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RKS AFFAIRS.

ial Enterprise—Miner
Fast Horses for Do-
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The Latest From Klondike.

Tees Arrives From the North With a Crowd of Dawsonites.

Report That Judge Irving Was Threatened With a Rail Ride.

Anywhere from $100,000 to $1,000,000 in gold-dust was brought down by the C. P. N. Company's steamer Tees, Captain Gosse, which arrived here from the Northern gateway cities at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Purser Munro says he is making a very conservative statement when he puts the gold aboard the steamer at $300,000, and the drafts in the possession of the miners at as much more. Some of the passengers would have sworn that there was a million, but as one gentleman put it, they must have had their glasses—and strong, magnifying ones, at that—on when they looked at the sacks. All the passengers did not come here, several Americans wanting to reach Seattle in time for to-day's celebration being landed at Vancouver on Sunday. The gold comes principally from Dominion and Hunker creeks and their tributaries, and much of it found its way to the local banks yesterday. Some of the most fortunate of the miners were J. F. Canyon, who has spent 18 months in the Klondike country and has $45,000 in dust; V. W. Hayward, the ex-police sergeant, of Vancouver, who is said to have 150 pounds, carefully done up in an old satchel; J. J. Campbell and wife, who have $30,000 in drafts; the Nugget Express Company, which had a box labelled gold, and weighing fully 150 pounds; the Messrs. McKinnon and McLeod, of Nanaimo, who sold out a rich claim on Dominion creek to big Alex. McDonald, whose brother was among the lucky passengers on the Tees; John McLean and W. McKay, who are credited with having $50,000 and $20,000 respectively; J. J. Crawford and wife, of Seattle, who own a claim on Eldorado and have considerable in dust; and Archie Beatie, whose dust is put down as worth about $50,000.

It is impossible to give exact amounts. The passengers were by far the richest who have yet reached Victoria from the North. As souvenirs of their trip, each of the Tees' officers has a nugget.

The Tees had a very rough trip down, bad weather being encountered all the way from Skagway to the Skeena. The passenger list in full is as follows: Jos. Christopher, F. McCabe, E. Ager, A. E. Nevell, A. Clarke, R. Church, C. L. Stone, A. L. Parliament, G. H. Young, Jos. Giles, W. H. McLacke, A. Jefferson, R. Neil, C. Gray, D. Campbell, John Cain, E. Davis, J. J. McKinnon, J. McInnis, W. McInnis, Wm. McSpadden, J. Cavanagh, P. H. Brown, F. Young, W. Wygh, M. Holligolin, A. Muncton, Geo. V. Pope, S. Guynne, D. Sullivan, C. G. Barries, Alex. Watson, P. Betson, J. L. Breeze, C. F. Steersen, M. B. Hall, W. McKay, J. DeColinere, A. Dugas, Chas. Harlowe, A. Beaton, A. B. Hunt, J. T. Patton, W. J. Van Houten, H. Hankin, A. Klimessh, J. G. Holland, J. J. Crawford, John D. McLean, A. L. Rhynd, J. McDonald, J. McDonald, Jr., Wm. Krogligan, Annie Lorentzer, A. M. Bannerman, A. F. George, M. W. Lyffe, L. McLane, J. V. Garrison, W. H. Seamon, O. T. Thedlock, F. Winter, G. E. Crowell, P. H. Goodair, J. F. McInnis, D. R. Bell, M. Fitzgerald, Wm. Harrison, Lizzie Howard, H. Edwards, M. Hatfield, F. Pattison, Wm. Radford, S. McKaye, R. W. James, F. Beumhoes, C. D. Pederson, P. Kaylio, D. McKinnon, A. McKinnon, A. W. McLeod, M. McKinnon, Wm. Grive, Henry Wilkinson, Ester Christy, John Bumlaye, S. W. Clifton, Mrs. Clifton, Thos. Trotter, V. W. Hayward, J. S. Kenyon, G. R. Proctor, McDonald, Frank Undelle, F. Gadd, Albert Brown, Carl Borger, H. Field, George Quacklish, R. J. Bellard, C. H. S. Hieger, John McInnis, A. Thompson, E. Cannell, H. Wilkinson, Wm. McDonald, A. F. Baker, W. P. Wheeler, W. Heatherbell, H. Pretty and Hugh Berry.

