

E. N. BAUCHE SUICIDES

Mining Operator From Rosland, B. C., Kills Himself With a Pistol at Seattle.

He Had Skipped From Home Leaving His Creditors \$1,700 in the Lurch.

Edward N. Bauche, a well known mining operator of Rosland, B. C., committed suicide yesterday morning at 4:45 o'clock in Ray McBoys' home of H-frame on Washington street, by shooting himself through the head with a 45 calibre revolver, says the Post-Intelligencer. It is not certain whether he killed himself because he was short on Rosland owing \$1,700 or because he thought the first shot he fired had killed Annie Johnson, an inmate of the house.

Bauche arrived at Seattle a few days ago and took rooms at the Hotel Northern. On Saturday he wrote the following letter:

"Hotel Northern, Seattle, Nov. 27, 1897. "Dear Friend Thomas: I am not present waiting in Seattle, and with just enough funds to take me to San Francisco, for which place I will leave on the 30th inst. If I can raise money in 'Frisco I will go to either Mexico or Cuba. I think the latter place will suit my case. I am desperate and wish to join the Cuban insurgents. Had you no troubles of your own I would fill you full of mine, but suffice it to say that I am ruined and left Rosland, B. C., in the amount of over \$1,700. It is the first time in my life that I ever did anything of the kind, and now I have made up my mind never again to endeavor to get an honest dollar. I have taken to gambling and have made a living of it so far, although it is an awful life and will ruin any one who will stay with it; but I have been driven to it and feel desperate enough to stop at nothing short of hell. Do not write me, but I will always let you know where I am. I'll now bid you goodbye for a time. As ever, E. N. B.

On Saturday afternoon Bauche met Annie Johnson, whom he had known in Rosland, and made an appointment with her. He was at the house during the evening, an left about 11:30, or perhaps 12. An hour and a half later he returned to the house and after a while went to room 21, occupied by Annie Johnson. In talking he said that he had lost \$125 gambling. "It would not do for me to go to bed with a conscience that I lost it to hayseeds." He looked through his clothes and chanced to find a \$20 gold piece.

"Well, this will buy some wine," he said. In order to make the wine party a success Reta Raymond, who was arrested the night before last for going along Washington street ringing a cow bell, and Veda Leigh were invited in. W. W. Wright, the colored porter, brought up the wine, bottle after bottle. In all Bauche purchased four bottles. Up to the third bottle Bauche was in his clothes, but when Wright came up with the fourth bottle Bauche was undressed and stood in the centre of the stage swinging a big 45-calibre revolver on his finger. As Wright came in Bauche sent the revolver swinging and said:

"You don't know how we shoot down in Texas. We shoot more than anywhere. 'Hold on there,' said Wright. 'Don't be too reckless with that gun.' In fact, Wright lost no time in getting out the room. After the fourth bottle had been consumed, Bauche took out the honors, and down went the contents of the fifth bottle. An exact statement of the liquor drunk by the three is as follows: Five bottles of wine and three bottles of beer.

Wright put on his hat and coat and went out, Miss McRoberts locking all the doors after him. In the meantime Bauche had been getting reckless with the gun and talking about shooting. He mentioned something to Miss Johnson about committing suicide, but she took it as a joke. The matter was forgotten, but Bauche still held the gun and something was said about shooting. He got out of the window. Miss Johnson said that he did not have the nerve to do it, and the affair kept going on in this way for some time. Miss Johnson was in bed almost in front of a window, which is at the side of the bed. Miss Raymond was sitting near the foot of the bed in a chair and Miss Leigh was standing near the door. Suddenly Bauche turned toward the direction of the bed, and bringing the revolver up fired a shot. The bullet passed close to Miss Johnson's head and out through the window. She fell back on the bed with a yell and was apparently dead. Quick as a flash Bauche turned, and stepping in front of a mirror, raised the revolver to his head and fired. At the sound of the shot he fell to the floor, blood and brains oozing out of a big hole in the right side of his head, just over the ear.

