ask him for a five-dollar bill, he's a fraud of the first water, even though he prays nig and morn till he's black in the face at shouts hallelujah till he shakes the hills. But if his children rush to the fro gate to meet him, and love's own suns lumines the face of his wife when hears his footfall, you can take it for grant-I that's true gold-his home's heaven, the humbug never gets that near the great white throne of God. He may be a rank athelst and a red flag anarchist, and a Mornon and a mug-wump; he may buy votes n blocks of five and bet on the election; he may deal 'em from the bottom and drink beer till he can't tell a silver dollar fro a circular saw, and still he's an infin who's all suavity, but who makes his home a hell—who vents on the helpless heads of wife and children the ill-nature he would like to inflict on his fellow men, but dares not. I can forgive much in that fellow mortal who would rather make men swear than women weep; who would rather have the hate of the world than the contempt of his wife—who would rather call anger etter man than the cowardly of his wife-who would rather call an ire to the eyes of a king than fear to the i

OUR MINERAL RICHES

English Experts Loud in Praise of British Columbia's Unrivalled Resources.

London Companies to Develop Proper ties on a Large Scale in the Near Future.

From the British Columbia Review, London

An extraordinary general meeting of the Recordia Syndicate, Limited, was held on Thursday at Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C., under the presidency of Mr. W. A. Bromwich, for the purpose of considering a proposal to sell their undertaking to a new

The solicitor having read the draft agreement proposed to be made beween the syndicate and the trustee on

behalf of a new company, lieve that our articles of association provide the directors with power to sell Recordia Syndicate, as most of you remember, was formed in the early part of this year for the specific purpose of sending out Mr. Alfred Woodhouse to ascertain whether or not the reported statements concerning the vast mineral wealth of British Columbia would bear the close investigation of a competent mining engineer. Mr. Woodhouse, who has returned, and is with us to-day, will tell you presently the result of his visit, his impressions of British Columbia generally, and what properties and options he has secured for us. After on have heard what Mr. Woodhouse has to say I think you will all agree with me that our directors are perfectly justified in the course they are about to adopt; that they are doing the very best thing for the Recordia Syndicate in sellmuch larger capital than we at present possess, in order that these valuable properties may be fully secured and so worked to our future benefit. Our £1 and on the flotation of the new company, which will be almost immediatethey should be still more valuable. more cash than is absolutely necessary to recoup us for the money we have spent out of pocket and to pay for the expenses of the formation of a larger fidence in the new undertaking by accepting the greater part of our purchase stand or fall with those who find the working capital of the new company.

Subsidiary Companies.

We have every confidence in the new company, and I may tell you that subsidiary companies are already in course of formation which, if successfully come one of the greatest mining centres in the world, and I trust that this being early in the field. There is an- the district and add another brilliant other point in favor of British Colum- jewel to Her Majesty's crown. (Hear, bia which should not be overlooked: that is that British Columbia has the advantage of being a British colony. nates. Our American friends were fully Titles and concessions, therefore, will be alive in the matter; but why should our safe. This in itself is an enormous ad- own people be out in the cold and leave vantage to any mining centre. I would others to get the very best things the like, in conclusion, to express the opin- country could produce? Surely the counion that we cannot over-estimate the try was for ourselves, and it was for us great advantages which we possess in to develop it. The Americans knew the having secured the valuable services of vast traffic that would immediately so able a man as Mr. Alfred Wood- ensue in British Columbia if the develop house, our mining engineer and adviser. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Alfred Woodhouse said he

