To Foster Imperialism

Meeting of Branch of British Empire League in the City Hall.

Paper On U.E. Loyalists—Ladies May Be Members of League.

There was a fairly well attended meeting of the local branch of the British Empire League in the council chamber at the city hall last evening, and Mr. C. E. Redfern occupied the chair. A letter was read from Mayor Hayward regretting his inability to be present. Rev. Dr. Barber desired to resign from the general committee, and Mr. George Jeeves was elected to replace him.

A rather important decision was reached and recorded on the minutes in the from a resolution to the effect that the league should be open to ladies to become members.

Another resolution which was the subject of some discussion was as follows:

Whereas this meeting is of opinion that it is desirable to create a lively interest amongst sections of the community in the welfare of the Empire, and more particularly among the rising generation, upon whom its future well being mainly depends:

Be it resolved that the committee of the Victoria Branch of the British Empire League be empowered to appoint a sub-committee consisting of not less than two or more than four members of the league (one of whom shall also be a member of the committee) with the following powers: To arrange with the committees or other responsible heads of schools and literary and debating societies for lectures and addresses to be given by persons appointed by the committee upon subjects of an Imperial or patriotic nature; to advise the committee upon the best means of educating public opinion; to recommend to the committee that they should endeavor to induce public libraries to have certain books in their catalogues, and to facilitate the teaching of history in schools.

The resolution was adopted without dissent. A number of members spoke to the resolution, which was moved by Rev. Dr. Barber in a very practical speech, on the lines of the object sought by the resolution. Others who spoke offered a number of suggestions as to methods to be adopted in placing the aims and objects of the league before the people in an attractive manner, so as to secure the widest possible co-operation.

At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was passed thanking the Mayor for the use of the council chamber.

The paper read by Mr. C. H. Lugrin on the United Empire Loyalists was highly appreciated, and a hearty vote of thanks to the gentleman was passed, and in moving it the wish was expressed and endorsed by all present, that the paper should appear in print, so that all might have the benefit of it.

It is reproduced herewith:

U. E. LOYALISTS.

In promising to read a paper to-night on the United Empire Loyalists, I find that I reckoned without my host, or, rather, without two hosts. One of these was the pressure of business, and the other the difficulty of dealing satisfactorily with the subject in a hastily prepared and necessarily brief paper. There is no comprehensive history of this great movement to which one can refer for data, but I am glad to think that this may not always be the case, for there have recently come into the possession of the government of Canada a large number of MSS. volumes which formerly were stored in a lumber room of the United States congressional library. Some of the original volumes were lost, but the majority of them are still in existence, and they cast a great deal of light upon this exceedingly interesting and characteristic movement on the part of the British people. The movement was not deliberately planned, and it was impossible for the Loyalists to take time to get together their papers and records. Consequently most of them were unable to hand down to their children anything more than oral accounts of their experiences, and upon these they did not place that degree of historical value, which we would attach to them to-day, if we could learn what they were. It is to be hoped that some one will take the trouble to examine these lately acquired records and give to the people of Canada the true story of the founders of British North America, the story of the men and women who, as their poet said in rather halting verse:

"Left their homes, their all,
For a home in a British land."

Who were the United Empire Loyalists? And why did they leave the country that had been their home? Both these questions are of interest. While we, who are of Loyalist parentage, may feel a thrill of pride that we are descended from men, who sacrificed everything for the sake of their flag, we would not, perhaps, like to think of our ancestors as people, who so poorly appreciated the rights of free men that they preferred the tyranny of George III. to self-government. Of course those of us who knew the sons of these men, and how high was their appreciation of citizenship, know that it was not through any lack of appreciation of freedom that their fathers preferred a British colony to the newly established republic, but this is hardly historical evidence. Let us therefore examine a little into the matter. The Loyalists were those residents of the American colonies who refused to side with the revolutionary party. Many of them bore arms for the King. It is said that the number of colonists who thus served was fully 25,000. Not all of these came to Canada. Some of them fell in battle; others went to Great Britain; a few found their way to the West Indies, and possibly a few of them remained in the country; but it is certain that the very large majority of them, perhaps 15,000, settled in what is now Canada. The total number of Loyalists, as ascertained by the British government, was 52,612. Of these rather more than half went to the Maritime provinces, about 10,000 went to Ontario, and the remainder settled along the St. Lawrence. In addition to the men who had seen service in the field, a considerable number of the Loyalists were men of substance, who had never been active during the hostilities, but whose presence was obnoxious to the "Sons of Liberty," as what was then the dominant party in some portions of the United States called themselves. I will cite an unprejudiced witness as to the character of these men, Professor Hosmer, author of the life of Henry Adams, the historian. Mr. Hosmer says:

"The Tories (i.e. the Loyalists) were generally people of substance; their stake in the country was even greater than that of their opponents; their patriotism was no doubt as full and fervent. There is much that is melancholy, of which the world knows little, connected with their expulsion from the land they loved sincerely. The estates of the Tories were among the fairest, their stately mansions stood on the sightliest hill-brows, the richest and best tilled meadows were their farms. The long avenue, the broad lawn, the trim hedge along the garden, servants, plate, pictures, the varied circumstances, external and internal, of dignified and generous housekeeping—for the most part these things were at the homes of the Tories. They loved beauty, dignity and refinement."

