

## Proposed Reforms

**Dawson Board of Trade Pass Important Resolutions Affecting the Royalty Question**

**Skagway Chamber of Commerce Will Petition Dominion for Bonding Privileges.**

The regular Alaskan and Yukon mail brought by the Cottage City contains the information that there were early last month an aggregate of 625 passengers all anxious to get as far from Nome as possible. They were in quarantine for 14 days, and it was reported to them that there were 17 cases of smallpox at Nome.

An innovation in the steamboat business is contemplated by the Klondike Corporation which promises to be extremely popular with the public. This new departure is nothing less than an excursion trip up the Stewart river to the head of navigation on that stream. All those who desire to do so will be allowed the privilege of taking a small boat or canoe on board and can suit themselves about returning on the Flora or enjoying the trip back in their own boat.

The trustees of the Dawson Board of Trade have been authorized to raise the sum of \$50,000 for the purpose of bringing before the people and government of Canada the true condition of affairs in the Yukon territory, and for the prosecution of the work of securing needed legislative reforms.

At a meeting of the Board of Trade held last month the committee appointed to wait on Gold Commissioner Senkler reported as follows on the royalty question:

Dawson, Y. T., July 17, 1900.  
E. O. Senkler, Esq., Gold Commissioner,  
Dawson, Y. T.:

Sir:—The board of trade of Dawson beg that you will, on your approaching visit to Ottawa, represent to the Honorable Minister of the Interior the necessity of the following recommendations of amendment of the mining laws of the Yukon country:

First—That the royalty be abolished and in its stead there be substituted an export of not to exceed two per cent. on all gold taken out of the country.

Second—That concessions be granted only on condition that the amount of work to be performed by the concessionaire in each and every year of the life of the concession, including the year in which it is granted, shall not be less than double the present figures, and that no concession be granted without the recommendation of the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

These changes appear to us to be vital to the needs of the country. The substitution of an export tax in place of the present royalty will, beyond question, not diminish the amount of revenue to be drawn from the product of the mines. It will distribute the burden of taxation more equitably.

We cannot hope to discover and open up, nor can we increase the output beyond the figures of the present year unless the widest possible opportunity of prospecting and development is given to the prospector himself.

We believe that the granting of concessions on affidavit "to the best of the knowledge and belief" of the applicant, whose sole object is to gain large tracts of ground to be held for speculative purposes, and whose financial standing is not sufficiently investigated to demonstrate his ability to proceed with the work, is an absolute menace to the interests of the territory in particular, and of the Dominion in general.

We believe that concessions should be granted only after the most thorough patient investigation as to the character of the ground, and then only after the Gold Commissioner of the Territory is personally satisfied that the ground cannot be worked by ordinary placer methods.

Having in the main secured your approbation to these items, we beg your co-operation in obtaining the changes herein requested.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,  
EDWARD B. GORDON,  
DEWEY FOZIE,  
J. A. SCHUTE,

Committee on Mines, Mining and Smelting of the Dawson Board of Trade.

At the same meeting the following resolutions were also passed:

Whereas the Yukon Territory is without representation in the House of Commons of Canada and is administered by officials of the government of Canada; and

Whereas the wishes and interests of the people of the Yukon Territory are not represented in any parliamentary or legislative body making laws or regulations for the governing of the Yukon Territory; and

Whereas the development of the Yukon Territory is dependent upon the development of the mining industry in said territory and the discovery of rich mining areas converts what has hitherto been wasted and valueless portions of this territory into great resources of wealth, not only to this territory, but the Dominion of Canada as a whole; and

Whereas the greatness of the resources of the Yukon Territory are undoubted and the certainty of an ever-increasing population assured if the territory is granted wider and proper administration and laws; and

Whereas the richer portions of gold placer claims on Bonanza and Eldorado creeks have been largely worked out and the mining industry is no longer able to bear the burdensome restrictions and imposts now levied, and the existing administration and regulations must be promptly remedied in order to avert financial disaster to the territory; and

Whereas the true condition of the mining industry and the necessities of the Yukon Territory are but little known in Eastern Canada, and the parliament and government of Canada have not hitherto appeared to be fully informed in regard to the said conditions and necessities (or, if so, heedless of the results), and the laws and regulations enacted by said parliament and government for the governing of special industries of the Yukon Territory, and should be immediately changed; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of trustees do take immediate steps to raise a fund of \$50,000 to be used as the board of trustees shall direct, to place before parliament

and the people of Canada the true position of industries, resources and administration of the Yukon Territory, and to obtain such necessary reforms in the present regulations, law and administration as to insure the development and prosperity of the Yukon Territory in the highest degree.

Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Ottawa, Premier of Canada:

Resolved, That the board of trade send a telegram to the government at Ottawa to the effect that "These reports state that the Yukon is to be attached to Alberta district for representation." The people of the Yukon urgently desire representation in the Dominion parliament, but not "through the extension of the Alberta or other districts."

BOARD OF TRADE OF DAWSON,  
F. W. Clayton, Secy.

Among other important northern advances just to hand is the decision of the Skagway Chamber of Commerce to appeal to Canada in order to secure certain bonding privileges. The Skagway Alaskan of August 5th says:

"The Skagway Chamber of Commerce will probably adopt the memorial with reference to the Alaskan and Canadian customs regulations being prepared by its committee on trade and commerce to the treasury department, and, as General Spaulding, assistant secretary of the treasury, indicated, it will probably be referred to the state department. There it will furnish the foundation of negotiations between the United States and Great Britain, which the latter country will probably refer to the Canadian high commissioner, who in turn will submit it to the Ottawa government."

"The object of this memorial will be to induce Canadians to permit Skagway merchants to retain Canadian goods in bond at this city with the privilege of shipping them across the border as sold and in quantities to suit the purchasers, to secure a more equitable method of appraisement at Bennett, to get a system of bonding between Bennett and the American Yukon not more expensive or cumbersome than that existing between Skagway and Bennett, and to have regulations adopted so that goods can be shipped from Skagway to their destination, in bond, without the necessity of sending an agent to Bennett. There will probably be other privileges asked for, but these are the most important."

"There is no doubt but that the granting of these privileges would produce a better feeling between Alaskan and Canadian in the North, and would probably be an equitable adjustment of present conditions. It would make it so that Skagway merchants could do business in Dawson, and other Canadian ports, on an equality with others. In asking for these privileges, it must also be understood that we are not asking anything from Canada that the United States has not already freely granted to Canadians in Alaska."

"Now the question is, will the Canadians grant the requests, and if so, when? Will they, acting upon the idea that the existing conditions are satisfactory to Canada, either refuse to grant the concessions asked for or delay acting upon the request indefinitely?"

"If the Canadians understand the temper of Alaskans, they will not hesitate to grant the request and that without delay, because there is another remedy entirely in American hands that will in all probability be applied if a refusal is long delayed. Many of our people, and surely all those of Seattle and other southern points, now favor the closing of the port of Skagway entirely. Such action would not only shut out all Canadian goods, but would prevent Canadian ships from coming to Skagway as they were prevented from going to Cape Nome. Americans would then get the entire Yukon trade."

"It would also be well for Canadians to understand that this is not a bluff nor an idle threat. Gen. Spaulding told our people in so many words that he stood ready to help them to administer the medicine if it were necessary to complete the remedy. He prefigured that it be brought about in another way, and out of deference to his wishes, the appeal will be made to Canada. But any hesitation or an undue delay to comply will be followed by an earnest appeal for the other remedy."

Harry Woods, an employee of the White Pass & Yukon railway, met with a painful accident on that road last month. The engineer backed the train up about four feet and caught his leg in such a manner that two wheels of an empty flat car passed over it. His heel was caught in some manner and torn loose from the socket.

A Dawson paper of July 28th says: "The meat market is badly demoralized; so much so that no dealer will quote a price to hold good for a longer time than the immediate present. Beef is quoted this morning by the side, at 90c, which is said to be about 5 cents above the cost. It can be bought retail at 40c, and upwards. Veal is scarce and is held at 70c, and 80c, retail and 50c, wholesale. Eggs are quoted at \$18 per case, or 65c by the dozen. Mutton is selling retail at 50c, and pot about the same. Potatoes can be had at 8c, and cabbage at 15c, and 25c. Radishes are offered at two bunches for a quarter."

A Toronto dispatch says Goldwin Smith met with an accident yesterday afternoon while ascending the steps of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club house at the Island; he fell, fracturing his left wrist.