thought he would be able to show the shareholders that the time he had spent in British Columbia in their interests had not been wasted. He left this country for British Columbia parly in April with Mr. Munns in order to learn, by actual observation, whether the reported richness of the mineral wealth of British Columbia could be absolutely correborated by actual inspection. After travelling through the principal mining centres of the West Kootenay district, he came to the conclusion that, although Rossland undoubtedly offered very great mineral wealth, perhaps the centre of greater advantages would rest more particularly in the Boundary district. He visited the Slocan district, a large tract of country carrying very strong lodes of argentiferous galena; and knowing the attraction auriferous deposits had for the public, who realize the doubtful future of the white metal, he decided to direct their energies towards acquiring interests in the remarkable massive deposits of auriferous copper found in the boundary district, and which deposits, when they had been developed, were found to rapidly increase in the quantity of gold contained as depth was reached. After very careful inspection of numerous properties, they selected a group of three mines, in all about 150 acres, which contained several lodes, one of which was of a very massive character, certainly, as it could be proved at the present moment to be upwards of 50 feet wide, the ore carrying, for surface prospects, remarkably rich returns, both in copper and gold. These properties an experience of mining as Mr. Wood which lie about three miles from the city of Greenwood, had numerous advantages. First of all, the mines could be otherwise than smitten. With every be worked by tunnels to a considerable desire to be level-headed and careful i depth-500 of 600 ft.-and from the of the property there was a large lative terms. He thought this syndicate stream of water, which would afford was very much to be envied in the adentrance of the tunnel the work could be ample power for any machinery they chose to erect. The development work on these properties was being most en-

ties for transport; and the second, the erection of smelting, concentrating and trages—which were accidental and more refining works in the immediate vicinity political than industrial—there was no of the mines. The ore deposits of the Boundary country were certainly far other region. But while he also admitted greater than anything he had ever seen that Western Australia had developed in fore, and he spoke with experience of India, Africa and Australia. Nothing he could say could exaggerate the marwhich at the present moment merely which at the present moment merely awaiting the introduction of capital for thoroughly known, would rank among the very first of the gold-producing rether would both as regards its

Options and Interests Acquired. While recognizing this most important feature, Mr. Munns and himself, acting on behalf of this syndicate, made arrangements with Mr. Thomas Ricard, representing the Dominion Exploration Company of British Columbia, and Mr. A. J. McMillan, connected with the British Columbian Mining Company, by which they were able to obtain interests at various options of great extent and value, comprising townsites, thousands of acres of land, water rights and thousands of acres of coal area-a coal that had been proved by analysis to be equal to any that had been produced in that portion of British Columbia for coking and fuel purposes. In conjunction with the gentlemen to whom he had referred they had secured 100 acres of land for The chairman said: The notice which a smelter site. In addition to that, they our secretary has just read explains the had secured 900 acres for certain, with object of our meeting here to-day. I be- the probability of another 1,000 acres round the smelter site, and they had also the option of purchase of the present the assets of the Recordia Syndicate town of Grand Forks, which to-day was er means were brought to bear on the without reference to the shareholders at | not only incorporated, but had its mayor all, but this we do not wish to do. The and corporation. He would point out the and corporation. He would point out the great value of the lands purchased for tion of an almost illimitable field. The townsites and the rapid rise in value of ore was abundant, but they had not the lands surrounding any industry. As an concentrating machinery. There would instance, he would point to the town of Rossland, which was barely three years old, and to-day had an assessment of \$1,-500,000. That, he thought, was pretty satisfactory, and it was especially so to them, as there were no smelting or districts other reduction works in or near Ross land, and the town was entirely dependent on the mineral resources of the surrounding mines The reason why they selected Grand Forks as a centre for smelting works was that several rail- did not make large commitments of sevways were contemplated—some of them eral millions sterling unless they had well weighted probabilities, were hard at work at the construction of one of the having been surveyed-which from the character of the country must centre at or pass through that city. Regarding the proposed smelting works, he might mention that they had advanced so far ing the assets to a company with a in the matter that a scheme had been roughly drawn up and had been privately shown to influential capitalists, who had given the most favorable consideration to the proposition. It would be, he shares are to-day standing at nearly £5, thought, a really good thing, and it of country which was, roughly, 1,200 or 1,500 miles long. Another, and not alwould be a matter for consideration whether it would not be as well for them to see if they could not carry it We do not deem it expedient to take out themselves and take the bulk of the profit. He might further mention that they had secured interests and options on the town of Osoyoos and had further interests and options on coal lands. company, as we wish to show our con- They had land amounting to 600 or 700 acres in the neighborhood of Boundary Falls, about four miles below Greenprice in fully paid shares, so that we wood, and in addition to that the water power of the Boundary Falls Creek, with a fall estimated at 350 feet, taking the other options or negotiations pending for