This is the verdict of a man who was not of them. Abundant additional evidence could be furnished as to these founders of Canada, but I must be content with mentioning that, of the Loyalists from Massachusetts, it is said that not one of them had ever been accused of an offence against the laws.

These men were the best educated among the people in the colonies, and they understood British institutions. They knew that there were remedies within the constitution for any misgovernment to which the country was subjected. They had little in common with the rebels, concerning whom I will say nothing except to quote from a letter of George Washington to his brother, in which he said: "Some of the states are electing officers not fit to be shoe blacks." I do not wish to be understood as declaring the founders of the United States as unworthy of admiration. I recognize in Washington one of the world's great men, but I do not think his greatness lay so much in his having achieved independence for the colonies as in his ability to restrain the violence of the people. Lorenzo Sabine, an American writer, speaking of the conditions existing at the close of the revolution, says: "The public securities were often counterfeited, official signatures were forged, and plunder and robbery openly indulged in. Appeals to the guilty from the pulpit, the press and the halls of legislation were alike unheeded. The decline of public spirit, the love of gain of those in office, and the malevolence of factions became widely spread, and in parts of the country were uncontrollable."

To understand this condition of things, it is necessary to remember that the doctrines of Voltaire and others, which precipitated the horrors of the French revolution, were then popular in America, fostered by that exceedingly able writer, Thomas Paine. Such men as Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, the Adamses and others, held the lawless elements in check, and were able to establish the republic on a solid basis, and I repeat that it was in saving the revolted colonies from the horrors of anarchy, and not in carrying on successfully the war with Great Britain that Washington's chief services to his country and his greatest glory consists. In these respects he unquestionably displayed qualities of the very highest order, and his magnificent surrender of authority into the hands of the people was an example, which did more than anything else to show that there was such a thing as dignified patriotism.

The best thing about the Loyalists was not their devotion to the King, but their high character as citizens and their appreciation of the principles of government. They gave Canada a good start. Let me mention the names of the men who constituted the first council of New Brunswick in proof of their fitness for this:

Chief Justice Ludlow, formerly a supreme court judge in New York.

James Putnam, recognized as the leader of the colonial bar.

Jonathan Odell, a physician and at one time chaplain in the army.

Joshua Upham, a graduate of Harvard and a prominent lawyer, afterwards a colonel of dragoons.

Isaac Allen, a wealthy Pennsylvania land owner.

Edward Winslow, a colonel in the British army.

Beverley Robinson, Gabriel Ludlow, Daniel Bliss and John Saunders, all representative of the best class of colonials and all men of large substance.

Most of these men made large personal sacrifices for the king during the war of the revolution, and at its close left everything behind them to begin life over again in an unbroken wilderness. I will give two illustrations showing the character of the people, without mentioning names. I know these things to be true. One man, who had a magnificent home on Staten Island, left it and everything it contained, except what money he happened to have, and embarked on a ship for St. John, N. B., where he and his descendants struggled in poverty for years. His sole reason was that he would not live under a foreign flag. He preferred poverty and British institutions to wealth and successful rebellion. Another spent of his private means a large sum in raising and equipping a force of dragoons, only to be taken prisoner. He died in England, but his older son and daughter left everything behind and joined the Loyalists. Their step-mother was wiser financially in her day and generation than they, and remained in New York, where her descendants are among the wealthiest of the old families in that city. She espoused the rebel cause as soon as her husband was captured, and by a strange irony of fate, became his executrix and received from the British government £30,000 to compensate her for her husband's sacrifices, which she was careful to retain for the use of herself and her children, leaving to the older members of the family their loyalty as their inheritance.