The Grand Lodge of the I. O. O. F. have elected officers as follows: Grand Master O. L. Lewis, Chatham; Deputy Grand C. C. Lyman, Brockville; Grand Secretary J. B. King, Toronto; Grand Treasurer W. J. McCormack, Toronto.

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## Floods and Destruction

**Canadian-Australian Liner Aorangi Brings Story of Great Damage in Queensland.**

**Remarkable Experience With Sub-Marine Volcano-Rival Steamship Lines.**

On the voyage of the R.M.S. Aorangi completed yesterday, no formal call was made at Honolulu, although the vessel came to an anchor off the port and in this way received her mails and passengers. Owing to the recent action of the United States government in setting in operation a law prohibiting British bottoms from carrying freight between the Hawaiian Islands and British ports, the British Columbia trade between Honolulu and this port has been killed and the action has produced very keen rivalry between the Oceanic steamship line running out of San Francisco and the Canadian-Australian line. The latter is being supported by the Australasia colonies, which will likely, it is said, take retaliation on the American line. The New Zealand government has already done so, having refused to renew its subsidy to the American line, as announced, and this plan was being seriously discussed by other governments when the Aorangi sailed.

The account of the Aorangi's passage, as given by her purser, is as follows: Left Sydney on the 10th July at 1:15 p.m., and Brisbane was reached at 8:15 a.m. on 18th July. In consequence of the mails being delayed from Sydney the ship had to remain at Brisbane 24 hours beyond the usual period and left at 2:30 a.m. on 21st July. The ship arrived at Honolulu at 10:20 a.m. on 2nd inst., and left again at 9 a.m. on 3rd inst. Passed and exchanged signals with the company's R.M.S. Mowara at 6:45 p.m. on the 3rd inst. On the 8th of August at 8 a.m. signalled British ship Riverside from Hamburg to Astoria in latitude 41.20 north, longitude 138 west, 670 miles from the entrance to Columbia river, and asked to be reported "all well." At noon on the same day signalled German ship Arethusa of Hamburg from Montevideo to British Columbia, 79 days out. She reported "all well" in latitude 42 north, longitude 137 west, 650 miles from Cape Flattery.

The passengers on the Aorangi included the celebrated Newsky family of Russian singers and dancers, and they during the voyage gave a most interesting entertainment. Some members of the McAdoo Georgia minstrels, who were passing here, assisted by singing vocal selections. Judge Hartwell and the Misses Hartwell, of Honolulu, were among the most notable arrivals on the steamer.

The passengers for Victoria were: Mr. P. Fitzgibbon, Mr. A. Newsky, Mr. C. J. McCarthy, Mrs. G. C. Ballentine and five children, Miss Hartnagel, Miss Ogilvie, Mr. J. C. Sayers, Mr. Van Lohen Seis, Mr. Chapman, Mrs. Fagan, Mr. and Mrs. Zaretzki, Miss Schenowa, Miss Filipow, Miss Krassinikova, Miss Loudovitch, Mr. Vassilief, Mrs. Norrie, Mr. W. P. Frazer, Mr. J. Landes, Mrs. Perry and child, Mr. and Mrs. Presswall and three children, Mrs. Burges, Mrs. Batchelor, Mr. Lundell and Mr. Nessing.

Among the mail arrivals received here by the Aorangi is a rather interesting account of a somewhat novel discovery made by a diver in his quest for a recreant torpedo. It appears that the Ringarooma, one of the auxiliary squadron and sister to the Wallaroo, now en route to China, was carrying out torpedo practice off one of the islands in the New Hebrides on June 22nd—South-west Bay is said to be the locality—when one of the messengers of destruction and death failed to keep the surface after being discharged from the tube, and owing to some defect sank in 17 fathoms of water. As the value of a torpedo of the kind used is about \$250, a diver was sent down to recover it, but he had not disappeared beneath the surface more than a minute before he tugged at the life-line and was pulled up. It was found that he was bleeding from his ears and nose, and was evidently suffering from something unusual, as he was an experienced man at submarine work. His explanation was that where he went down there was a volcano, and the water there was boiling hot. This was doubted by people on the Ringarooma, though the diving dress had the appearance of being subjected to considerable heat. The man had to be treated in the ship's hospital before he came to himself. Another diver volunteered to get the torpedo, but he came up even more suddenly than the first. Yet still a third would venture, and returned bleeding at the ears and nose, so the captain of the cruiser decided that it would be useless to make further attempts. No doubt it was due to the action of the submarine disturbance that the torpedo sank beyond recovery.