of this country step by step, from Colorado up to Dakota, then up to Montana and then to the Coeur d'Alenes into British Columbia, and then up to the Yukon; whole water level. There were many but he thought this bright and bountiful the acquisition of further interests in British Columbia was the heritage of the Briton, and it was to be regretted if, owthis rising country. In addressing them with regard to a comparatively new ing to the slowness of British investors. country, or one that had only lately come it should be allowed to slip to any large make any prophesies, but there is every indication that our prosperity will continue. British Columbia undoubtedly contains a vast amount of mineral wealth, and as it becomes more and under the notice of capitalists, it seemed ing those mineral resources they would would receive the consideration of the more opened up by railways it will be- attract a population to the country to board. supply the requirements of the men em-The resolution adopting the scheme ployed in the mines. That would be company will reap the advantages of the commencement of the prosperity of man, seconded by Mr. R. Emmett Large, and, being carried unanimously, the pro-

ment of the mines was pushed forward.

and would like to be the field: but he

hoped we would not let them take all

the best of the cake. As the chairman

had mentioned, it was proposed to merge

-he would not say reconstruct-the pre

sent Recordia Syndicate into a larger

company, because it had been conclu

deal had been done, but many valuable

neglected, owing to the fact that they

had not the necessary money to avail

themselves of them. He did not think he

need say anything more, but would like

to impress upon those present his belief

that anyone with the slightest amount

of mining experience would be immensely

struck with the vastness of the mineral

deposits in British Columbia, which

merely awaited the confidence and sup-

port of investors to make it rank with

any other country throughout the

length and breadth of the world. (Ap-

The chairman said he saw before him

Mr. Thomas Ricard, who also had

just returned from British Columbia, and

wishes of those present if he asked that

gentleman to supplement Mr. Wood-

house's remarks by telling them his own

Mineral Resources of British Columbia.

meeting for the purpose of hearing Mr. Woodhouse's relation of the result of his

been very interested in what he had

been very interested in whata he had

heard. Mr. Woodhouse was evidently

"dead smitten" with the charms of Brit

ish Columbia, and as one who had such

house had had in different parts of the

world, it was impossible that he should

one's statements, he thought it was im-

possible to do justice to that country

vantages Mr. Woodhouse had secured

Mr. Ricard said he attended that

thought he should be consulting the

plause.)

views.

opportunities had from necessity

ceedings terminated. hear.) The matter of railways was receiving the attention of railway mag-'FRISCO IS KICKING. Wants the Sub-Port of Entry at Dyea stincts." Closed.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.-At a meetterested in securing the Alaskan trade that while supplies may be purchased to the Afghan frontier along the valley just as cheaply in this country as in of the Cabul river. Canada, the purchaser will be obliged to pay a duty of 20 per cent. to carsions. On the other hand, the opening sively proved that even with the small of Dyea and Skagway as sub-ports of amount of funds at their disposal a great in Victoria and carry them to the mines

> He intimated that the establishment of Dyea as a sub-port of entry was an injustice to the interests of the citizens of the United States.

free of duty.

It was ordered that the joint committee of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade and Merchants' sociation be instructed to draft resolutions calling on the proper authorities to close the sub-port of entry at Dyea | Presbyterian Moderator Elected-Outfitand to co-operate with all the cities of the Pacific Coast to that end.

THE CUTTER BEAR.

She Will Proceed Alone to Rescue the Whalers.