In a moment the house was in wild confusion. Miss Johnson lay on the bed, seemed to death, and Miss Leigh fell in a faint as she tried to rush out of the room.

Charles Dally, of Kansas City, who was passing on the street, heard the shots and rushed to police headquarters. He met Officer Grant, who rushed down to the house. He was the first one to enter the room after the shooting, and as he reached the hall he found Miss Leigh lying on the floor. He thought she had been shot, but discovered his mistake when she came to her senses and commenced to yell. Grant then rushed into the room, and saw Bauche's body lying on the floor in a big pool of blood. He lay as he had fallen, on his left side, with his right arm down and the revolver near his hand. The bullet which had caused death was found on the floor at the left hand side of the mirror as one faced it. On the wall was the mark where it had struck.

As quickly as possible after the shooting, Dr. Emil Morley was called in and pronounced Bauche dead. The body was removed to Butterworth's undertaking rooms and the three women were locked up pending an investigation. Dr. Morley said he was satisfied it was a case of suicide. After Chief Reed had worked on the case all day he came to the same conclusion. Coroner Vandell

left the matter in the hands of the police for investigation. At first he was inclined to believe that it was a case of murder. Last night Chief Reed released three women, their stories being apparently straight and to the point. Bauche was about 37 years old and a native of Stockton, Cal., where his people now reside. He was well known as a mining operator at Rosland. He was one of the incorporators of the Tamarack mine, Wild Horse country, West Kootenay. He was a member of Rosland Lodge, No. 21, K. of P.

KAMLOOPS TO KLONDIKE

Report of an Exploratory Party—Feasible Wagon Route.

Mr. John F. Smith, of Kamloops, one of a party that explored the country between the North Thompson and Bridge Creek, with the view of finding a feasible route for a wagon road to connect Kamloops with the Cariboo road, has made his report. As it is interesting from several points of view we republish it in full:

On leaving here on the morning of the 13th inst., our party consisted of Mr. J. P. Burney, P.L.S., Mr. G. Genier and myself. We proceeded in a wagon to the Indian village on the North Thompson, a distance of 47 miles, which we reached the second day. At that point our wagon was exchanged for pack horses, and the services of two Indians were secured. I took this precaution because the Indians were of an opinion there would be too much snow on the summit to allow us to get over the divide. The weather becoming stormy and cold I felt we would require more help in getting in the horses in the morning and getting out of camp in time to accomplish a fair day's travel. We arranged the packs for four horses and went to the Little Port on Monday, traveling only eight miles. There we found the river low enough to ford our horses while we boated our stuff across and camped at Lemaux's. The next morning, Tuesday, the 16th, we were on the move at 8:20 a.m. taking up a north-westerly course along a level plain to where the creek enters the ravine, thence with a gradual ascent along a series of benches for a distance of four miles. At this point the highest patch comes, which is three-quarters of a mile in length, and will possibly give a grade of 1 in 9. From there to the summit the grade is practically imperceptible. We traveled 13 miles that day and camped at the end of a fairly large lake, which we named Timber Lake. On the east of this lake there are three rolling hills, the sides of which are covered with grass standing four and five feet above the snow. We found ten inches of snow at this point, which is virtually the summit, and two inches fell that night. The country through which we passed was partially covered with timber, consisting of fir and jack pine principally. There are a few small hay meadows, but strictly speaking the feed is scarce at this point. The next morning we were on the move again at 8:30 a.m. Three miles beyond where we camped, and 16 miles from the river we entered a grassy country. There we found a chain of four lakes, which we also named in accordance with "Four Lakes." There is a beautiful plateau of an excellent sandy loam some, the surface being covered with loose boulders. Beyond this we struck a long lake lying west of an extensive range, covered with grass similar to that on exhibition at R. Trap Lake, which is the divide of the water flowing in a northerly direction, every foot of it is suitable for cultivation. Beyond this we struck a long lake lying west of an extensive range, covered with grass similar to that on exhibition at R. Trap Lake, which is the divide of the water flowing in a northerly direction, every foot of it is suitable for cultivation. Beyond this we struck a long lake lying west of an extensive range, covered with grass similar to that on exhibition at R. Trap Lake, which is the divide of the water flowing in a northerly direction, every foot of it is suitable for cultivation.