William Grieve, Henry Wilkinson and W. J. Van Houten, of Nanaimo, are among the just-returned Klondikers who are at the Dominion, the three MacKinnon brothers and Angus McLeod, who also came down on the Tees, having caught the morning train for the Coal City yesterday. Messrs. Grieve and Wilkinson were part owners with four others of No. 10 above on Hunker creek, which was sold recently for $7,500. They had also receipts from other valuable sources, so that the party was as a result able to commit to the custody of the Dominion safe a sack of gold weighing between forty and fifty pounds, and representing the product of their stay in the Klondike.

M. B. Hall, of Dawson, who recently disposed of 61 Bonanza to Capt. Healey for $35,000; J. J. Crawford and Mrs. Crawford, the former of whom brings out $50,000 in checks and other bank paper, and has several claims left; A. Dugas, a son of Judge Dugas; and Miss Esther Christy are also at the Dominion. They report many leaving for the outside, both by the upper and the lower river.

H. C. Hankin, a Victorian who has spent the past two seasons in the Klondike, with fairly satisfactory results, is at the Dominion.

A. B. Hunt, of Seattle, comes direct from the Porcupine district, which he describes as the reverse of what it has been proclaimed as a gold district. Indeed there is no gold to be taken out, for which reason he comes home poorer than when he left for the Northern wonderland. It is true, he says, that considerable gold has been taken out at the mouth of the Porcupine, but this season the pay dirt has been lost completely, and the miners have now gone prospecting, although with great difficulty, as the snow is still very deep in the hills. Mr. Hunt directs attention to an important fact for Canadians, which has perhaps not been brought to notice heretofore. It is that if the provisional boundary be located as suggested, to the north of Klukwan, all the gold territory that there is in what is known as the Porcupine district will be found in Canada—Klukwan being about fifteen miles from high tide water.

J. G. Holland, who for the past twenty years has conducted a popular summer resort in the Adirondacks, returned from a visit to the Klondike, where he has spent the past two years. He is well satisfied with the North, he says, but was obliged to return, as his hotel was not being run as he should like. Mr. Holland estimates that something in the neighborhood of $200,000 was brought here by the Tees—that is, to Vancouver and Victoria. The Bonanza King, on which he was a passenger to White Horse, had in all about $80,000 or $100,000; the Canadian carried perhaps $50,000 more, and the Ora an additional $50,000. Of the Tees' passengers ex-Sergeant Wallace C. Heywood was the most fortunate man, bringing home a valise said to contain $85,000, the gold being the wash-up of his claim on Hunker, after all wages and expenses had been paid. The claim is said to be but fairly opened, and, of course, Mr. Heywood will return. Mr. Holland had a word or two for the practice of the home-coming miners to put all their dust into a common sack entrusted to one of the party, which sack is promptly taken to represent one miner's wealth, and create a very false impression to the advantage of the country in public opinion. He also had a good word for Major Walsh, who he says honestly tried to institute reforms in the Yukon territory, but was not given time or opportunity to prove his intentions. As for the charge of debauchery against the Major, he declares that he was never once seen under the influence of drink while in the Klondike officially. So great has he been distressed by the exaggerated reports of his misconduct—if there was any misconduct—that he is now confined to his bed at his home in Brockville, suffering from nervous troubles.

G. R. Proctor has been to Atlin City.

Archie Beaton, a partner of Mr. McLeod, of Bennett, arrived from Dawson direct with a little money and a good opinion of the Klondike country. There are nevertheless a great many idle men there at present, he says, and fully ten thousand will come out this summer. The upper river route at the outset appeared destined to monopolize the traffic, but the Alaska Commercial and North American companies have cut the rate from Dawson to San Francisco via St. Michael to $100 and $125, as against $175 and $200, by any of the fifteen upper river boats, so that with the Cape Nome diggings to investigate en route the down river route will be liable to command its full share of business. It may be that the new gold field at the mouth of the river is anything but what it has been described as—but in any event the transportation companies will reap a harvest while its character is being determined. When he left Dawson on the 17th fully 5,000 were bound down the river in the stampede.

DOES THIS STRIKE YOU?

Muddy complexion, Nauseating breath comes from chronic constipation. Karl's Clover Root Tea is an absolute cure and has been sold for fifty years on an absolute guarantee. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. Sold by Henderson Bros.

ANOTHER TREASURE SHIP.

Humboldt Lands Successful Miners at Seattle -- Fire Destroys Sixty Cabins--Another Stampede.

Special to the Colonist.