Washington, Nov. 10.-Secretary Long and Capt. Shoemaker had another consultation to-day with the president con cerning the ice-bound whalers in Behring Further information from San Francisco has ben received, which made it expedient to send the whaling ship Thrasher to their rescue. It has now been determined to send the cutter Bear, which will be immediately provision send to the nearest point that can be reached, and provisions will be transported over the ice by reindeer or dogs, as seems most feasible

CATARRH MEANS DANGER, Because if unchecked it may lead direct ly to consumption. Catarrh is caused by impure blood. The fact is fully established. Therefore, it is useless to try to cure catarrh by outward applications or inhalants. The true way to cure catarrh is to purify the blood. Hood's the great blood purifier, for them with very small commitments of capital. He did not wish to speak Sarsaparilla. cures catarrh by its power to drive out be able to make any public announce-all impurities from the blood. Thousands ment regarding his railway scheme for

TO THE BRITISH

was more emphatic in his assertion that Troops Exposed to Rebel Skirmishers in India Meet With Rough Treatment.

> Great Disaster Averted by Skilful Handling-Lord George Hamilton on Government's Policy.

Simla, Nov. 10.—Official dispatches received here to-day from the British camp in the Maidan Valley tell of a reconnaissance in force by the British. The dier-General Westacott, and the British force engaged consisted of the Dorsetthe summit of the mountain with little resistance. There the troops found a hasty evacuated camp, and soon after retired upon the main body.

Peace would have been restored long ago. It is evident that the reply had a favorable impression upon President McKinley and the members of the retired upon the main body.

insurgent tribesmen followed after the column in strong force, swarming from of the Cuban situation, from which it behind the rocks, showing wonderful au- will appear that there is nothing in the of detail. dacity and keeping up a heavy fire at situation to justify serious interference short range on the British troops. Only on the part of the United States. the admirable disposition made by Gen-rear guard. The general held the men together and saw all the wounded taken away before he retired himself.

On the way back to camp the transport of the wounded was greatly hampered by the fact that the troops had to retire over fearfully broken country, surrounded on all sides by swarms of the enemy's skirmishers. The route was intersected every bundred yards or so by deep ravines, and it was while the troops were engaged in passing through. this ground that the tribesmen rushed upon them, fearlessly making their way up the ravines to close quarters.

The Northampton Regiment suffered the most, their casualties being mainly incurred while saving their wounded. Al. the wounded reached camp at about dark, and it is still hoped that a missing officer and twelve men will reach camp

safely. The loss of the British was about fifty men. Of this number the Northampton-shire Regiment lost Lieut. Waddell and together unimportant, point was that the four men killed; and Lieut. Macintire of this regiment and twelve men are miss-The Northamptonshires also had Lieut. Ingram, Lieut. Mercer and six men wounded. The Sikhs lost six men what he considered was going to be a killed and six men wounded.

London, Nov. 10 .- Lord George Hamilton, secretary of state for India, in a speech at Acton this evening defended "the forward policy" pursued in India during recent years against attacks lately made upon it by Mr. John Mor-ley, Mr. Herbert Asquith (home secretary in the late Liberal government) and other Liberal leaders. He justified this policy on the ground that while checking the Russian advance toward India, it enabled Russia and Great Britwas then formally proposed by the chair- and positions, accepting elsewhere the general submission of the tribes as an acknowledgement of British supremacy, interfering as little as possible in their local affairs beyond checking the traffic

to win the tribes from the predatory in-The Times, commenting editorially on Lord George Hamilton's speech, will say to-morrow that it was the part of wising of merchants and manufacturers in- dom to "refrain from more explicit statements, which would only leave a loopfor this city, Captain Goodall, a mem- hole for Radical attacks," and will sugber of the firm in which United States gest as a means of attaining the de-Senator Perkins is interested, stated sired ends the extension of the railway ness. He had been awakened by the chat-

The Daily Chronicle will express the opinion that "Lord George Hamilton ry them through the British posses- means perhaps that we should slide by lapse of time into a policy of annexation on some unintelligible idea that we may entry will allow him to purchase them thereby check Russia." It will also comment on the fact that the tribesmen possess enough Lee-Metford rifles and ammunition to deliver a magazine fire although the Lee-Metford has only been supplied to the Indian forces for about two years, a fact which, in the Daily Chronicle's opinion, calls for searching inquiry.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

ting for the Pelly River Country. Winnipeg, Nov. 10.-Rev. Dr. Duval has been elected moderator of the Pres-

