scale, borers, codlin moths, current worms, catterpiliars, or other known iniurious insects and all fungous diseases The board shall mean the board of

horticulture.' The members of this board being na. turalists are of course versed in zoology and helminthology, and in parasites in general. They know also (or should know) that including man, every animal. every bird, every fish, cetacean and shell, every tree, shrub and bush, plant, flower and cereal, in fact nearly every form of vegetation is more or less affected with parasites, of which there are an infinity of species. Some are permanent, i. e., steady boarders, others live on their host as long as he finds sustenance, then moves on in search of other quarters. They know also that there are numerous species of insects called locusts, notably the several species of the genus cicada, indigenous to this continent, that settle on the land and devour every green thing, leaving the country bare. They know also that they can no more stop the insect plague that infests orchards, hop fields, vegetables, cereals and other plants from time to time, than they can stop the locust plague. Knowing this, they cannot help knowing that the Horticultural Board Act, 1894, is in consequence thereof a legislative outrage on the public; further than that, any action to carry out or enforce any portion of the rules and regulations adopted by the board of horticulture on the lines laid down against the express wishes of the individual obviously cannot be other than an invasion

of his rights. Husbandmen, whether

growing fruit, hops, roots, vegetables,

lowers or rereals, are all pestered more

or less with some species of the insect

tribe, therefore it would hardly come

within the bounds of reason to suppose

that they are now fully aware of the fact. that the cleaner their places are kept of all vermin the better their prospect of good crops, and it may safely be assumed that they are versed in the necessary measures required to effect this.

2 "All nurserymen, fruit growers, and all persons owning, occupying or managing an orchard, garden or nursery, infected with any pest, 'shall' notify the members of the board for the district in which such orchard, garden, nursery is located, or the secretary or inspector or the agent of the board in the district of the fact that such orchard is so infected." I give thus rule in full. being a fair specimen of rules 4, 5, 3, 7, and 8, rules 9 and 10 dealing with disinfecting nursery stock and the formulae adopted: rule 11, what is to be one where pests and fungous are to be ound during the growing season; "Rule 12. All boxes, crates or wrappings which have contained infected nurser stock 'shall' be destroyed immediately after the removal of the contents thereof.' 13. Where hop fields are infected with op louse spraying "must" be done as the board from time to time shall recom-

It may pertinently be asked what pro-

vision, if any, the board has made to dis-

infect infected vegetation on the public oads and on vacant land in the city and suburbs, further, if the sidewalks ire to be taken up and burnt where the hedges and brush overhanging them are infected. The hoard knows (or should) that a worm known by the name of Vibrio lives in grains of corn while still green and multiplies there to a pro-digious extent. At we this which causes the disease known by the name of smut. The grain grows hard, and encloses othing but little dried worms. A little sture and the tissues swell, the orans resume their natural functions in a ew hours. Further, corn thus affected nay be dried and revived eighteen times n succession. The board of horticulare does not make any provision for this "pest." But of course the corn must be destroyed, as it is impossible to disinfect it. Rice is also thus affected, therefore all found thus must be destroyed It is useless to quote further examples; sufficient has been shown to prove that the board of horticulture might as well try to stop movement of the planet we nhabit as to stop the movement of parasite vermin. To put it in the very mildest form the board of horticulture is a deiberate, impudent attempt to impose upon he public generally, proved incontestably by rules 14 and 16. To quote the greatest authority on parasites, Van Reneden: "If death carried off from the scene every hour myriads of living creatures, each hour causes new legions rise up in order to replace them. It is a whirlwind of being, a chain with-

While reading over these rules and regulations one cannot fail to be ressed with the fact that they are the product of master (?) minds. There is ample evidence of force, yet there is mething lacking. They are no do clever, yet can hardly be called lucid, and were it not for the superabundance of verbiage they might be set down as concise. But their particular beauties consist, if I may coin a word, in their specificness in dealing with the interests and convenience of the members of the board. Nothing appears to have been ost sight of. No doubt the scientific knowledge of its members justified this. Dealing with pests and fungous diseases affecting fruit trees, etc., etc., though not a lost art, is not known by every man on the streets. I will not ve to make public the prescriptions. Hon. Mr. Turner, minister of agriculture, may feel proud of the horticultural act, 1894, also of the rules and regulations adopted, and at the next election oint out this, also the benefits parasites have derived therefrom. H. J. ROBERTSON.

Moresby Island, July 29th, 1897. SCIATIC, OUCH !!!