Let us now see if the two parts of this little article (the first and the last) are going to dovetail neatly together. Having suffered for about two months with an attack of acute indigestion, which no regular diet, or any of the Mrs. Northey read in a book of cases like hers having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. It is of that book I would speak. More copies of it, in successive editions, are circulated in Great Britain and other countries, than of any hundred other books combined. Although the issuing of these books is not a philanthropic enterprise, I think it safe to say that they are doing me good. I tried it myself, and it cured me. You can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Mrs. Mary Northey, 20, Hill street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 22, 1897.

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No Cripe Hood's Pills advertisement. Text: "When you take Hood's Pills, the big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which bear your name, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to open, is true of Hood's Pills, which are safe, certain and sure. All druggists, see O. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla."

land in sight, and extending over an area of 35 miles. Hence, aside from the other considerations, the settlement of this section would be sufficient to warrant the expenditure necessary for this important piece of public highway.

JOHN F. SMITH, Kamloops, B.C., Nov. 25, 1897.

COSTS NOTHING—WORTH MUCH. There are societies which spend a deal of money in printing and circulating useful literature among the people gratuitously. Sometimes the subjects are of a social or scientific character but commonly moral or religious. These publications are got up in various forms in different languages, and sent out to all countries of which the inhabitants can read.

Now it seems to me that, no matter what a man's faith or views on religious subjects may be, he cannot, if he is properly organized, fail to sympathize with the spirit and motives which prompt this work. Macaulay was, as we all know, very far from being a papist, yet he would not have been so far from the passages he ever wrote in that history of England in which he describes the character and sufferings of the Jesuit missionaries in foreign lands, under the administration of some very unpopular and big game.

Some things in this world, even though the purpose in creating or constructing them may have been partially or wholly selfish, appear to be ordained by the great wheel of London, and a monument whereby to identify and locate the city. For many miles on every side of the big metropolitan octopus you can see the great dome of St. Paul's swelling up in the air; and you have only to say to the inquiring stranger who is seeking the centre of the largest town in the world, "You notice the dome of the Cathedral? Yes? Well, go as far as that church and you will find yourself in the heart of London."

"In September of last year," (1896) says a correspondent of "The Health" to fall me. I felt low, weak and tired, as if I had no strength left. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had a nagging pain at the chest through to my back. Very often I was in agony and had to apply hot flannels and poultices. Glammy sweats used to break over me and I felt completely exhausted. I could only take a little food, and soon I was too weak to walk across the floor. I could not lift my hand to do anything, and sat in the chair quite helpless.

"I had a doctor attending me, who gave me medicines and injected something to ease the pain, but I got no better. I saw two other doctors, and went to the Neweaston Infirmary where they talked of operating on me, but I declined to allow them to do so. One doctor said that my stomach was ulcerated, and gave me up, saying that he could do nothing for me. I had a nurse attending me, being too weak to do anything for myself.

"I gave up all hopes of getting better, when in November (1896) I read in a book of Mother Seigel's Syrup, which was cured by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. A bottle of this medicine was obtained from Mr. Sloan, chemist, Bentinck Crescent, and after taking it I felt that I was doing me good. I persevered with it and soon I was able to get up and about, and the food gave me no pain. I now gained strength and was gradually restored to good health, all the pain leaving me. I have since kept in good health. Mother Seigel's Syrup has saved my life, and I wish to state to you that you can publish this statement as you like. (Signed) Mrs. Mary Northey, 20, Hill street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 22, 1897.

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TEN TONS FOR DAWSON CITY.