byterian synod of Manitoba and the Northwest now in session here. At Whitewood assizes held to-day Antony Grega, a foreigner, was found guilty of manslaughter. Grega killed his father a few months ago by striking him

on the head with an axe. The trial of Gordon Tompkins for manslaughter is proceeding at the Brandon assizes. He is charged with causing the death of John Scott at Boissevain by kicking him in the stomach. A party of twelve persons representing

the Northwest Mining and Development Co., of Chicago, are outfitting in this city for the Pelly river country. Sleds are being made here, and they have purchased harness for dogs and eight tons of supplies at Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg. Mr. Hopkins, of Ottawa, who is accompanying the miners to Pelly river, was on Tuesday severely bitten by one of the dogs belonging to the

party. Premier Greenway left again for his farm at Crystal City to-day. He is much improved in health, and hopes that with two or three weeks' rest he will be completely restored. He says he will not

recovering.
Capt. F. H. Allardyce, of the Nine-

tieth Battalion, died to-night of typhoid

Land Commissioner Hamilton, of the Canadian Pacific railway, is at present on his way through Crow's Nest Pass. Before his return he will locate a number of townsites along the new railway

SAGASTA'S REPLY.

Washington, Nov. 10.—It is stated on good authority that Premier Sagasta's reply to Minister Woodford's note, the full text of which was read at yesterday's cabinet meeting, is eminently satisfactory to this government. In it the Spanish ministry pledges to correct the abuses of power in Cuba and gives asthe American people. good offices in the efforts to restore movement was commanded by Briga- ful and friendly spirit asks this government, so far as it is possible, to restrain the insurgent sympathizers in the United ed yesterday to Saran-Sar, and reached given filibusters from the United States This movement, however, was attended by serious losses to the British. The of the features of his forthcoming mes-

"Where's Neward?" some one asked the foreman one August night when the boys were gathered around the supper table after a hard day in the branding pens. "Sent him over to the river with the horses for Mack," replied the foreman, "he won't be back for four days."
"Oh. a picnic," said the first speaker.

"Not quite; it's a long stretch without "Beats branding calves," insisted the

"Yes, if you're built that way."

Ten miles or so from the ranch the circling buzzards looked down upon a prostrate man. When the sun set a cool breeze sprang up and the man stirred and groaned. He lay upon an elevated mesa, far from any house or tree, or watercourse. Here and there a stunted weed showed above the level of the plain. A mile to the eastward a band of horses were quietly grazing, and a keen eye might have detected that one was saddled. The crisp buffalo grass about the man was crushed down and broken off. Twenty feet away a dog hole showed fresh hoof mark and in the earth beside the man was a broad mark made by the cantle of the saddle as the horse rolled

over, "Boys, give me a drink," he said "Water, water," he repeated. Low in the north fitful lightnings played about a pillar of cloud. If the cloud drifted this way he might get water, if

edly of the future of the frontier policy, put out the stars. As it slid down from urging that "our chief object is to conthe mountain and advanced across the centrate our strength on essential routes plain, rumbling thunder gave promise of and positions, accepting elsewhere the imminent rain. Painfully the man stripped off his coat and spread it beside him to catch the water. His hat had fallen and lay several feet beyond his reach. Quickly the cloud spread overhead. Following a jarring roll of thunder, a few in arms and trusting for the rest to the big drops fell—one on the face of the civilizing influences of trade gradually thirsty man. And that was all. A brisk west wind wiped the sky clean in a moment, while the man yet waited expectant. The stars shone out bright and cold

The man shivered and cursed, and drew the coat about him. Toward morning he slept and dreamed he heard the foreman's cheery summons, "Roll out, fellows," but when he sat up suddenly a twinge in his leg brought him tering of a little marmot into whose hole the horse had stumbled, now come forth to view the damage done his home. The man drew his pistol and fired twice at the

prairie dog. "Missed at 20 feet," he muttered, lying down again. "I'll never tell that. All night he had lain upon his back. Now, very slowly and with both hands clasping the injured leg, which was bro-ken below the knee, he turned upon his face and reached out toward the hat. It was still several feet beyond him

"I've got to get out of this," was his thought; I'd better begin by going after my hat." And he went. It required time and fortitude to crawl ten feet on hands and knees, dragging the broken leg, but it was done at last. He reached the hat and lay down to take account of himself and his chances. "Ten feet in an hour is 240 in a day.

