DEATH AND DISASTER

Steamer Cleveland from St. Michaels Passes in Early This Morning.

Starvation Threatened at Dawson City and in the Mining Districts.

Stores Closed for the Want of Stock Which All Clondyke Cannot Buy.

Men at St. Michaels Are Now Damning the Men Who Took Them There!

Whaling Bark Navarch Wrecked and Forty-Two Men Killed and Frozen.

From Friday's Daily.

The passengers who started for St. Michaels on the Bristol, those who are trying to force their way across the Chilcoot and White Passes, and in fact every man who has been unsuccessful in his efforts to reach the Clondyke gold fields this season, have very much to be thankful for. At Dawson City, the metropolis of the gold district, starvation stares the miners in the face, and there is a wild rush, even wilder than the recent rush to Skagway and Dyea, to get out of the country. There is lots of gold, but of food there is a scarcity, and according to the story brought from St. Michaels by the steamer Cleveland, which passed up the straits at an early hour this morning bound for Seattle, only four steamer loads of provisions can be taken up the river before it freezes over.

The Cleveland brought down 38 miners and anywhere from $150,000 to $500,000 in gold. The captain has $100,000 in his safe, the purser says he can account for $150,000 on the ship, which includes the $100,000 in possession of the captain, while if the stories of the passengers can be believed there must be $500,000 on board. The passengers all claim to be well fixed and from their stories it must be taken for granted that the Cleveland has by far more treasure on board than had the Portland.

Of the 38 passengers on the Cleveland 37 started from Dawson City on the river steamer T. B. Weare. The Weare ran on a bar in the river some 30 miles below Circle City and had to be abandoned, the passengers being transferred to the steamer Healey, on which they continued their trip to St. Michaels.

The people remaining at Dawson are in sorry straits, and it is safe to say that just as many as can do so will come out. All the stores have been sold, not for the want of customers, but because the merchants have no goods to sell, and any that they do get are spoken for in advance Men going in with light packs will find that they will have to put in a hard winter on short rations. True, four steamers, the Hamilton, Healy, Belle and Alice, expect to get up the river before it freezes over, but they are only small steamers, and it will not take long for the goods they take up to be disposed of.

Besides the threats of starvation, gambling and idleness prevails at Dawson. The men who are short of provisions and who have not the means to get out of the country are desperate. There are threats of violence everywhere, and it will keep the mounted police busy to protect the lives and property, not the gold, but the food of the men who have laid in a winter's supplies.

At St. Michaels it is very nearly as bad as it is at Dawson City. Hundreds of men went there with the hope of going up the river to the mines. They now realize that the task is an impossible one, and are swearing vengeance on the men who took them there, just as the Bristol's passengers are at the local transportation companies for not taking them there. Indignation meetings are held every night at St. Michaels, but meetings will not make steamers and the men will have to spend the winter there, or with the men who are rushing from Clondyke, come down to the coast cities. There is positively no hope of their getting up the river, and to spend the winter at St. Michaels will not be the pleasantest of occupations. The housing is insufficient, and many of the men there took up no provisions, disregarding the warnings of those who knew and said that there would be a shortage of provisions. One good thing, it is easier to get away from St. Michaels than it is from Dawson.

The steamers which left the Sound within the last month for St. Michaels have not met with much better luck than did the Bristol, despite the fact that they got further north. The Humboldt, which left Seattle, crowded with passengers, put into Ounalaska, the passengers practically in charge of the ship. They realize that they cannot reach the mines this winter, and have threatened to lynch Mayor Wood, of Seattle, the promoter of the expedition. The old side-wheel steamer Eliza Anderson, when last seen, was off Kodiak Island short of coal, and a later report was to the effect that she had been wrecked.

The Excelsior, too, which has been looked for at San Francisco for some days, did not come off entirely unscathed. She lost three blades of her propeller, and had to be beached at Dutch Harbor for repairs. There were a number of passengers on board, and some say $1,000,000 in gold, but this cannot be verified.