Concerning the privations of these people in their new homes, it is impossible to exaggerate. I have seen the holes dug in the ground, in which those who founded what is now Fredericton, and some of my own ancestors were among them, lived during the first winter. They knew very little of what they had to face, and the only protection against the extreme cold and heavy snow of a New Brunswick winter were small tents. When they realized what they would have to encounter, they dug holes and put the tents over them, and thus, with scant food, lived their first winter in Canada. In such places as these were delicately reared women and children, who in the homes they had left possessed every comfort that made life attractive. Yet to their honor be it said that scarcely a corporal's guard of them ever weakened in their loyalty or returned to their revolted colonies. I recall a very conspicuous instance of a man who did, and he was speedily restored to his estates, and his name is now one of the best known in the highest New York circles. His experience was known to those who remained in New Brunswick, but it failed to tempt them from their allegiance. The first spring was even worse than the winter for the horror of starvation stared them in the face. One old lady told me of her mother wandering through the woods in search of someting to eat, and of finding a little wheat that had been stored some time before, probably by some of the French early settlers in the upper St. John valley. The discovery of this was due to the fact that the woman encountered a house cat, which when approached ran ahead of her, and at last led her to the store of grain. This sustained the little colony until the first sloop was able to get up the river with supplies. Not only New Brunswick but in Ontario the Loyalists endured terrible hardships. They were reduced to eating the buds which formed on the trees in the spring, and in the winter they stripped the tender bark from trees and ate it. In Ontario people came from a great distance to eat the first formed grain long before it was ripe. One family lived for six months on boiled oats. I mention these things to show that loyalty in those days entailed tremendous sacrifices, and to lay emphasis upon the fact that the Loyalhad not formed a barrier to the invading forces of the United States, there is not the least room for doubt that the whole Continent of North America would have become a part of the Republic. The disposition of the French clergy in Quebec was to remain loyal to the British Crown, for they found a full measure of security under its protection, but it would have been impossible for Great Britain, when her armies were so fully occupied in Europe to have prevented the conquest of Canada by the American forces without the active cooperation of a staunchly loyal and soldierly people in Canada. These people, aided by such regular troops as could be spared from operations in Europe, waged three continuous years of defensive war and repelled at last twelve distinct invasions of the enemy. They did more, for they on more than one occasion successfully repaid invasion with invasion.

It it not my purpose, and it would be very wron gto indulge any such desire, to stir up a feeling of hostility between the people of Canada and those of the United States. I believe that the two peoples should endeavor to live together in amity. But at the same time it is proper that our people should be reminded of their history. It is eminently right that young Canadians should be taught how it came about that Canada remained a British possession, and how we had established here the British system of government in its most complete form. How many of the residents of Canada to-day can trace their descent to the United Empire Loyalists, there is no means of ascertaining, but I know that a very large proportion of them can do so. They are for the most part as distinctly loyal as were their forefathers. Only a very few of them can trace their lineage to a time when their families lived in the Mother Country. I have mentioned above the reason of this. Family records were abandoned in a flight that was so precipitate that it gave no time or facility for the transportation of anything except necessaries in the greater number of cases. Some few families were able to bring with them articles showing in some degree the style of living to which they were accustomed in their abandoned homes. But in most cases these became scattered, while Time with its countless teeth gnawed at the few records and documents that were kept. There remained for the most part only the memory of the people to preserve the story of this remarkable exodus. But the arduous life of the new home drove all sentimental thoughts out of the mind of the Loyalists. They did not like to recall their lost comfort. They did not brood over their bitter experiences. They did not wish to make their children discontented with their new homes or teach them that loyalty might be too great a sacrifice. So most of them died with their story untold. Yet they left certain characteristics to their descendants. One of them is a feeling towards the British Empire which no other people can possibly share. It is utterly different to the sentiment which finds a lodgment in the breasts of other loyal subjects of His Gracious Majesty King Edward VII. It is a loyalty that has come out of great tribulation. They retain a degree of personal independence which may be worth a few words. Most of the Loyalists were descended from families that had lived for several generations in the Colonies. They had imbibed that feeling of individuality which is developed in a broad land where there is unlimited room for expansion. They had been land owners for generations, recognizing no man as their superior. While democratic in a broad sense, the descendants of the Loyalists are for the most part sturdy supporters of a monarchy. An Englishman domiciled in the United States becomes Americanized much more quickly than a descendant of the United Empire Loyalists. They are a type by themselves, and must not be confused with the people who are ordinarily spoken of as colonists, but who have only been absent from the Mother Country for one or two generations, ists remained faithful to the king, although in the most instances they could have returned, if not to their former affluence, at least to something approaching comfort in the United States.

During the war of 1812 the Loyalists showed that they retained the vigorous patriotism, which led them to undergo so much for their country. They resisted all overtures from the United States to unite with them against Great Britain and offered their services to the king by thousands. One of the regiments raised was the 104th, recruited wholly in New Brunswick, and one that will long be remembered as having made the most remarkable winter march on record. This regiment set out from Fredericton in the depth of winter on snowshoes, and tramped over two hundred miles to the St. Lawrence, where they embarked in sleighs for the scene of fighting. The arrangements were so well made and the men were of such capital stuff that not a soldier died on the long and arduous journey. The history of the war of 1812 shows how well the sons of the Loyalists fought for their flag. Their ardour, their courage and their fortitude foreshadowed the splendid soldierly qualities of the Canadians who have gained honor for their country by their services in South Africa.