I would get to the ranch in about six months at that rate, if I could keep it up day and night. I've got to stay right here until the buzzards get me. If I had water I wouldn't care if the devil got me. If I ever get water, I've got to get it to-day. By to-morrow I'll be too stiff and too silly. I know"-sitting up and looking around-'there's no water on this flat, for there isn't a hoof of stock in sight. Over toward the mountain there are water holes every spring, but they have been dry since June. That cloud last night emptied out some where before it got to me, and those holes may be full of water now and only three miles away. I could crawl three miles if I knew there was a drink at the finishbut they may be dry. Then I'll be three miles farther off the trall when the boys come to look me up. I suppose they will look me up—in about a week—when Mack comes over to see why the horses have not been sent. I'm getting silly already. My heads throbs so and my leg, too. If I can get started once, I'll know enough to keep going, but how to decide I'll leave it to chance.

He placed his broad hat on the end of

his quirt held upright, balanced it carefully, and gave it a twirl.
"Now, if that side with the bullet hole "Now, if that side with the bullet hole stops toward the south, I'll crawl toward

and if it turns to the mountains home, and if it turns to the meditains, I will hunt the water holes. Hold on!" stopping the revolving hat and closing his eyes, he said in a very low voice: "Oh, Lord, I don't know as one cow puncher is much object to You. You got so many, but I never did much dirt; only to Billy, and he was so mean himself, it served him right. If You will help me out of Munns. The future of British Columbia would depend upon two points: The first, the introduction of greater facilifirst, the introduction of greater facili
Minns, The future of British Columbia would depend upon two points: The first, the introduction of greater facilifor the Rand was unique, and when once of the stranger of the blood. Thousands ment regarding his railway scheme for the blood. Thousands ment regarding his railway scheme for the blood. Thousands ment regarding his railway scheme for the sight impurities from the blood. Thousands ment regarding his railway scheme for the was so mean himself, it served and he was so mean himself, it served the property of people testify that they have been a month yet, but admits that negotiations are nearing a satisfactory close.

Archbishop Langevin is still confined for the Band was unique, and when once of the blood and he was so mean himself, it served and he was so mean himself, it served the property in the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the property is still confined to the property of the pro

to St. Boniface hospital, but is slowly and set it turning. After several revolutions it came to a stop, with the hole to-

ward the mountains.

"The water holes it is, then," said he, and carefully noting the direction indicated: "That's rather more to the left than I would choose, but if You say so, it goes."

Without delay, but without haste, he made his preparations for a creat effort. made his preparations for a great effort. Before deciding on a course, he had whimpered a little; the shock and pain had unnerved him. There was now ho more of that. He had a purpose, and meant to execute it. With bandages made from portions of his clothing, he bound up the leg to give it some support. He set his teeth down hard in a strip of leather cut from his shoe, then fixing his eyes on a landmark in the distance. which should remain in view as h

over the plain, he "pulled his freight."

It would fatigue you, to follow this man's trail as foot by foot and hour after Spanish ministry pledges to correct the abuses of power in Cuba and gives assurance of its friendly feeling towards water holes—tortured by thirst, beset by doubt whether he should not find them It accepts our dry. Upon the desert a man, for lack of water, way perish in a few hours. peace in Cuba and in a perfectly respect-the cattle country they can and do live fall and friendly spirit asks this govern- and suffer for days without it. This man did. He was only a common \$40 a month man. If he did not get through, another would take his saddle and his bunk. To Regiment, the Northamptonshire Regiment, a regiment of Sikhs and two enemies of Spain in Ouba. The reply intimates that but for the assistance on Richard Roe. He had lived head a not always temperately. But he trait common to cowboys, a splendid American grit, and he got through. On the third day he dragged himself to the first of the water holes. It contained a small amount of brackish and muddy water. Beside it grew a stunted willow bush. Beneath the bush lay a sleeping calf. Here were all the elements necessary to insure his safety. To work it out was a matter

The man does not remember whether he first shot the calf or first slaked his thirst, nor when the idea occurred to him of the perambulatory splints. But by the time he had eaten his second meal of vealwhich followed very closely on the first-his plan was complete. He thinks he de-voted about 24 hours to refreshments. During that time he kept the leg in wet bandages, greatly reducing the swelling.