Of all the stories of disaster and disappointment brought down by the Cleveland, none are as terrible as that regarding the wreck of the New Bedford whaling bark Narvarch and the loss of 42 members of her crew, not merely drowned, but some crushed in the ice and others frozen to death. When the Cleveland was at St. Michaels the United States revenue Cutter Bear arrived there, having on board Captain Whiteside, his wife, the first and fourth officers and four members of the crew of the Navarch. The captain reported that the bark had been caught in the ice in the Arctic ocean, 31 had been crushed to death by the ice and eleven frozen to death. The remaining eight, including the captain's wife, had started in search of assistance and had been picked up by the Bear.

BRISTOL'S PASSENGERS.

Mr. F. C. Davidge Explains His Position in the Matter.

The citizens of Victoria held a meeting at the Board of Trade rooms yesterday to see if an amicable settlement could be arrived at in the Bristol-Eugene case.

After President Kirk had explained the object of the meeting Col. F. B. Gregory, who had been retained by the passengers, said that in common with another lawyer, who had been retained for the same purpose, he had advised that the local shipping firm were not legally responsible and the Portland & Alaska Steamship Co., composed of a few speculators from Portland, had no assets. He understood that Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co, while refusing to waive their legal rights, were willing to forego their claim to moneys deposited with them by the American company and would hand those moneys over to any fund raised to assist the passengers.

Mr. F. C. Davidge then made the following explanation: A few inexperienced men, he said, formed a joint stock company for the purpose of carrying passengers to Dawson City by way of St. Michaels. His company was asked to supply the steamer for the trip from Puget Sound to that port, and for this they were to get $15,000. The Portland firm having no capital, it was decided that his firm would sell tickets and pay themselves from the proceeds. In order to further protect himself he also insisted on a deposit of $2,000 being placed in his hands, and now the defunct company was still in his debt about that amount. Yet he was willing to donate that amount for the benefit of the passengers.

Answering a question by Mr. Wilson, he said there was a profit on account of the charter, but then, owing to the steamer not completing her voyage, he had been obliged to throw up a contract for the delivery of 1,000 tons of coal at Dutch Harbor, Ounalaska, at $6 a ton. Now he would be liable for the difference in the price at which he agreed to deliver the coal there and that which would now have to be paid for it at Dutch Harbor.

After a committee had been appointed to wait on the miners in order to formulate some plan to lay before a meeting of the citizens to be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the meeting adjourned until that hour.

"Only nervous" is a sure indication that the blood is not pure. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and cures nervousness.

Though a simple and unaffected monarch King Oscar of Sweden is the sovereign who makes use of his crown most frequently.

Father Kenelm Vaughan, an English Catholic priest, has been gathering money in Spain for the new Westminster cathedral. In Biscay alone he has raised $4500.

The daughters of Harriet Beecher Stowe decline the subscription proposed in their behalf and deny that they need it. It would be something new for the Beechers to lose faith in their own efforts.

William Bache, who died the other day in Bristol, Pa., was the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin. He was 86 years old, and was the pioneer newspaper publisher in Bucks county, having founded the Bristol Gazette in 1849. In 1854 he began the publication of a Know-Nothing paper called the Bucks County American. He was the author of a number of historical works He served in the war of the rebellion, and was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

"My boy came home from school one day with his hand badly lacerated and bleeding, and suffering great pain," says Mr. E. J. Schall, with Meyer Bros.' Drug Co., St. Louis, Mo. "I dressed the wound and applied Chamberlain's Pain Balm freely. All pain ceased and in a remarkably short time it healed without leaving a scar. For wounds, sprains, swellings and rheumatism, I know of no medicine or prescription equal to it. I consider it a household necessity."

For sale by all druggists. Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TOPEKA'S RETURN

She Brings Down a Party of Skagwayians, Who Changed Their Mind.

U. S. Government Officials Return from Tours of the Northern Territory.

From Saturday's Daily.