It is not easy to overestimate the service rendered by the Loyalists to the great Empire, to which we are all so proud to belong. If they had not at such great sacrifice decided to cast in their lot with Britain in what was then almost an unknown wilderness, if they They were born to self-government, not only theoretically, but actually. If there is in Canada to-day a perfect comprehension of constitutional government, it is due chiefly to the lessons taught by the Loyalists to their children.

Just a thought in conclusion. The whole world was surprised to see Canada determined to bear her share of the South African war. There was less surprise in the case of Australia and New Zealand. The reason is obvious. These colonies were settled in comparatively recent times, chiefly, indeed, since her late Majesty ascended the throne. It was scarcely more surprising that they should send soldiers to South Africa than that Yorkshire or London should do so. But in Canada the case was different. Her people were for the most part descendants of those who for more than a century, and in many cases for several centuries, had been resident out of the United Kingdom. The great majority of them have not a single known relative in the United Kingdom. That a people so long removed from their Mother Country should be willing to shed their blood for the flag in a war with which they had nothing to do, and which did not in the slightest degree endanger their boundaries, was wholly without precedent. Why was this possible? The answer must be sought in the traditions which the United Empire Loyalists handed down to their children. It is clear enough now that Canada is the keystone of the arch of Empire which Britain has erected over the world. And there would have been no Canada if it had not been for the United Empire Loyalists. I claim for them that they made the British Empire possible. These sacrifices were great, but the race to which they belong and civilization itself are to-day reaping the reward. Do you wonder then that I feel a certain pride in being able to say that there is not in my veins, nor in those of my children, nor in those of my little grandson, a drop of blood that does not come from Loyalist stock, who

"Counted neither cost nor danger; spurned
Defections, treason's spoils; but feared God,
Nor shamed of their allegiance to the King?"

Do you wonder that the children of the Loyalists say with William Kirby, whose lines I have just quoted, that it is

heir duty
This Christian commonwealth, God's gift, to keep
This part of Britain's empire next the heart,
Loyal as were their fathers and as free."

Death's Hand.—The death occurred Friday at the family residence on Alfred street, after a short illness, of Mrs. David Thomson, a native of Cedar Hill. She leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's church, Saanich, on Sunday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock.

Condor Here With Yellow Jack

Arrived At William Head Yesterday and Went Into Quarantine.

Friday was a quiet day on the waterfront. There were few arrivals and departures. The steamer Walla Walla arrived in the morning from San Francisco and after landing her freight and debarking her passengers, sailed for the Sound, and the steamer City of Puebla, which has just resumed service, sailed fo rthe Golden Gate. The only other arrival outside of the regular daily steamers, was the iron ship Senator, which was towed from Seattle to the Royal Roads by the tug Tacoma. The Walla Walla, from San Francisco, brought North 192 passengers, but 12 of whom came ashore here. There was quite a quantity of general freight landed at the outer wharf, including a big shipment of engine, boiler, and other machinery and effects for E. G. Prior & Co., a big pulp shipment for the Giant Powder Co., and many shipments of fruits, vegetables and general merchandise. The steamer City of Puebla, which left for the South at 8 p.m., did not load much freight here, there being but six shipments of miscellaneous goods. Those who took passage from here were: Miss S. E. Todd, Mrs. E. W. Searle, Geo. Tate, John Caine, E. Allan, W. J. Gage and wife, Miss D. Archbold, Mrs. A. Burr, Miss B. Stewart, E. C. Townsend and W. S. Saber. The Puebla has been off the San Francisco run for four months and has been extensively overhauled, over $100,000 having been spent on her. It is expected that the Puebla, now that her engine room has been overhauled, will be able to make increased speed, for during her trial trip, before she was again placed in commission, she made 18½ miles per hour. The State of California, which she replaces on the Victoria-San Francisco route, has been placed on the Alaskan route. Capt. Riley, who superintended the work on the Puebla for the P. C. SS. Co., went to San Francisco on her as a passenger.

With the arrival of the tug Tacoma and her tow, there are now two Senators in the Royal Roads, the wooden bark Senator and the iron ship Senator, for, the iron ship wheat laden from Seattle for the United Kingdom, has come to Victoria to get a crew. Like the Dunstaffne and other vessels which when laden have come across to Victoria to get their crews, the Senator has found it cheaper to come to this port for men. The wooden Senator is still here, for she still wants seamen, two of those put on board of her having skipped out from the vessel on Thursday night. The seven who were taken from the provincial jail had deserted previously. The Drumcraig, which is at Esquimalt, has also lost some of her men, eight of those on her having left her.