Seattle, July 3.—The steamer Humboldt arrived from Skagway at noon with $150,00 in gold in the possession of 100 Klondike passengers. George Carmack, discoverer of the Klondike district, was on board with his Indian family. He sent a princely fortune down the Yukon, and will await the arrival of the Roanoke here. The large goldholders are: R. J. Ward, $35,000; Geo. W. Carmack, $15,000; Mrs. Chas. J. Anderson, $12,000; Mrs. Lizzie Noell, $7,500; Elliott Bros., $12,000; Mrs. J. Urquhart, $1,500, H. Hilbert, $7,500.

Mrs. Anderson was one of the Drummond sisters, well-known Coast vaudeville artistes. Her husband is very wealthy. Bonanza Beck is coming out soon to marry Mrs. Noell.

Sixty cabins located on a hill east of Dawson, fronting on the Klondike, fell a prey to the flames on June 14, entailing loss to the owners of at least $10,000. The fire came so suddenly that even some of the people who were at home at the time were unable to save the contents of their cabins. The fire is supposed to have had its origin at the bottom of a gulch opening on the Klondike, probably as a result of some one burning a pile of brush. The surroundings being dry, it crept slowly through the moss, grass and twigs up the side of the bluff until it reached the top of the hill. There a gale of wind was blowing, and in a twinkling of an eye the creeping sparks had been fanned into flames, which darted forward with incredible speed.

Another stampede out of Dawson, and one which possesses more than the usual amount of interest, took plase as a result of the arrival of Pat E. Dunden, from up the White River. He reported the discovery of gold on what had been named California creek, a tributary of White river, and showed several samples of the precious metal, found at a depth of 15 feet.

The steamer Circle City, at Dawson from Forty Mile, brings news of the arrival of fifty Canadian miners who spent over a year on the Edmonton trail. They bring many tales of horror.

Charles Walker, mate of the steamer Yukoner, the first man to come out from Cape Nome since the big strikes were reported at St. Michael, in an interview at Dawson says: "I left the Russian mission February 22 for a 1,40-mile tramp over trackless ice and snow. The trip was a terrible one, but I finally reached the diggings. I found every thing in the vicinity of Discovery staked, but managed to locate on Dry creek, and buy another on Anvil. No work was being done, as there was no fire-wood with which to burn out frost. Quantities of gold had been taken out by shovelling gravel from the creek bottom. Several men managed to reach bed-rock at from 4 to 10 feet, and were richly rewarded. There were 250 in camp when I left, and every one had a big batch of claims. Much staking was done by power of attorney. One man held 90 claims in this way. Judge Shepherd at St. Michael paid $1,000 for a half interest in a claim near Discovery. Gold is sure to be found on other creeks, and the district can be counted a bonanza."

Oliver S. Johnson, Seattle, reports strikes on Charlie river. Todd creek, 30 miles from its mouth, is very good; there is bed-rock at 3 feet. Darwin and Sams creeks developed rich claims. Operations have been suspended on Tulare creek. The discoverer is working on a wood contract.

Representing the Flag.—The colors of the Victoria Yacht Club have never been better represented in a Seattle Fourth of July regatta than they will be on Tuesday. The Nancy (Major B. Williams' speedy flyer) is on the scene in command of Capt. Jones; the Frou Frou flies the flag of Commodore Kirk and will be sailed with a crew of four; the Jubilee is ready for the first class races with her owner, Captain Collins, at the wheel; the Dorothy is sailed by Capt. Langley and a picked company; and the Wideawake is likely to show at her best with her old skipper in his place and Hector McKenzie for first officer of the second watch.

"One good turn deserves another." Those who have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla are glad to tell others about it.

ENVELOPED IN MYSTERY.

Coroner's Inquest Fails to Throw Any Light Upon the Case of that Dead Chinaman.

The mystery developing the identity and the manner of death of the Chinaman found in an outhouse at the rear of the Prince of Wales saloon last Saturday evening is still as complete as when the circumstances of the finding of the body were related in Sunday's Colonist.

Indeed the inquest held by Coroner Dr. Hart yesterday increases the complication of mysteries—for expert medical examination fails to disclose a cause of death.

Ah Wing, the police court interpreter, was the informant upon whose report the police visited the shack in which the dead Chinaman lay, covered with an old quilt and resting upon another. Wing had "heard" in Chinatown that a sick Chinaman was at the place in question, but could not say from whom the news first came. It was talked about by every one in the quarter, but "sabeed" by none when one sought to obtain definite particulars.

The merchant whose conversation concerning the case had led Ah Wing to take the steps he did, was not summoned to give evidence at the inquest, nor was the owner or agent of the shack, the door of which had been nailed securely.