It was a work of time to cut down the low-branched willow with his jack-knife and to fashion a cane from the stoutest portion. From smaller branches he made a number of splints, and these he bound about the broken leg by rawhide thongs cut from the calf skin and well soaked in the pool. The contraction of the rawhide in drying made a very strong and rigid support, extending from the foot to the knee, and upon this, with the help of the cane, he could walk. It was not springing, it was slow and painful motion, but by contrast with the three miles achieved in three days on hands and knees it seemed both rapid and easy. He covered the distance to the ranch in one day and night, coming in just when the foreman was call-

The first thing he asked, after the boys had put him in bed and cut off the raw-hide, was for somebody to shave him. He had a hard enough time for several weeks, but the doctor did not amputate the leg as he at first threatened to do. We never convinced this sawbones, though we showed him the rawhide splint, of the fact that the man walked 11 miles on a broken leg.

"Humbug," said he. "No such case on record. The thing is preposterous."—G. B. Dunham in the San Francisco Argo-

LATE NEWS FROM DAWSON.

No New Gold Field Has Been Discovered This Year.

Port Townsend, Nov. 10.-Late news from Dawson City was received here this morning by steamer Homer, which arrived direct from Juneau en route to her home port, San Francisco.

News from Dawson was brought by C. Nickelson, of Wellington, B.C., The cloud drew nearer, grew larger and Dawson City September 23, poled up the Yukon river and came over the Chilkoot trail. Wellington stopped at Juneau, Burns coming on south. Burns said this morning that up to the time of leaving Dawson no new gold field had been discovered this year, except on Sulphur Creek, which field was not proving nearly so rich as either El Dorado or Bonanza Creeks. Burns says that reports to the effect that people are leaving Dawson City for points down the river, where provisions are to be had from stranded boats, is not true, as up to the time of his leaving the people at Dawson were daily expecting boats from St. Michael, and that they knew nothing of the boats' inability to get up the river, but were flattering themselves with the belief that the boats were delayed by accidents, and would surely arrive soon Since coming out and learning of the true condition of affairs, and that no boats can possibly get to Dawson before early next summer, Burns says that starvation and death will hold high carnival in Dawson City this winter.

"When I left," said Burns, "provisions were almost exahusted and many were living on limited rations in hope that boats from St. Michael would come in sight at any minute. Now that I have learned how matetrs are on the river, I thank God that I left when I did, and may He pity the poor creatures who though surrounded by heaps of gold, will perish for want of food."

Burns ridicules the story of black death at Dawson, and said he had heard nothing of it until reaching Juneau. He says there had been several fatal cases of typhoid fever previous to his leaving, but as a whole the people of Dawson were as healthy as those of any mining town.

Burns brought out in the neighborhood of \$6,000 in nuggets and dust. He went to Klondike two years ago, came out last fall and returned in March. He expects to go again in February. half an interest in a claim on Bonanza

Creek. The Homer brought out a party of five surveyors who have been locating and surveying routes across the summit to Lake Lindeman for a Portland company, of which D. H. Ross is at the head. About 100 nien are now at work on a framway from Sheep Camp over the Chilkoot trail to Lake Lindeman. The last work of the surveying party was done on White Pass, over which it is proposed to have a tramway in operation by the first of February.

The Homer brought down five members of the Canadian Mounted Police from Sheep Camp, and seventy-one Chinese and 12,000 cases of salmon from Fruiters' Bay.

INSTANT RELIEF FROM PAIN.

The great pain caused by a burn, scald . or wound is instantly relieved by an application of "Quickcure." Its healing qualities are marvellous, as it destroys the microbes which usually enter where the skin is broken and cause inflammation and retard healing.