The Drumcraig, which is at Esquimalt, where she has discharged the cargo of coal she brought from Cardiff, for the navy, will be transferred to her new owners this morning. She has been registered at Victoria in the name of J. H. Lawson and others, she having been purchased by the Western Commercial Co., which includes R. P. Rithet, J. H. Lawson and others in this city. The purchase price was paid some time ago, and now that the bark has been registered at this port as a British vessel hailing from Victoria, B. C., she is being formally taken over by Capt. McCallum who came out from Nova Scotia a few days ago to take command of her. The ship company has been incorporated here this week's Provincial Gazette giving notice of its incorporation under the name of the Ship Drumcraig Co., Ltd. The company is capitalized at $80,000, divided into 800 shares of $100 each.

The Drumcraig is the third vessel bought from the Drum line of sailing vessels by this Western company, composed of well known San Francisco and Victoria shipping men, those already purchased being the Drumburton and Drummuir. Both these vessels have of Victoria, B. C., on them, and so has the Lord Templeton, which is owned by a company which includes among its members many of those interested in the other three ships. In all there are now four large sailing vessels which are registered here and have this for their home port.

NEXT SPRING.

James J .Hill Says Oriental Steamers Will Be Ready Then.

James J. Hill, who spent a short time in Seattle on Thursday night, was asked by an interviewer as to the progress being made in the construction of the new 20,000-ton steamships for the Great Northern's China-Japan trade. He said:

"Those steamers will speak for themselves. They will be in commission early next spring. The Great Northern is not making any promises as to what it intends to do; we are simply building our ships, and when they are finished they will be put to work carrying the products of America to Asia and bringing the products of that country to the United States."

TO CARRY POWDER.

C. P. N. Co. Applying for a Permit to Carry Explosives.

Steamer Queen City will sail to-night for the West Coast, going as far as Cape Scott, and calling at the usual ports en route. Efforts are being made by her owners to secure a permit to carry powder and explosives for the use of the miners at the Coast mines, but it is unlikely that the necessary permission will be obtained before the steamer sails to-night. The C. P. N. Co. carried powder on their West Coast steamer four months ago, but since then the practice has been discontinued, as the steamers have not the necessary permission to carry explosives while carrying passengers. Since the steamer stopped carrying powder to the miners, there has been much complaint, for it greatly militated against the work being carried on. Messrs. Neill and Hayward, M.P.P.'s, representing the West Coast districts, have brought the matter up in the local house, and the provincial government has promised to lay the matter before the Dominion government, who will be asked to grant the permit for which the steamship company is applying.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Brent Good

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CONDOR ARRIVES.

Sloop of War Yesterday Afternoon Reached William Head.

H. M. S. Condor arrived at William Head Friday afternoon flying the yellow flag at her mast head, and was reported with some of her crew down with yellow fever. There were some of her crew ill with the disease when the steamer sailed from Acapulco on April 9, but Capt. Casement, in his advices from that port, did not learn the number, and, as no word could be received from the Condor yesterday afternoon or last night it was unable to be learned how many if any, are now suffering from the sickness. The Condor, which has come to this station in the stead of H. M. S. Pheasant in such distressing circumstances, was commissioned at Chatham on November 1, and this is her first commission, as she is a new vessel of 980 tons. Her officers are: Commander, Clifton Sclater; lieutenants, James B. Mason, Hay Winthrop, and John D. C. Wallace; surgeon, Thos. S. Hartley; assistant paymaster in charge, William H. Franklin; gunner, Arthur D. A. Burns, and artificer engineer, George J. Dittor. How long the war vessel is to remain at William Head, where she will be fumigated and disinfected, could not be learned last night, as the telephone was not in working order to William Head.

COULD SCARCELY WALK.

Mr. George Thompson, a leading merchant of Blenheim, Ont., states: "I was troubled with itching piles for fifteen years, and at times they were so bad I could scarcely walk. I tried a great many remedies, but never found anything like Dr. Chase's Ointment. After the third application I obtained relief, and was completely cured by using one box." Ask your neighbor about Dr. Chase's Ointment, the only absolute cure for piles.

FOR REAL ESTATE.

The Value of Advertising and How It Pays.

Extracts from an address delivered by Col. C. A. Morton, of Fargo, before a special meeting of the North Dakota Press Association, held at Bismarck:

When I came to Dakota Territory 26 years ago people were scarce, and the fertile lands of the Red River valley even were not held in great esteem. After having ascertained that I intended to locate in Fargo in the real estate business, Major Edwards, editor of the Argus, whom I had known since I was a boy, suggested that I take a couple of offices on the second floor of the Argus building. I asked him the price per month. He said: "I will give you those two offices that are now occupied by my city editor and his associate, for $30 a month." I asked him if I looked like a millionaire—if I physically resembled a Rothschild—saying that I had no business—that I did not know whether I would have any business. I suggested that one of the offices would serve my purpose, and asked him how much that would cost me. Without a moment's hesitation, the Major said: "All right, you can't have a single office; you will take them both at a rental of $15 per month. The bill will be made $30 for the general effect upon the community, but it will be receipted with great regularity upon the payment of $15."