The theory of the police is that the deceased Cantonese—for such he appears to be—died from natural causes, and was conveyed to the shed in which the body was found by his companions, who had no wish to assume the burial charges. With all of Chinatown apparently bound to a policy of strict secrecy this theory has been accepted as a sufficient explanation.

In his evidence Ah Wing hazarded the remark that it was the general gossip in Chinatown that the dead man had been a victim to excessive opium using—and also that the body had first been discovered by a bottle gatherer who told about it in the first store he visited. No one knew or would admit a knowledge of the deceased's name—and he had accordingly posted a notice on "the corner"—that is the corner of Government and Fisgard streets—requesting that "whoever knows the name of this dead Chinaman, he should forthwith communicate the same to Ah Wing, who will thereupon inform the coroner. If so be that he does not wish himself to be known, let him write the name of the Chinaman upon the notice."

Of course no name has yet been written—for the cute Chinese well knows that with the name and address of the dead man as a starting point, it would be comparatively easy for the police to present all the facts of the now mysterious case.

As to the suggestion of opium poisoning, there is nothing to corroborate it in the evidence of Dr. Herman Robertson, upon whom devolved the unpleasant duty of making the post mortem. He found the body that of a well nourished man of apparently 25 or 30 years, for several days dead, as the post mortem discolorations were very apparent.

There were no signs of external injury; no traces about the mouth of any irritant poison. The heart, stomach, abdominal organs and brain were found to be normal—the lungs and kidneys slightly congested.

The deceased had apparently enjoyed excellent health, nor could any affection be located that would amount to a cause of death, although it was possible that there might have been some acute affection of the kidneys.

The search of the clothing worn by the deceased—very good clothing, in good condition, too, by the way—disclosed empty pockets, and the police had nothing further to offer.

In consequence the jury, of which Mr. P. W. Dempster was foreman and Messrs. J. C. McKay, George Hamour, C. Cookson, J. Mason and D. M. Gordon the members, returned a verdict that "the said unknown Chinaman had been found dead in a passage in the rear of the Prince of Wales saloon under suspicious circumstances, there being no evidence available as to the cause of death."

A Case for the Coroner.—The body of an unidentified Chinaman is lying this morning at the morgue, awaiting the action of Coroner Hart with regard to it—the coroner being at present out of town. It was found in an outhouse in rear of the Prince of Wales saloon, Ah Wing having "heard it was there" in that strange, indefinite fashion in which Chinese interpreters are in the habit of hearing things. The strangest feature of the case is that the door of the outhouse was securely nailed up from the outside, indicating that others had placed the body where it was yesterday recovered. The theory is not murder, however, so much as an atetmpt to escape burial expenses on the death of an indigent Chinaman. The body is that of a stout, full-faced Chinaman of the middle class, apparently about four days deceased.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

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

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Achethey would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Recent Events At the Capital.

Mr. Sorby Still Sanguine as to Ministerial Assistance This Session.

Sir Hibbert's Yukon Charges in the House—The Grand Trunk Lease.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 28.—Mr. Sorby has been in the city for over two weeks, but it cannot be said that he has accomplished much as yet. He has been assiduous in his efforts to bring matters to a head with the government, but owing to a press of business, and from other reasons, it has been difficult to induce ministers to accord that time and consideration to the harbor scheme that its merits deserve. When Mr. Sorby arrived here the outlook was good for a speedy decision in regard to the harbor plan, but Mr. Tarte's illness, and his departure for Europe earlier than was anticipated, has delayed matters somewhat. Besides, an unfortunate conflict of jurisdiction has occurred between the department of public works and marine and fisheries. Sir Louis Davies was made acquainted with the proposals regarding the Victoria harbor, and was asked to give his cordial support to the plan when submitted to council by his colleague, Mr. Tarte. Thereupon the minister of marine stated that the matter was for his department equally with public works, even if he had not sole jurisdiction. It appears that the department of marine and fisheries claims to control the foreshores in tidal waters. Despite this apparent conflict of jurisdiction, Mr. Sorby is sanguine that he will be able to accomplish something. There is now before parliament a bill consolidating the act relating to the harbor at Quebec. Mr. Sorby has taken this as the groundwork of a bill respecting the harbor of Victoria, modifying and changing it to suit local circumstances and requirements. With this prepared, Mr. Sorby, when the proper time arrives, will use all his persuasiveness to induce ministers to put the project through at the present session of parliament.