Canadian Inspector Leaves Skagway With Provisions—Lakes Are Frozen Hard.

James McGregor, With Seven Men, Fourteen Horses and Supplies, Start for the Mines.

Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 22.—Lakes Bennett and Linderman are frozen hard and fast, after an open period that has puzzled even the Indians. The weather since October, when a cold snap and some snow prevailed for a few days, has been mild—almost spring-like, and many Klondikers left the lakes during that month. A change in the temperature occurred last week, however, and the thermometer, from ranging 8 to 10 degrees above the freezing point, suddenly dropped to 18 degrees below, and Lakes Bennett and Linderman were frozen over a night. Some people were reckless enough to start down the lakes last Tuesday morning, but when daylight broke their boats were found frozen fast in the newly formed ice.

But few people are now left at the lakes, the camps at Bennett and Linderman being made up of those who remain behind to guard goods cached there, and a few men and women bent on establishing hotels, stores and restaurants in anticipation of the winter and spring influx of gold seekers.

James McGregor, one of the Canadian inspectors of mines for the Klondike country, who has been stationed here for the past month, will leave to-morrow for Dawson City via the Skagway trail. McGregor will be accompanied by seven men and will have in his train twenty-four dogs and fourteen horses. Besides carrying the necessary provisions for the party and feed for dogs and horses, McGregor will take in boxes of provisions to Dawson City. Horses and dogs will be used to haul the outfit, and McGregor hopes to reach Fort Selkirk by Christmas day. McGregor has lived many years in the Canadian Northwest, and he expresses no fear that he will be unable to make the trip with the animals right into Dawson City.

The only trouble he anticipates will be from the water, which rises to the surface of the ice and this, with the snow soon fills a horse's hoofs, making traveling well nigh impossible. To obviate this he will have a road broken ahead of his party by the Mounted Police stationed along the route, and the paths thus broken will be well packed with snow. John Piche, a French-Canadian courier, left here on Tuesday morning with dispatches from the Canadian government to Dawson and to the Canadian Northwest, and he expects to be making his way down to Dawson. Piche expects to overtake Major Walsh and party before Selkirk is reached, and after delivering his dispatches will rush on to Dawson and the Yukon district, where he expects to reach here on his return trip about February 1 next.

Snow On the Passes. A high north wind which prevailed here for the last seven days ceased this morning. In this town the thermometer has been 12 degrees above, but the cold wind made the weather extremely disagreeable. To-day it is mild, and there are indications of a Chinook wind setting in.

On the summit of both the Skagway and Dyea trails there is a great depth of snow, varying from five to ten feet. People are still making their way across, however, many of them using dogs to haul their outfits.

Eggs For Dawson. W. Barker, of Stockton, Cal., who is taking 1,740 dozen eggs to Dawson City, has reached Sheep Camp. These eggs are frozen in tin cans. Fred Vest, of Portland, Ore., who also started for Dawson with a lot of frozen eggs, has sold his supply on the Dyea trail. The eggs netted him 75 cents a dozen.

Building operations both here and at Dyea have been retarded on account of the scarcity of lumber, which cannot be had at any price. The promoters of the wagon road and the tramway are pushing work rapidly. Colonel James Donville, a member of the Canadian parliament, has been in town for the past two days. To-day Colonel Donville examined a part of the Skagway trail with a view to familiarizing himself with the wants of the route to the Yukon.

Trouble For the Cattle Drivers. Colonel Sol Repinsky, for many years a trader at Chilkot, arrived in Skagway on Sunday night. Colonel Repinsky states that it will be impossible for the Humbert expedition to cross the trail at this season of the year and that the project will have to be abandoned.

The railway surveyors have reached a point twenty miles inland from Pyramid harbor and are making fair progress. Colonel Alberger, the engineer in charge of the party, had a severe experience last week. He became separated from his party up the Chilkot river and was lost in the wilderness for 36 hours. When a relief party found him he was almost exhausted.