Then we came to the advertising contract. The Major suggested that I take such space as I might care to occupy, and that later we should determine what I should pay for it. The same objection applied to this arrangement as to the rental of the offices. It was finally settled by me buying five inches of space, for which, as I remember it, I agreed to pay $12 or $15 per month. This was the fall of 1880. In 1881 I was occupying 172 inches of space in the extra editions of the Argus, in addition to my double-column space, which I regularly occupied in all issues. In 1881 I paid the Argus for advertising in its columns and for publishing my own paper, the Bulletin, about $11,000. The same year I paid Mr. Story, of the Chicago Times, $5,000, besides $500 for a single page, and $250 for a half page of the Times. I have always regarded that $750 as practically thrown away. Page advertising may be profitable for great department stores, or for mining ventures, but it won't do for a real estate agent; that is, the great cost, relatively speaking, of such space makes it prohibitory advertising for a real estate dealer.

As an evidence of what judicious advertising is worth, it is only necessary for me to say that although there were more than 100 real estate dealers in Fargo in 1881, yet Morton & Co.'s business exceeded that of all other combined agencies by more than 33 per cent. It is very likely that we spent more money than all of the other papers put together. I circulated my own papers on all passenger trains leaving Chicago over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and the Northern Pacific from St. Paul to Fargo. At that time no dining cars were run over the Northern Pacific, and my messenger, a stalwart negro more than six feet in height, served each passenger at Brainerd on board west-bound trains from St. Paul with a copy of Morton's Daily Bulletin, Morton's Red River Valley, the Fargo Argus, and such other reading matter as we might be using at that time. Now, my observation has been that a man with a full belly is kindly disposed toward everybody and everything, hence my reason for distributing our publications on trains immediately after a good meal—and at that time Brainerd did serve an excellent meal—better than the average dining car of to-day. Another thing, the average passenger, particularly if the passenger be a farmer, is very likely to read everything that you give him in the newspaper way, in case it don't cost anything; and, of course, none of our publications were charged for.

From July 1, 1881, until July 1, 1882, we sold a trifle more than $1,960,000 worth of realty, and we advertised the fact in the Argus and everywhere else. We took two pages of the Argus and published the descriptions of every piece of property sold, and the price for which it was sold, and the name of the purchaser and the seller. This made it easy for anyone to go to the records and find out whether Morton was lying about the volume of business that had been done.

I have often been asked whether or not we would not—having come here in the early days—have succeeded about as well whether we advertised or not. I have repeatedly answered that question by saying that without advertising we would have been practically unknown—but for printers' ink we would not have done 10 per cent. of the business that was done by Morton & Co. in 1881-2-3; and as gold is to brass or other inferior metals, so is the advertising in live newspapers as compared with all other kinds of advertising. I speak, of course, of advertising relating to our business. I can understand that for certain articles of merchandise that the magazine may be a good medium through which to reach customers. But for a dealer in real estate there is only one medium, in my judgment, and that is the newspaper.

No man of energy and push, with the proper ambition to get to the front, will locate in a town without a newspaper, and no man will make a success—I care not what his business may be—who fails to patronize the newspaper or newspapers in the town in which he has launched his business venture. The great business houses of the country are the great advertisers of the country.

I would suggest to country real estate dealers—I mean those having offices in the country towns—that they will find it very profitable to take a number of copies of their local paper and send them to people with whom they are doing business, or with whom they hope to do business, being careful, however, that their own advertisement has a prominent place in the paper. The successful advertiser—the man who obtains results for the money expended in advertising—is the man, as I have before stated, who puts his money in printers' ink.

Disaster At Nome

Story Brought by the Danube of Great Loss of Life.

Reported that Two Hundred People Perished During a Blizzard.

Not since the memorable disaster on the Dyea trail four years ago this month, has there been such loss of life as is reported by the Dawson correspondent of the Skagway Alaskan, to have occurred at Cape Nome, if, indeed, that story is founded on fact. As a result of a terrible blizzard which visited the Arctic camp early this year, two hundred unfortunates are said to have perished, and their bodies found lying along the Behring Sea shores from Port Clarence to within a short distance of St. Michael. The tale of the alleged disaster was brought to Dawson by Clerk Reed, of Judge Noye's court at Cape Nome, who had reached the Klondike capital, en route from Nome to Washington, D. C., on matters connected with the troubles of the Nome judiciary with the government. Miners in their frail shacks, poorly equipped to withstand the cold, prospectors overtaken by the storm while journeying to the scenes of reported finds, residents of the mining camp vainly seeking warmth in their almost transparent domiciles with but a sheet of canvas or an all too thin boarded wall with daylight showing through the seams, are said to have contributed victims for the terrible harvest of death reported by Mr. Reed on his arrival at Dawson.