In a letter received here from Mr. Nosse, Japanese consul-general at Chicago, he expresses his great regret that the Dominion government has not disallowed all the acts passed by the legislature of British Columbia containing a clause restricting the labor of Japanese. As announced in the telegraphic despatches, only the public acts of 1898 were disallowed, but nineteen private acts containing the anti-Japanese restriction have been allowed to go into operation on account of the danger of disallowing them consequent upon the companies having organized and acquired property. It was to avoid inconvenience, confusion and loss that these statutes were left to their operation, with the recommendation to the provincial government that at the next session of the legislature they introduce legislation in each case to repeal the clause in question. Because the British Columbia legislature at the session which terminated two months ago inserted this same clause into fourteen other private acts, Col. Prior has sought this week to ascertain the views of the Dominion government with regard to it. The member for Victoria is desirous of preventing any confusion in regard to these corporations which received charters at the last session. The general impression is that the Japanese government will enter another protest, and for the same reasons which led Mr. Chamberlain to interfere last year it is expected that once more he will press for disallowance. The Dominion government toyed with the question for so long in 1898 that only three days remained for them to disallow the two public acts. If the government is to do anything in regard to disallowing the fourteen acts passed at the session of 1899 it is hoped that there will be no such delay as was shown last year.

Sir Hibbert Tupper's attack upon official mismanagement in the Yukon is conceded to be one of the most powerful arraignments ever heard in the walls of parliament. Mr. Sifton asked for specific charges, and he has got them. In the motion submitted by Sir Hibbert there are allegations of fact which the ex-minister undertakes to prove, if he is given a judicial commission of inquiry, and he guarantees to retire into private life if he is not able to substantiate his charges. The Liberals claim that this is a bluff, but it is such a bluff that they cannot afford to call it. Even amongst the wiser heads of the Liberal party outside the ranks of officialdom it is conceded that the government cannot overlook the serious nature of the attack, and even if the government were disposed not to do anything the governor-general might bring his advisers to book and compel them to clean their skirts. During the past few weeks the impression has been growing that this may be the last session of the present parliament, but if a royal commission in regard to Yukon affairs be appointed, then it is obvious that the governor-general will not grant a dissolution. The ministry is on its trial; Sir Wilfrid Laurier has assumed responsibility for everything done by the young Napoleon. The government as a whole cannot disclaim responsibility in the management of Yukon affairs, because in all the appointments that were made the authority of the cabinet was obtained. While, therefore, Mr. Sifton is directly at the bar of public opinion, so also are his colleagues, and it would be out of the question, therefore, for the representatives of the Sovereign to grant a dissolution until such time as the decision of the judges is known. Of course the government will have to refuse Sir Hibbert Tupper's motion, as in its present form it constitutes a vote of censure. They will then likely introduce the matter in some other way, and call upon the member for Pictou to prove his charges. Should the government decline to do anything, they will then stand condemned before the country.

The supplementary traffic agreement between the government and the Grand Trunk railway company is a serious matter for the C. P. R. When a shipper routes his goods over specific lines his instructions have to be adhered to, but when he simply hands the goods for a specific point to a transportation company in the city or town from which they are sent, without specifying the particular route over which they are to go, the company will send those goods over its connecting lines, getting, of course, the longest haul over its own lines. The position in regard to the Drummond County deal is this: The Grand Trunk railway in any freight for the maritime provinces or Europe which it may gather in the West is to hand it to the I. C. R. at Montreal, although, bear in mind, the Grand Trunk has its own railway as far as Levis. In place of carrying Western freight to Levis, the I. C. R. is to get the advantage of that haul of 180 miles over the track of the Drummond County road. In return for this concession, the I. C. R. is to hand to the Grand Trunk at Montreal all freight from Europe, or which may be initiated in the Maritime Provinces, and not specially routed over the C. P. R. Thus, if it is intended for British Columbia, there will be a long haul through the United States territory in place of Canadian territory, and Canadian train crews will be to that extent deprived of the work which they otherwise would secure. The matter has its serious side, in view of the fact that the arrangement is for ninety-nine years, with the option of renewal, and it simply means in effect that for all these years the I. C. R. becomes practically an adjunct of the Grand Trunk system.

RAPID PROGRESS.

Railway Will Be Completed to Bennett This Week—New Schedule of Rates.