Another quota of disheartened and disgusted miners, who have essayed the difficulties of the Chilcoot and White passes, and have found that it "wasn't all beer and skittles" on the journey over the trails, returned on the steamer City of Topeka yesterday evening. Some have all they want of the gold fields and will "never go there any more," while others will, when the winter is at an end and spring comes again, return and once more try the pass.

Among those who came back with the intention of going back in the spring is Dr. A. T. Gilchrist, of Detroit, Mich. He is now on his way to the newly discovered mines at Coffee Creek, Trinity county, California, and there he will wash for the hidden treasure during the winter months, and will then join the anticipated rush to the Clondyke in the spring.

Dr. Gilchrist says that Skagway is becoming quite a city, and daily log huts and shacks are taking the place of the tents, and newspaper men will soon be obliged to abandon the name of "tented city" in speaking of the city at the gateway to the mines. From three to four thousand men will spend the winter there, while about 300 will go down to Juneau to winter. There is now at Skagway every feature of a large city saving a church. There are saloons, stores, real estate agents, barbers; in fact, everything to be found in the cities of the coast, except, as previously stated, a place of worship. One miner has of late been holding gospel services on Sundays. He stands on a box, or whatever may be handy, and addresses what crowd may gather around him, but the crowd is usually a limited one.

Some of the gold seekers who are eager to get into the gold lands will try to go through when winter has fixed the trail by laying a coat of snow and ice. They will drag their provisions in on sleds. Some, though, are endeavoring to secure dogs to draw the provisions in.

Dr. Gilchrist says that much sickness is prevalent at Skagway and on the trail, but it is luckily not more serious than colds, which are, no doubt, contracted by the miners from the continual dampness of their clothing. The weather of late has been most damp, and it is all but impossible for them to keep their clothing dry. Then, again, another infliction which has fallen on a great many is the appearance on their bodies of boils. Boils and abcesses have broken out on a great many, owing to the severe strains they have experienced in packing in their goods.

One of those suffering from the latter complaint is Charles Phillips, of this city. Dr. Gilchrist says that he is now at Juneau, where he has gone to get some large abcesses, which have broken out on his legs, attended to. He had got quite a way in over the Skagway trail and had the lake in view, when the severity of his complaint necessitated his return.

Talking of the Skagway trail, Dr. Gilchrist says that it is still closed, and a large number of men are engaged in blasting out the rocks and otherwise repairing it, so that it may be rendered again fit for travel. The bog holes, where horses are getting mired, are very numerous, and near one, where a horse would sink away down below its haunches, some jocularly disposed pilgrim has placed a sign which reads: "Horses going faster than a walk will be fined $5." Horses are still being lost in large numbers. At one place, at a point between Porcupine Pass and the summit, Dr. Gilchrist counted as many as seventy horses lying dead, and their bodies decomposing, at the bottom of a ravine which runs alongside the trail. The greater portion of these had still their packs on. They were lying in the bed of a stream, the waters of which those on the lower part of the trail have been drinking.

Sylvester Scovel, correspondent of the New York World, is encamped about five miles up the trail. He has built a rough shack, and from his preparations is looks as if he intended to spend the winter there. He has called his shack "Liarsville," for he says he was unable to find anyone around there to tell the truth.

While the Skagway trail is closed it does not follow that travel to the mines has been suspended, for on the Dyea and Chilcoot trails a long procession is making its way in. There is now no difficulty in finding Indians on this route to pack in the outfits and supplies.

At Skagway there is plenty of provisions, and they are being bought and sold at a far lower figure than goods can be bought for in Victoria or any other city on the coast. Disappointed miners are selling their outfits before returning at a great discount. Flour can be bought there—notwithstanding the high price of wheat—for 50 cents a sack; bacon for 6 cents per pound, and everything else in proportion; shoes and clothing can be bought at the purchaser's own price.