Work On the Tramways. Dyea, Alaska, Nov. 22.—The Chilkoot Pass Transportation Company, a Louisville, Ky., concern, is surveying a line for an aerial tramway over the Chilkoot pass to Lake Linderman. The survey is in charge of Arthur Cobb, of Louisville, and Clarence White, of Seattle. This company proposes to have the line in operation by April 15. The Chilkoot Railroad & Transport Company, the name of another concern which is at work in the pass. This company is composed of Tacoma men and Northern Pacific officials, among whom are T. B. Wallace, W. G. Pearce, Joseph McClellan and Hugh Henderson. The name of another concern is A. M. L. Hawks is the engineer in charge. This company proposes to

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He Is Satisfied En route not to Klondike

But to leave his order for Dixie's Christmas delicacies. Raisins, all new, fat and juicy; no dried old bones, but easy to swallow and no bad thoughts. Currents are high; look out for an advance. We have some at old prices: Seeded raisins, 2 lbs. for..... 25c. 4 Crown raisins, 2 1/2 lbs. for..... 25c. 8 Crown raisins, 3 lbs. for..... 25c. 2 Crown raisins, 4 lbs. for..... 25c. We can't tell you about all our snaps; come and see.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. build a railway from Dyea to the canyon, a distance of twelve miles. Ties are being cut for the road and holes are being dug in the rock through the pass for the aerial tramway. The power house will be located at Sheep Camp. Archie Burns is extending and improving his tramway over the summit. Last year Burns operated a tramway from the Scales to the summit, the motive power being furnished by horses. This year he will erect a power house at Sheep Camp and use steam power.

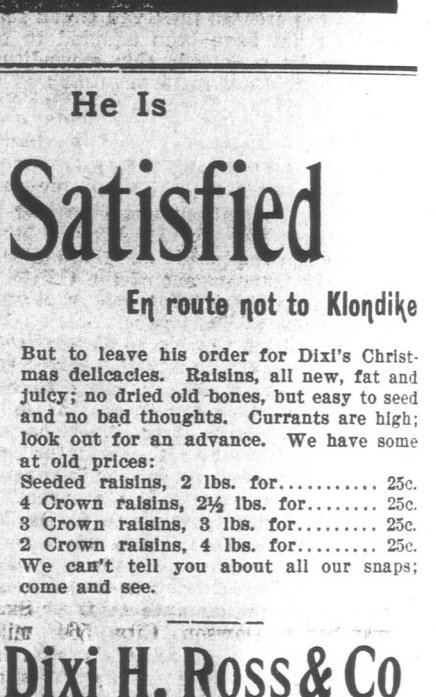
Quite a town has sprung up at Dyea in the past few weeks and there has been a boom in real estate. The whole of Dyea Island, at the mouth of Dyea river, has been located and numerous business houses have been erected.

Saw Mill at Lake Bennett. Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 20.—A new saw mill, with a capacity of 15,000 feet daily, is to be built this winter at Homer creek, Lake Bennett. A boat building plant will also be erected in connection with the saw mill. The promoters of the enterprise are King & Casey, well known lumbermen of Victoria.

King has been at Skagway the past week on his return from a trip to Lake Bennett. He went into the interior over the Chilkoot pass, returning via the Skagway trail. He went down Lake Bennett as far as Homer creek, on the west side of the lake, where he cruised and located three thousand acres of timber land. The machinery for the saw mill will be shipped from Victoria or Seattle in February, and the mill and boat building plant will be in operation by March 1.

A hotel is being erected at Lake Linderman and another at Lake Bennett. All kinds of provisions are dear at the lakes. Flour being quoted at \$15 per sack, sugar at 75 cents, and so on. Jack Hepburn, of Victoria, is constructing a wire tramway across White Horse rapids, a distance of three miles. Hepburn expects to have it completed by April 1.

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THE SKAGWAY TRAIL

Mr. Wm. Moore, the Well Pioneer, Defends White Pass Against All Comers.