Local Manager Greer of the White Pass & Yukon railway received very encouraging advices from the North yesterday. In a letter from General Manager Hawkins, dated June 28, it is stated that the track to Bennett will be laid by the 4th or 5th inst.—that better progress is being made than was anticipated. At the time of writing Log Cabin had been nearly reached, and from there on to the lake only one bridge had to be constructed. This, the letter stated, would not delay matters 24 hours. Otherwise, work was being pushed forward night and day at the rate of 3 miles of track per day. On the day the letter was written Mr. Hawkins had just returned from the Summit, where he had seen Senator Fairbanks, of the joint high commission, and Lieut.-Gov. McInnes.

On completion of the line to Bennett Mr. Greer says a new schedule of rates will go into effect. He quotes freight from Victoria to Dawson per 10-ton consignments or over at the rate of $136 per ton, and $2.25 per hundredweight from Skagway to Bennett. Mr. Greer says his company is prepared to handle all the freight that will be offered it. A government inspector of railroads will leave on the next steamer bound North to make an inspection of the railway.

HOW THEY LOVE CANADA.

Frank Statement From the Folk for Whose Good Will, Lopsided Treaty Is Offered.

From the Portland Oregonian.

A good deal of cheap satire is lavished by the Tory press of Canada upon what it is pleased to designate as "the American hog," meaning by that the United States. Is there not, too, a Canadian hog, and is he not a frightful bore, no matter which way you spell it, phonetically or otherwise, with bristles or without? The diplomatic policy of Canada has for nearly forty years been so narrow, spiteful, greedy, grasping and provincial that the Dominion might be fairly described as "the Canadian porcupine," which is a hedgehog, a creature that is in a state of chronic fretfulness; a creature whose back is always up; a creature that cannot fight and bite like an ordinary animal of its size, but whose back is a quiver full of quills, which are like a barbed wire fence, not impregnable, but exceedingly disagreeable to climb. A barbed-wire fence is not an impregnable fortress wall, but it is a very disagreeable obstacle to surmount. A strong man can climb a high stockade or a stone wall with comparative ease, but a barbed-wire fence makes even a skilled athlete half and consider. He knows that the barbed-wire fence would not endure the impact of the force that is necessary to breach a stone wall or a stock ade, nevertheless it is exceedingly disagreeable to climb a barbed-wire fence, as disagreeable as it is for a plucky bulldog to get away with a "Canada porcupine"; the bulldog is sure that he can kill the hedgehog, but he knows that he will be obliged to swallow more quills than it is easy or pleasant to digest. Just so with Canada; she is a weak creature, but full of quills like a porcupine; she is not a fortress wall or a stockade; she is a section of barbed-wire fence that the United States cannot creep under or climb over without enduring a vexatious and disagreeable experience. Canada is the porcupine among animals; the poison oak among shrubs. Her coat of arms ought to be a thistle or a nettle, with the motto, "Nobody touches me with impunity." A sentiment whose most forcible illustration in the animal kingdom is that non-heroic but most unpopular and repulsive creature, the American polecat.

This may seem an extravagant description of the Dominion policy, but let us glance at the facts and then ask ourselves whether it is not true that diplomatic negotiation with Great Britain has always been asy except when the Canadian porcupine erected his quills in opposition to a fair settlement. During our civil war of 1861-65 there were many distinguished Englishmen who were our friends from first to last, and the distinguished Englishmen were men of both the great political parties; some of them were men of aristocratic lineage; some of them belonged to the court party, while some of our bitterest foes were found in the ranks of the Liberals, like Gladstone. Prince Albert was our friend during the last year of the war; the Tory Disraeli was our friend, and so was the Duke of Argyl, while in the middle classes we had the sympathy of both Cobden and Bright. Public sentiment in Great Britain was not solid against America in the civil war, but our friends and our foes were found among all classes. Gladstone, the great orator of the Liberals, from whom we naturally expected sympathy, was against us, and believed that "Mr. Jefferson Davis had founded an empire," while Disraeli, the great leader of the Tories, from whom we expected no sympathy, was with us from first to last. Lords Palmerston and Russell were against us, but the Queen was on our side.