Discussing the great number of horses lost on the trail, Dr. Gilchrist said that there would not be a quarter as many killed if it was not for the inexperienced miners, who persisted in trying to get past each other on the trail, with the result that in nine cases out of ten the outer horse was knocked over. If a plan of campaign was adopted, such as say all going one way until noon, and no one being allowed to journey the other way then, and vice-versa in the afternoon, the trail would be kept in condition for a great length of time, and many horses would be saved.

Other passengers who came down on the Topeka are Mrs. Brown and son, of Los Gatos, California. Mr. Brown is on his way in towards the gold fields. Finding it impossible for them all to get in with their supplies, he went in light, and then Mrs. Brown sold the remainder of the outfit, and with her son is returning home.

W. Gilmoth, of Oakland, Cal., returned from Cook Inlet on the Topeka, nursing a broken leg, but it might have been much worse. He was one of a party of prospectors who were working in that district for W. Pennock, of New York, and one morning when the party were away from camp Mr. Gilmoth went to look for them. While climbing a high cliff near Sunrise mountain, he had got about 150 feet up, when a stone, by which he was attempting to pull himself up, became dislodged, and he fell to the bottom of the cliff. When he endeavored to rise he found that he could not, and then it dawned upon him that his leg was broken and he began at once to doctor himself. He tore his blouse into strips and bandaged his leg, then finding two sticks, he improvised splints, and, fastening them on with his belt, hobbled and crawled to the camp, two miles away. The party afterwards measured the distance of Gilmoth's fall, and it was found to be exactly 150 feet.

Other passengers were the party who, with Mr. Henry G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, went to climb Mount St. Elias some time ago. They failed in their object, having been obliged when an altitude of 6,000 feet was reached to return on account of the sickness of one of their men. Though not climbing the mountain they collected a large amount of data and mineral and geological specimens, with the object of making a map of the country. Mr. Bryant left the party at Juneau, intending to visit Skagway before returning. He is expected down on the Alki.

Benton Killin, of Portland, Oregon, who went up to report on the agricultural possibilities of Alaska, came down. Alaska, he says, has more resources than has ever been suspected, not the least of which are the fish, with which the waters teem. He predicts that within a few years the coast will be lined with fishing villages, peopled by a hardy class of men, who will take the place of the Indians, who are fast passing away. The timber of Alaska has been underestimated, and in places where it has been cut there are large areas of Alaska red top grass. The great trouble with Alaska is that the land cannot be drained, water standing on the hillsides, as it cannot be filtered through the moss.

Still another government official coming down was Mr. Howard M. Kutchin, United States special agent for Alaska, who has been north in connection with the fisheries. The salmon run, he says, has been very light, especially around Karluk. Some of the canneries were remaining open with the hope of a later run, but Mr. Kutchin did not think there would be one. On his arrival at Juneau Mr. Kutchin learned of the death of his assistant, J. A. Boatman, of Oakland, Cal. He died at Juneau last Sunday of apoplexy.

Just before the Topeka left Juneau, the Dora arrived with a lot of men from the Cook Inlet and Copper river districts. They have nothing startling to report, and were rather surprised to find that there were a hundred men at Juneau waiting to go up from where they had just come. The Dora had all the passengers she could carry on her return trip, some of the passengers being bound for Copper River and others being intent on finding a new route to the Yukon via Yakutat Bay.

MORE SETTLERS

They Journey Over a Thousand Miles of Road With Two Prairie Schooners.

Will Go To Quatsino To Join the Norwegian Colony Now There.

There is a camp on a vacant lot on Dallas Road, which brings back to the pioneers of the plains the days when the west was really "wild and woolly." The camp is nothing if not picturesque with its two prairie schooners, in which the hardy Norwegians, who have been on the journey from the east to the golden west for about three months, have made their homes. Camera fiends have already been there in numbers, and many a local amateur is now treasuring a photo of the scene, which, to all saving old timers, is a most strange one.