The despatch wired to the Skagway Alaskan by its Dawson correspondent on the authority of Mr. Reed, and brought to Victoria by the steamer Danube, says: "The town is shaken from one end to the other when Mr. Reed announced that just before he left Nome two hundred miners were frozen to death from exposure during one of the storms for which that camp is noted. The forepart of the season was mild, and the cheechakos thought that all the stories of fifty degrees below zero and of blizzards were myths, and in spite of all warnings given by the sour-dough residents, they persisted in stampeding to every jimcrack creek which was named by the various recorders, who were prompted simply by a desire to take in money for recording fees. By New Year's a real winter set in. The mercury dropped to fifty degrees below and a wind such as a white man never before encountered blew for weeks. The dogs which were left outside overnight perished, and carcasses of frozen animals were strewn all over the town. The newcomers living in single board and tar-paper shanties poorly put together by inexperienced hands, suffered untold agony from the cold, and it was with the greatest difficulty that hundreds of lives were saved. Medical skill was called many times and the hospitals were full of people who were frozen on some part of the body. The capacity of the St. Bernard hospital was taxed to its utmost and too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Elliott, who is in charge, for his ministering care of the sufferers.

"On the occasion of the storm in question a horrible blizzard was blowing and when it abated the bodies of two hundred miners were found lying all along the Coast. Some of the unfortunates had gone to Port Clarence to stake properties, and those whose lifeless bodies were found near St. Michael had gone there to secure supplies, some of which had given out at Cape Nome.

"Of the two hundred dead, only a part of them have been identified, and most of the bodies were interred by kind hands near the spot where they were found."

The Skagway News in an editorial after the publication of the Alaskan story questions the correctness of the report, and publishes the following from its Dawson correspondent: "Two mushers, names unknown, who arrived yesterday from Nome, bring sensational reports of wholesale death by freezing along the coast. They report that 200 people had died from exposure or freezing before the middle of January at various points up and down the coast. Their stories are not credited here, nor has the slightest confirmation of their statements been received by letter or through any of the other mushers out from the beach. They tell of the bodies being buried where they lay, where at this season of the year it would be an all day's job to dig even a shallow grave for one man, when the ground is frozen so solidly."

DR. BETTINGER FROZEN.

The body of Dr. Bettinger, who has been long missing, has been found, according to news received by the Danube. The Skagway Alaskan has the following despatch from Dawson: "The remains of the long-lost Dr. Bettinger have been found on White river. At first it was supposed that he had been murdered, but upon an examination of his remains it was soon seen that he had lost his life from exposure. It is thought that he lost the trail and wandered around, until overcome by exhaustion, he threw himself down and froze to death. His watch, money and papers were found on his person. Dr. Bettinger left Dawson on foot on December 6, and his wife followed on the 11th by stage. It had been arranged that he was to leave word at all the roadhouses as to how he was getting along, and at White Horse would leave word as to the hotel at which he would stop at Skagway. Young and athletic, he made good time from Dawson to Ogilvie, but was not seen after leaving there. When he was missed his wife informed the police, who had been searching for the missing man until the remains were found. Dr. Bettinger was formerly surgeon of St. Mary's hospital at Dawson.

RICH ELDORADO FIND.

News was also received by the steamer Danube of a very rich strike on Eldorado creek. Miners had passed the false bedrock found on that creek and had been rewarded with fifty dollars to the pan in gold. Two laymen, Anderson and Clauson, who have been sinking a shaft on No. 3 Eldorado, penetrated the false bedrock, according to the Dawson News, and found gravel beneath, from which they obtained prospects going as high as fifty dollars to the pan. Great excitement prevailed along the creek and the adjoining property holders were preparing to penetrate the bedrock in the hope of finding such rich pay beneath. The shaft in which such wealth was revealed was down 60 odd feet. It penetrated the false bedrock at 30 feet, and entered a layer of gravel beneath which was a silicate sediment, interspersed with quartz gravel. In one day the miners took from the shaft a dump which they estimate will give $5,000 when washed.

For a year or more mining men and geologists who have examined the so called bedrock on the various creeks have expressed the theory that the true bedrock has never yet been reached in any instance. The present bedrock is of a secondary formation, and frequently entirely dissimilar to the adjoining country rock. For instance, along the greater course of Eldorado the country rock or formation is a mica-schist broken by crossing dykes and ledges of porphyry and quartz. Naturally, then, the true bedrock of the stream must be of the same general formation, yet the fact remains that along the greater course of Eldorado the "bedrock" is a slate, badly shattered and with jagged edges. In places it is a consolidated bluish clay, mixed with particles of detached mica and quartzite.