This describes the state of division in the educated public opinion of Great Britain; we had distinguished friends and distinguished foes in both the great political parties; among the aristocracy and the great middle classes. But if we turn from Great Britain to her greatest colony, Canada, and what do we find during the civil war of 1861-65? We find a public opinion solid against our cause, from Bull Run to Appomattox. Canada was not only a political asylum for Confederate conspirators and spies, but it was a city of refuge for mere marauders and bank robbers, who organized their band of brigands under the shelter of the neutral flag of Canada, selected Canada as their point of departure and returned to Canada with their spoil. Canada pretended to try these bank robbers, but the Canadian judge released them, while he illogically did not order the return to them of the proceeds of the bank robbery that were found upon them when arrested. Canada during our civil war was a nest of Confederate spies, firebugs, bank robbers and Confederate land pirates of all descriptions, because Canada was a solid unit against the cause of the American Union. That was the petty, provincial side of Canada during our civil war. Great Britain's educated brains were fairly divided in opinion, but pur-blind, provincial, cheap, little Canada had not brains nor humanity enough to rise above a feeling of desire that the American Union might go to the devil, for in that event the New England states might join the Canadian confederation, and in any event it would be "good fun" to see the American ship of state go to eternal wreck.

From that day to this the Dominion has played consistently the part of the Canadian hog, the hedgehog, or Canada porcupine. The seal fisheries, the Atlantic Coast fisheries and a number of other disputes that should have been settled by the joint British and American and Canadian commissioners at their Quebec and Washington sessions were not settled. Why? They were not settled because Canada refused to agree to anything unless the Alaska boundary question was settled, despite the fact that Canada has not a shred of foundation for her claim regarding the Alaskan boundary. The territory claimed was never in possession of the Dominion, and not until gold was discovered on the Canadian side was there anything heard about the claim of Canada to a part of the coast of Alaska. Because Canada cannot get this claim allowed, she has commenced to "retaliate" by forbidding the export of sawlogs, after selling to American citizens millions of dollars' worth of standing timber with full knowledge that it was purchased for export in form of logs. Is not the Canadian government, that practically destroys the value of the property by passing a law stopping these American purchasers from exporting their sawlogs, entitled to the name of the Canadian hog, which is always the hedgehog or Canada porcupine?

NURSES IN YUKON.

Interesting Details of Their Work Given by Miss Powell—Typhoid Fever in Dawson.

Miss Charlotte Macleod, 113 University street, chief superintendent of the Victorian Order of Nurses, has received an interesting letter from the superintendent of the order in the Yukon, Miss Georgina Powell.

The letter was written on April 3, and the weather was described as lovely.

"Yesterday, Easter Sunday, ladies attended services minus outside wraps of any description. The churches were filled to overflowing, and the Easter bonnet was as much in evidence as I ever say it anywhere, but I could not answer for the latest fashion. The nurses have doffed their fur coats and are clamoring for spring coats and hats. As I have to attend to the cooking and other household affairs, the making of jackets for them is a slow work for me."

The sanitary condition of Dawson was being looked after, and people were obliged to keep their premises clean and tidy. At the time of writing they were in the throes of the spring clean-up and providing for the summer's supply of wood and water, the latter having to be drawn from a source above habitations.

Now, as to food supply, she writes: Milk, eggs, powder, corn starch, etc.—the prices are so tremendously high here. How would it do to send to Vancouver? The freight by the Canadian Development Company would be only 5 cents per pound, and we would get it here in eight days. The police do not always have such things on hand; milk, for instance, was scarce last autumn, and during the epidemic we could not get enough. There is much to think of here. Good Friday distinguished itself for us by a flame on the roof of our cabin. It was soon put out by a few of our neighbors, men headed by our good kind friend, Rev. Dr. Grant, who is a whole committee in himself, and is ever to the rescue.

So, now the next step will be a new roof, and I suppose zinc will be the only safe thing. We have no chimneys here, and a spark on this light resinous wood starts a flame like powder. Nurse Hanna is doing good work at the Good Samaritan hospital. She has 20 patients under her care, and has a man to help her. Doubtless she never had to work so hard before, and she is so tired when she comes home at night that she flings herself down anywhere and sleeps. This week I have taken her off duty, and Nurse Payson, who soon got through at the Red Cross, will take her place for a week or so, and Nurse Hanna will go to the Forks to see the mines and rest. She has been invited to stay a week, and now is the best time for a holiday before the rush of sickness comes on, as people think it surely will. Nurse Scott is not feeling as well as she expected to, and if she is wise will go out as soon as she can; she looks feeble. Colonel Evans is here now, and took dinner with us yesterday; he shows much interest in our work, and evidently expects to be made welcome. I like it here very much, and if only we can do some good work I shall be well content. The government officials all seem glad we are here, and quite look upon us as belonging to them.