From one of the islands, distant many degrees from the New Hebrides, comes the information that the steamer Archer, of Sydney, had arrived at the chief station in the Gilberts, Butarua, with a number of natives who had been employed on one of the guano islands. It appears that scurvy and fever had broken out amongst them, and that 14 of their number had died prior to the Archer's visit. There were one or two Europeans in the island, but these had not been attacked. The Archer embarked all those who wished to leave the island and took them on to the Gilberts.

When the Aorangi left the South great floods prevailed in Queensland. During the previous nine weeks 25 inches of rain fell, and the result was a terrible deluge known as the Valley of the Hawkesbury, stretching, as it does for miles around, the old-established towns of Windsor and Richmond, and possessing thousands of acres of what are regarded as the most richly cultivated lands of the colony. The result was a terrible deluge known as the Valley of the Hawkesbury, stretching, as it does for miles around, the old-established towns of Windsor and Richmond, and possessing thousands of acres of what are regarded as the most richly cultivated lands of the colony. The result was a terrible deluge known as the Valley of the Hawkesbury, stretching, as it does for miles around, the old-established towns of Windsor and Richmond, and possessing thousands of acres of what are regarded as the most richly cultivated lands of the colony.

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Freeman's Reach, McGrath's Hill, Cornwalls, Enfield Pitt Town, Richmond Bottoms, and the low lands of Windsor, together with the neighboring districts of Riverstone and Mulgrave, appeared a vast sea of water, stretching east and west for miles, with the tops of houses here and there visible. A strong current in the centre indicates the winding course of the river, down which float stock, produce, household furniture and effects, and even in one or more cases the house itself, while men, women and children, comprising over 200 families, who were safely housed in their own homes, are now compelled to accept the hospitality of the townspeople, by whom they were rescued in boats, many in the darkness of the night, from positions attended by the utmost peril.

Viewed from the windows of the railway carriage on the eastern side of the district could be seen a vast body of water extending in all directions, and surrounding many buildings, including hotels and a church, indeed, almost covering some of the smaller dwelling-houses. The occupants had taken refuge with their neighbors who fortunately lived on the more elevated land on the opposite side of the railway line. Many of the residents of the town, facing for something better to do, gathered on the railway station as the train stood there. From some of these people was elicited the fact that this was the biggest flood since 1867, and that the water had risen 35ft. above the summer level. In the Royal Hotel, a two-story building, the water reached as high as the ceilings of the first floor. The inmates were living on the top floor, but were ready to leave at a moment's notice if the water should rise any higher.

The floods are the greatest on record for 30 years. At Bathurst and Penrith, an unprecedented snow fall took place early last month.

The board of health at Sydney reports that the territorial area of Sydney had alone been infected with plague, no plague from-plague and no new case of plague occurred within it on and from July 1st to July 11th, that there remained in strict isolation at the quarantine station 48 persons convalescent after plague, and that the premises from which these patients were removed had been thoroughly disinfected.

The Brisbane Courier of July 12th, says: "The Premier is in receipt of a telegram from the Agent-General in London intimating that the joint preliminary committee in connection with the Pacific cable have instructed their agents to invite tenders for the construction of the cable immediately. A few days since the Premier wired to the Victorian Premier stating that his government were so favorably impressed with the recommendation of the joint preliminary committee that they had urged the Imperial government to call for tenders immediately."

A Sydney paper says under date of July 12th: "Notice was given by the postmaster-general in the legislative assembly of his intention to move—That this house will on Thursday resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider: 1. That this house approves that the government of New South Wales be authorized to co-operate with the governments of Great Britain, Canada, Victoria, Queensland and New Zealand in raising the required capital and adopting such other measures as shall be found best calculated to give effect to the construction and maintenance of an all-British submarine cable between Canada and Australasia across the Pacific ocean. 2. That the New South Wales proportion of the cost thereof shall not exceed one-ninth of the whole amount involved. 3. That the above resolutions be communicated by address to His Excellency the Governor."