The caravan with its prairie schooners and five horses and a colt has been journeying westward, across plains, over mountains, and fording streams since June 10th. The party consists of Mr. Hans Dahl, his wife and family, Norwegians, who for five years past have been engaged in farming in Ladue, near Edmonton, in Alberta.

Mr. Dahl, who it a typical Norwegian farmer, a fair sample, in fact, of the men who are to be seen all through the province of Alberta, says he is going up on the steamer Willapa next Wednesday evening to Quatsino to join the Norwegian colony already there. He is but the forerunner of a large party, who, if the glorious reports of the west which they have heard prove to be true and Mr. Dahl so advises them, will follow him westward, and the colony will be greatly increased.

Alberta, he says, is a fine farming country, but he could not put up with the severe winters, and so he sold his effects in that province and started to what he things will be a better land. "I don't know, however, until I get there," he says. "Some say it is good land; others say it is no good; but they don't know, for I got letters from the secretary of the colony, and he says it is good."

In their journey westward the caravan passed through many Canadian and United States cities, towns and vallages, and in each one they attracted curious crowds, who hung around, open mouthed, and watched them in all their doings. From Edmonton they came to Calgary; thence to Fort McLeod; then over the Rocky mountains, and down into the United States through Montana; thence into Washington, and from there they came over on the City of Kingston about a week ago.

There is nothing to prevent anyone concocting a mixture and calling it "sarsaparilla," and there is nothing to prevent anyone spending good money testing the stuff; but prudent people, who wish to be sure of their remedy, take only Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and so get cured.

A WINTER ROUTE

Dominion Survey Party Report on Their Trip on the Dalton Trail.

Encouraging Reports Brought from American Creek by the Surveyors.

From Saturday's Daily.

News was received here on the City of Topeka last evening of Mr. J. J. McArthur, who left here in June last with a party of surveyors to explore the several routes to the gold fields with the view of selecting one for winter travel. The party was sent out by the Dominion Government and included besides Mr. McArthur Messrs. Riley, Haldane and Cooper. The Dalton trail had been recommended highly as a winter route and so this was the first to be explored by Mr. McArthur.

In speaking of the trip, Mr. McArthur said:

"We left Pyramid Harbor late in June and after spending some time looking over the country at the head of Chilcat river we were overtaken by Jack Dalton, J. F. Maloney, Frank Bach and Mr. Battlehauser, representing the Rothchilds. We went over the Dalton trail until we reached Hootchei lake, the outlet of which is the Nordenskiold river. From this place the trail follows the river, which takes an eastwardly course and empties into the Lewis river above the Rink rapids. Instead of the trail we took a due northerly course overland for Fort Selkirk, at the mouth of Pelly river, at which place we arrived in ten days' travel from Hootchei lake. We had no difficulty in travelling over the country without building trails, though we were continually crossing small valleys and high rolling mountains. The route followed is through a succession of Alpine valleys. This route is 300 miles overland from the head of Lynn Canal to Fort Selkirk, which is at the head of deep river navigation on the Yukon. By going over the newly explored portion of the trail all of the rapids are avoided and connection with the large river steamers can be had. I do not, however, deem it possible to build a wagon or railroad over this portion, though it is unquestionably the way to take in large herds of stock. We returned over the same route to Nordenskiold river and then explored that river from its source to its confluence with the Lewis. We returned again to the head of the river and following back to near Dalton's post we explored Lake Arkell and the Tankeena river, which is another branch of the Dalton trail. From there we returned to Pyramid Harbor."