The snow is thawing fast, and all the unsightliness which it covered is becoming painfully apparent, and Dawson is such filthy place. Friday, 7. Yesterday there were eight typhoid cases admitted to St. Mary's hospital, so you see our work is coming on, and I should like a nurse to fill Nurse Scott's place. This week I have been caring for Miss Fenton, who is having a bilious attack; she is better, however.

The sum of $306.25 has been subscribed by the children of the separate schools of British Columbia to the general funds of the order.

WHEN THE DAY IS DONE.

Wealth is not his that has it, but his that enjoys it.—Franklin.

If men are so wicked with religion, what would they be without it?—Franklin.

Taste depends upon those finer emotions which make the organization of the soul.—Sir J. Reynolds.

There is the same difference between their tongues as between the hour and the minute hand; one goes ten times as fast and the other signifies ten times as much.—Sidney Smith.

I could better eat with one who did not respect the truth or the laws than a sloven and unpresentable person. Moral qualities rule the world, but at short distance the senses are despotic.—Emerson.

Prepare yourself for the world, as the athletes used to do for their exercises: oil your mind and your manners, to give them the necessary suppleness and flexibility; strength alone will not do.—Chesterfield.

"You are wanted around the corner!" exclaimed the citizen, confidently.

The policeman laughed aloud.

"I know better," he replied. "When I am wanted I can't be found. Since I have been found, I can't possibly be wanted!"

Here we see how important after all it is to understand something of the formal or scholastic logic, which it has become the fashion of modern science to sneer at.—Detroit Journal.

ON EVERY BOTTLE

Of Shiloh's Consumption Cure is this guarantee: "All we ask of you is to use two-thirds of the contents of this bottle faithfully, then if you can say you are not benefited return the bottle to your druggist and he may refund the price paid. Price 25 cts., 50 cts. and $1.00. Sold by Henderson Bros.

Heard in The Hotels.

Holiday Guests at the City Hotels Much in Evidence.

Aids to Navigation In Near-by Waters to Be Improved Shortly.

Tourists form a numerous company at the Hotel Victoria, the following being among the most recent arrivals: David C. and Mrs. Browne, from Great Falls, Mont., and C. S. Craine and wife, of St. Paul, Minn., who went over to Seattle last evening en route home; D. C. and Mrs. McKenzie, of Toronto, and Miss M. E. Jones, from Denver, Col., who go from here to Vancouver, spending a few days there before continuing their summer tour; Aug. Ironmonger, of Ealing, London; Charles Harlowe, of San Francisco; Mrs. James C. Kelly, Omaha, Neb.; Miss Arkwright, Council Bluffs; John Douglas and Charles Gonzales, from Agrascallentes, Mex.; Mrs. A. G. and Miss Gilberta Fell, of Ogden, Utah; and W. L. Bassett and wife, Toronto.

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W. W. Stumbles, of the department of marine and fisheries, Ottawa, who has been at the Dominion for several days past, is visiting British Columbia in connection with the placing of a number of important aids to navigation, tenders for which will shortly be invited, the intention being to rush the work through. Mr. Stumbles went to Westminster on departmental business yesterday with the D.G.S. Quadra, but will return to Victoria in a day or two.

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Miss Alice John, of Wellington; Miss Matheson, of Nanaimo; W. H. M. May, of Wellington; H. C. Shelton, of Hope, are among the provincial public school teachers visiting the city for the examinations which commenced yesterday. They are making the Dominion their temporary home, as also were Principal George W. McRae and Miss C. A. Barnes, of one of the Vancouver schools, who left for San Francisco by the direct steamer yesterday evening.

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W. H. Hibbett, of Sacramento; R. L. Thompson, deputy county clerk of Santa Rosa, Cal., and Mrs. Thompson; and Miss Donald, of San Diego, form a holiday party arriving from California by direct steamer yesterday, and spending a few days at the Dominion. They go from here to the East by way of the Canadian Pacific, returning home through the States.

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C. E. Carbonneau, one of the lucky miners of the Klondike district, is a recent arrival from Dawson now at the Hotel Driard. He is reported to have carried $25,000 in gold from the claim in which he is interested to the upper river steamer, from which it is to be inferred that he has no reason to be dissatisfied with the North.

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Robert B. Rothschild, of San Francisco; John F. Johnson, of Montreal; A. H. Symonds and F. H. Whyte, of Toronto; and W. M. Leeper, of New York city, form a quintette of commercial travellers arrived within the past forty-eight hours at the Hotel Driard. Mrs. Whyte accompanies her husband on his present Western trip.