**GLOOM AND DESPAIR**

**GIVE WAY TO VIGOR, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS.**

**An Attack of La Grippe Left the Sufferer Weak, Nervous and Enfeebled—A Victim of Insomnia and Heart Trouble.**

Naturally every sick person to whom help is promised, will ask, "has the remedy been successful? Whom has it helped?" We cannot better answer these questions than by publishing testimonials received from grateful people who are anxious that other sufferers may profit by their experience. One of these grateful ones is Mrs. Douglas Kilts, of Perry Station, Ont. Mrs. Kilts says: "Three years ago I had a very severe attack of la grippe, and the disease left me in an extremely worn out, nervous, and enfeebled condition. The nervousness was so severe as to have almost resulted in St. Vitus dance. Sleep forsook me. I had had attacks of heart trouble, and the headaches I endured were something terrible. I had no appetite, and was literally fading away; I was not able to work about the house and was so weak that I could scarcely lift a cup of tea. I was treated by a good doctor, but with no benefit. Almost in despair, I resorted to patent medicines, and tried several one after another, only to be disappointed by each. I lingered in this condition until the winter of 1899, when a friend prevailed upon me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I began taking them. From the first the pills helped me and I could feel my strength gradually returning. I continued the use of the pills according to directions until I had taken eight boxes, when I was again enjoying perfect health. My strength had entirely returned, my appetite was splendid, the heart trouble and nervousness had ceased, while the blessing of sleep, once denied, had again returned. I had gained over thirty pounds in weight, and was able to do all my household work with ease. In fact I had received a new lease of life. I believe my cure is permanent, as more than a year has since passed and I feel so strong and well that I venture to say there is not a healthier woman in this section; indeed I am enjoying better health than I have for twenty years. This has been brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I cannot say enough in their praise, for I believe they saved my life. My son has also received the greatest benefit from the use of these pills in a case of spring fever."

ESQUIMAULT MANOEUVRES.  
Torpedo Boats Fail to Get Past the Searchlight.

As referred to somewhat briefly in the Times last evening Her Majesty's forces in Esquimalt had a most interesting review on Wednesday afternoon and evening, demonstrating beyond doubt the impregnability of the harbor from a naval standpoint. Three torpedo boats and the Virago tried in vain to enter the harbor unobserved. Under cover of darkness the three torpedo boats approached the harbor as quickly as possible, but the sentry at Rod Hill, alert to his duty, gave the

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is for Infants and Children. Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. Castoria cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. Castoria assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels of Infants and Children, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

**Castoria.**  
"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."  
Dr. G. C. Osceola, Lowell, Mass.

**Castoria.**  
"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any preparation known to me."  
H. A. Archer, M. D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

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*Chas. H. Fletcher.*  
**APPEARS ON EVERY WRAPPER.**

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Whenever and wherever there is a use for

**THREAD Corticelli Sewing Silk is Best and Cheapest, for it lasts longest and goes farthest.**

Shades to suit every color of fabric.

Every inch of the 12,000 miles of THREAD turned out by the Corticelli Silk Co. every day is tested and found perfectly uniform in strength and size, and free from knots or flaws.

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**WE INVITE THE CLOSEST.**  
Inspection of every article we sell. In fact, we prefer it.  
It shows that the customer "knows what's what," and we keep nothing but that which is right both as to QUALITY and PRICE.

We are offering for this week the following exceptional values:  
SNOWFLAKE FLOUR ..... \$1.05 sack  
THREE STAR FLOUR ..... \$1.10 sack  
QUANGALAN FLOUR ..... \$1.35 sack  
GRANULATED SUGAR ..... 17 lbs. \$1.00  
CONDENSED MILK ..... 10c. tin

**DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.**

## Toys, Toys, Toys.

Samples of American, English and European Toys for the Fall and Christmas Trade. Orders taken and indents executed.

**J. PIERCY & CO.,**

Wholesale Dry Goods and Clothing Manufacturers.

21, 23, 25, 27, 29 YATES STREET VICTORIA, B.C.

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alarm and soon flashlights from Rod and the Black Rock were brought to bear on the landing craft. This was at 10 o'clock. The sentry had heard the sound of the torpedo launches on the still waters and in remarkably short order the whole harbor was illuminated. The Virago was running at a tremendous speed, travelling 21 miles an hour and the torpedo boats at 10 1/2. Once detected, they had to retreat. This they did going far out into the straits under the glare of the powerful searchlights.  
A burst of speed was also made between the torpedo boats and the Virago, the former outstripping the destroyer, although the latter developed a speed of 30 knots.