Mr. McArthur says that a wagon road or railroad can easily be built over this trail via the Hootchei lake and Nordenskiold river to Lewis river which could be operated during the entire year. There would then be the Rink rapids and Five Fingers to encounter, but he thinks that there would be no great difficulty in extending the road on down the river to Fort Selkirk, which, overland, is about forty-five miles distant. At Fort Selkirk Maloney, Bach and Battlehauser secured passage down the river on a raft, while Dalton and some Indians remained there to have timber in readiness for a raft on which to take the cattle to Dawson in the event of a failure to charter the steamer Beaver to take them down, which was then at Sixty Mile. On the return of the survey party they were accompanied by two Indians, who brought advices concerning the new strikes in the interior. Sixty miles from the fort they met the Dalton party's cattle and Mr. McArthur says he was surprised to see them in such excellent condition. It was estimated that the herd had added 2,000 pounds of flesh since leaving the ship at Pyramid Harbor. They expected and in all probability made Fort Selkirk by the 5th of August. One day behind the Dalton herd was Baker with his 28 head of cattle, most of which had packs and were in good condition. Near Hootchei lake Courtney with his herd of 625 sheep was seen; he had lost but two. Cameron, of Victoria, was seen. Out of the 70 cattle he started with he had lost about thirty in a stampede. The Indians at Chilcat have since rounded up a number of them and are dealing out beef steak to the hungry miners at Dyea and Skagway.

Mr. McArthur and a party have left for Tagish lake via the Chilcoot pass, and, returning, will inspect the White pass.

The news from the Clondyke section does not vary materially from that published already, but in addition to the reports from that district come others from points farther down the river, which, in the excitement of the day, have been forgotten. Some time ago accounts were published of a certain valuable discovery made on American creek, the news of which was brought out by Mr. Wm. T. Fee, who is widely known in Alaska as "Missouri Bill." Mr. Fee at that time predicted that the American creek placers would rival those of the Birch creek district and his views are now verified by the reports. American creek enters the Yukon from the north about fifty miles below Fort Selkirk and is navigable for river steamers for about thirty miles from its mouth. The discoveries reported by Mr. Fee were made in June of last year and their location is some twenty miles from the Yukon and embrace a district extending about ten miles along that stream and include several of its smaller tributaries entering on either side. The discoverers have endeavored to keep the matter entirely to themselves in order to enjoy the full benefit of their labors and it is almost impossible to gain particulars of the new strike, but enough is known to warrant the assertion that this ground is fully equal to any hitherto found on the Yukon. Marvelous tales are told of the richness of these placers. The camp was first settled by parties who had left Circle City for the Clondyke diggings, but who, for various reasons, were unable to reach their destination, and who, in fact, found American creek quite good enough for them. Later on last spring many who had to go farther down the river, hearing of the strike there are satisfied with reached the Clondyke too late to secure claims of their own and who concluded their action, though the lesson of the Clondyke is before them and they realize the desirability of maintaining a discreet silence respecting their find and thus prevent a rush to the diggings which shall prove as disastrous as that to Dawson City.

The best returns made known on American creek are from D. C. Andrews' claim, where the gravel averaged $3.50 to the pan through the pay streak and on Martin Hartman's claim $67.25 has been washed from a single pan at bed-rock. The diggings here are shallow summer claims and the lay of the land is similar to that of Miller creek in the Forty Mile district. Minute is one of the least known of the gold camps of the Yukon basin. Its discovery and settlement is due to the same causes as that of American creek—belated prospectors from Circle City and the overflow from the Clondyke.

ONE HONEST MAN.

To the Publisher:

Please inform your readers that if written to confidentially I will mail in a sealed envelope the plan pursued by which I was permanently restored to health and manly strength after years of suffering nervous weakness, lost vigor, unnatural discharges, and lack of development.

I have no scheme to extort money from any one. I was robbed and swindled by the quacks until I nearly lost faith in mankind, but thank Heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all.

Unsolicited indorsements from my grateful friends who have been cured through my Free Advice:

Mr. Mulford: "I saw your notice in the paper some time ago and wrote you about my case. After following your advice which you so kindly gave me, I am very glad to say that I am now perfectly cured. I wish to thank you a thousand times for your kindness."

"Heaven grant you a long and prosperous life, is the wish of a cured friend."

"Judge of my surprise to receive a kind letter and valuable advice, absolutely free."