Along the lower part of Eldorado creek the false bottom is broken in various directions, in a manner that indicates a slight upheaval or lateral pressure subsequent to its partial consolidation. On this the erosive wash of the stream and the gold, finding catchment in the crevices, was collected in the rich paystreaks which have made Edorado famous.

BERRY'S RICH CLAIM.

News was also received from Dawson by the Danube that Clarence Berry, one of the wealthiest Klondikers, has purchased the Picotte and Hall claim at No. 17 Eldorado for a consideration of $125,000. No. 17 Eldorado has been famous since the Klondike was struck, and has produced, it is estimated, upwards of three-quarters of a million dollars. It was located in 1896 by French Joe Costello, who sold it to Jim Hall and N. Picotte for $600. When the purchasers found how rich it was they presented Costello with a 75-feet fraction, which he sold soon afterwards for a large sum.

Speaking of Eldorado creek, the Dawson News says: "Year after year the pay on Eldorado has been located further up towards the head of the stream. Two years ago it was not generally believed that the paystreak extended up beyond the mouth of Gay gulch at No. 36, but this theory has been totally dispersed by recent developments. A year ago claims were being worked as far as the mouth of Gay gulch, but not beyond. This winter several claims were being worked in the forties and fifties and prospects have been found in the sixties. It is considered by competent miners that the Eldorado paystreak extends clear to the head of the stream, the only difficulty in locating it being the fact that the old channel is more or less covered by slides from the adjacent hills, and considerable drifting under the hill will be necessary to reach it.

ANOTHER PRODUCER.

The Dawson Nugget says: "Montana creek is another candidate for laurels as a producer of gold. Prospecting has been going on quietly on that creek with results which have warranted the creek being staked. It is a significant fact that numerous localities which three years ago were not considered worth staking are now yielding gold in paying quantities. The country is now wide open to the prospector as has never before been the case. Wherever there is gold, heretofore undiscovered, that fact is being made known. Innumerable claims will be prospected during the coming summer which have never before felt a stroke from a pick. From out this vast area of ground a certain proportion is sure to prove productive and to that extent will add to the general wealth of the territory."

BUILDING AT DAWSON.

There is abundant promise of a heavy demand in Dawson this summer for building material, lumber, shingles, glass and builders' hardware. According to the Daily News of that city the spring has opened with a building boom that promises a season of activity in the erection of modern public structures residences and business houses, that will surpass anything before known in the far north.

The most important private buildings now known to be decided upon for the summer include a brick warehouse for T. G. Wilson to cost $35,000; a church and manse for the Presbyterians, cost $25,000; business house for the Canadian Bank of Commerce, $25,000; residence for Dr. Wharton, $4,500. To this may be added the big warm and cold storage plant of the Pacific Refrigerator Co., now being rushed to completion and expected to be ready for business in ten days, costing $25,000.

Among buildings contemplated are a hall for the Arctic Brotherhood, a new Episcopal church, and a big warm and cold storage building by the Standard Commercial Co., managed by C. W. Thebo.

Small buildings are already going up in all directions, and many more are contracted for.

News was received too, by the Danube that the river was open for fifteen miles below Lake Lebarge. At that point the snow and ice had disappeared and waggons were being used for freighting. At Dawson, according to telegrams, the sports were betting largely on the time of the prospective opening up of the river at that point.

Governor Ross, who succeeds Ogilvie as administrator of the Klondike, arrived at Dawson April 9. Three of the horses of the party went through the ice the day before Dawson was reached. The city was artistically decorated and there was a large turnout to welcome the new governor. At night there was music and a public reception.

At a largely attended meeting on April 9 the Dawson Board of Trade decided to urge the discontinuance of gold dust as a legal tender. Storekeepers complain of the needless loss of time in weighing it, and buyers complain of having "light pokes" after buying.

There was a case of smallpox at Dominion on April 9, and alarm was felt at Dawson in consequence.

Eggs have taken a big jump at Dawson, and cases have been advanced from $25 to $40.

Latest advices from Dawson state that the automobile as a transportation proposition is not an unqualified success. The auto's mission may be to succeed the horse, but it cannot compete with the festive malamute and packing cayuse.

An ordinance has been passed by the Yukon Council which will have the effect of peremptorily stopping box rustling and private drinking of any kind in premises where a bar is run. A forfeiture of the license will be imposed for the second offense in each case.

Dick Case defeated Frank Rafael in seven rounds at the Savoy music hall at Dawson.

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one little pill. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

TO AID REFORMERS.

London, April 20.—There are very strong indications, says the Shanghai correspondent of the Morning Post, that the Japanese government proposes to put itself at the head of the reform movement in China in order to overthrow the Manchu dynasty, which it considers bound hand and foot by Russia.