He Claims It Is Better and Than the Stickeen-Teslin Lake Route.

Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 14.—read with interest many recent published on the various routes to Yukon mining country, and as it contains so many erroneous statements I deem it but just to give such attention as I have gathered from a years of actual travel and experience through the country in question to some of the routes referred to. I intended only to consider the route in a general manner, but so many errors are evident in the published routes in favor of the Stickeen-Teslin route that I shall confine myself to a comparison of this with the Skagway route, both of which I am thoroughly familiar with. First, the route from Skagway to Teslin lake, via the Stickeen-Teslin route, the distance of 100 miles up the Stickeen river is not for the small light draft steamers, or for 50 to 100 tons of freight. From Skagway to Teslin lake, the distance of 100 miles up the Stickeen river is not for the small light draft steamers, or for 50 to 100 tons of freight. From Skagway to Teslin lake, the distance of 100 miles up the Stickeen river is not for the small light draft steamers, or for 50 to 100 tons of freight.

From Southwest Bay of Teslin to the head of Hootalinqua river are 95 miles of lake travel, not for four months each year, and not for 50 to 100 tons of freight. From the junction of Hootalinqua and Lewis rivers 65 miles more, and from the junction to Dawson City 362 miles making the total distance from Skagway to Dawson 562 miles over which, if the Stickeen river be reliable for three months in the year, a rail and water route.

Now, considering the Skagway route, the distance by the proposed road route from Skagway to Teslin lake, via the Hootalinqua, 137 miles, and from the junction to Dawson City 362 miles (these latter distances the same on both routes, as in both I have counted the distance from the point), making the distance from Skagway to Dawson City 504 miles. This rail and water route is open a half month in the year, and is also shorter than the uncertain inland route.

At Skagway there is a fine hotel, ample wharf accommodations, and but a few days' travel to the coast, through an unobstructed open thoroughfare the entire year. It is the cry "all-Canadian route" which approaches nearer to this than any other route, and which would make the public notice of the route, confronted as we are by a large immigration, the matter of routes and improvement thereof is an all important one, and some bold proposals have been made regarding the possibility of the Yukon district, various points on the coast, Skagway and Wrangell. I feel justified in calling attention to facts.

Both provincial and Dominion governments are working for the improvement of the Stickeen route—I say impracticable, but it is certainly a route which would be of great benefit to the Yukon territory to be travelled, confronted as we are by a large immigration, the matter of routes and improvement thereof is an all important one, and some bold proposals have been made regarding the possibility of the Yukon district, various points on the coast, Skagway and Wrangell. I feel justified in calling attention to facts.

Dignitaries of that territory, called for years ago about such routes, details laid before them, yet I show that thousands of dollars have been wasted on useless explorations, and that the present proposals are not only impracticable, but are also a waste of money. The present proposals are not only impracticable, but are also a waste of money. The present proposals are not only impracticable, but are also a waste of money.

Washington City, Nov. 30.—In the United States supreme court an opinion has been rendered in the case of Richard K. Williams, of San Francisco, reversing the decision of the circuit court for the northern division of California, and granting a new trial. Williams, who was California inspector, was arrested on a charge of extorting money under cover of his office and found guilty under the revenue laws. A reversal was granted on grounds of technical errors on the part of the trial court.

London, Nov. 30.—At the National Sporting Club "Spike" Sullivan, the American boxer, defeated Jimmy Curran, the Englishman, on points in a twenty-round go. Later in the evening Ben Jordan, the featherweight champion of England, defeated Tommy White, of Chicago, in a protracted fight. They met for a purse of £700 and a side bet of something more than £200. This was White's first appearance in England.

I write this to let you know what I would not do: I would not do without Chamberlain's Pain Balm in my house. If it cost \$5 per bottle, it does all you recommend it to do and more. J. H. Wallace, Wholesale Agent, Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the best household liniment in the world, and invaluable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains and bruises. Be ready for emergencies by having a bottle at Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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