"It is the first advertisement I have answered that did not ask me to call at the Express Office and pay for medicines that I had not ordered."

"I am happy to say that you are truly an Honest Man and deserve the endorsement of both Pulpit and Press."

In conclusion: I have nothing to sell, and want no money, but being a firm believer in the universal brotherhood of man, I am desirous of helping the unfortunate to regain their health and happiness. Perfect secrecy assured. Address with stamp:

MR. WM. T. MULFORD, Agents' Supplies.

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SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS
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12 STEARNS BICYCLES
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27 GOLD WATCHES
WHICH ARE... GIVEN AWAY EVERY MONTH
See your grocer for particulars, or drop a postcard to
Lever Bros., Limited, Toronto
C. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap

Farmers' Alliance.

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the above society, for the election of officers, etc., will be held in the City Hall, New Westminster, at 10 a.m., on the 6th October, 1897, when a platform and plan of campaign will be arranged for the forthcoming Provincial Elections. All citizens are eligible for membership upon joining the society and paying a fee of fifty cents.

A public mass meeting will be held in the same place the following day at 1:30 p.m., when the Alliance Platform will be submitted to the people. The Premier and other members of the Government and leaders of the Opposition will address the meeting.

A large attendance from all parts of the Province is very desirable.

ROBERT M'BRIDE,
Secretary.

Eburne, B. C., 7th Sept., 1897.

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WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.
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A SPECIALTY.
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Men and Women who can work hard talking and writing six hours daily, for six days a week, and be content with ten dollars weekly, address NEW IDEAS CO., Medical Building, Toronto, Ont.

$1.50 PER ANNUM $1.5

VOL. 16.

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Ayer's Cathartic Pills have
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WAR AGAINST MILLIONAIR

Incendiary Language Indulged in Meeting of the Social Democracy in Chicago.

"Let Us Rebel When Men Are Down as They Are in Pennsylvania."

Chicago, Sept. 13.—Meetings of ious branches of the newly org social democracy was held last ni discuss the recent Hazelton, Pa., edy, and some decidedly lurid lan was indulged in by the speakers. lutions were passed by branch which contained the following:

"The blood of the idle and usele tocracy is the most convenient me for nourishing the tree of liberty eye for an eye, a tooth for a too every miner killed and wounded. lionaires should be treated in the manner. The millionaire class sponsible for the slaughter of Sep 10 and we regard the torch as th successful weapon to lead against

Fitzgerald Murphy, presiden branch No. 2, made a speech in wh said:

"Miners should carry arms an them, too. The time has come to force with force. I should hav them to shoot to kill. I would millionaires to-day."

Strong condemnatory resolution also passed by branch No. 1, and fiery speeches were made. T. P. said:

"I will not carry a musket; carry a torch and knife and I will both as far as I can."

Leroy M. Goodwin, E. V. Debs hand man and director of the n board of social democracy, in a said:

"I would attack property with a I would destroy their palaces; rebel when men are shot down a were in Pennsylvania."

RESOLUTION ADOPTED

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—At the monthly meeting of the St. Louis and Labor Union, held at Walha Sunday afternoon the situation coal regions was discussed pro an

While most of the speakers sai the shooting of the men at Latim been nothing but murder, they cal organized labor to show the wo its dispassionate action that it do favor anarchy, and intends to resp laws as long as the laws give the protection whatever.

After considerable discussion, tions were adopted reviewing the and condemning as murder the sale shooting of the miners at La Pa., by the deputy sheriffs. In the resolution read:

Resolved, That we recomemnd Chicago convention of labor and organizations, to be held Septemb 1897, to take such action in this as to them may seem wise. Furth it

Resolved, That we pledge our s to any movement tending to do with a system that makes such sla of human beings possible.

THE EXCELSIOR ARRIVE

San Francisco, Sept. 15.—The overdue steamer Excelsior, whic St. Michaels, Alaska, for this po weeks ago, arrived here this m with sixty-three passengers and $500,000 in gold.