Execuciating Pains - Have You Suffer Rheumatic or Sciatic Pains? South American Rheumatic Care Will Re lieve in 6 Hours and Care,

"I have suffered intensely with rheu natism and sciatica in my left hip. I ried a great many remedies and a nu per of physicians, but they could do very little for me, only giving me at time little temporary relief. I saw South American Rheumatic Cure advertised and decided to give it a trial. The first few doses benefited me won and after taking only two bottles pains disappeared, and there has no return. I consider my cure a mar-vel, as I had been so bad for two years that had I been given the whole verse I could not lie on my left side E. Errett, Merrickville, Ont. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall

& Co.

ALASKAN BOUNDARY

Difficulties in Its Settlement Where Britain and the United States Differ.

Ambiguous Wording of the Draft Convention-An Early Settlement Desirable.

Reports from Ottawa and Washington state that both the Dominion and United States governments are anxious, in view of the recent large discoveries of aska and British Northwest possessions. the commission may lose no time in getting to work to settle the question of

Now, however, when a difference of only sion it appointed. a mile or two might be sufficient to "The use of the word 'associated' aptransfer millions of dollars, worth of pears to imply a sharing of authority ention, would be certain to insist upon every little point which might be fav-orable to their claims, and here difrise as to the interpretation of several

f the clauses." the assignment of the line of de- United States and Russia of 1867. marcation between the narrow strip of it is important as embracing all the incanal, the shortest route to the Clondyke | graphical features. ver the Chilcoot and White passes.

While Alaska still formed a portion conceded to Russia by the English represettled by Russian subjects. It was landmarks?
then agreed that Russia should have "If the commissioners agree, they

their intention that the crest of this Elias part of the line?" range should be chosen as the bound-This meaning is denied by Canada, it being contended here that the as determined hereinafter, shal be markand on some parts of the coast with-

ten marine leagues. English official translation as "summit," lanada, be along a continuous range.

the inlets. The Alaskan coast is in- spective governments, together with ented with numerous inlets, many con- their final report hereinafter mentioned." erably less than three miles in breadth ets is American property. The extent of river covered by the

ension is that the name is properly applicable only to that portion of the river the mouth. The United States claim the entire river from source to mouth. The lifficulty arises from the fact that some years ago a German explorer, Lieuten- the maps. ant Schwatka, of the United States army, one of the staff of the general fficer commanding in Oregon, who had een sent to make a report upon the hen newly-acquired territory of Alaska, gave the name of Yukon to the Lewriver, which joins the Pelly river beore its waters reach the Yukon. It cases to be called the Lewis after conuence with the Pelly. Schwatka callboth the Lewis and the part of the elly, which he canoed down to the Yu-

The United States will be greatly inaccess to the best part of Alaska, the the latter route is the extreme length the Forty-Mile creek gold region.

seem, by the loose wording of the draft of the convention now awaiting ratification or rejection by the respective governments concerned. Article I of the convention, for instance, reads:

commissioner, with whom shall be associated such surveyors, astronomers and other assistants as each government may select. The commissioners shall, at as early a period as practicable, proceed to trace or mark under their joint direction and by joint operations in the field, so much of the 141st meridian of west longitude as is necessary to be defined for the purpose of determining the ex-act limits of the territories ceded to the United States by treaty between the United States and Russia of May 30, 1867. Inasmuch as the summit Mount St. Elias, although not ascertaindian, is so nearly coincident therewith N. Y.: meridian shall be established, it is

at once ratify the agreement, so that On this pargraph the following comment has been made, and was published in the Star some months ago. Their interest at the present time is obvious:
"The word 'respectively' should have It would appear, however, that the draft of this convention, as published, contains several ambiguities of express 'government' and 'may select.' As the

sion which seem likely to lead to grave article stands without the suggested indifficulties in its interpretation and terpolation, each government may select which may require the re-opening of the surveyors and astronomers to be assowhole matter, de novo, between the two clated with the commisioners appointed will go into the Yukon this season I governments. At the time of the draw-government, whereas it can vouch for nearly as clearly as though ing up of the pending agreement no very may be assumed to have been the ingaluable discoveries of gold had been tention of the negotiators of the conmade, and the framers of the article vention to express that each government were probably less careful as to details should be at liberty to associate surveythan they would have been a year later. ors and astronomers with the commis-

"The use of the word 'associated' apsoil from one country to the other, the by the surveyors and astronomers and must remember-gold you cannot eat." espective commissioners under the con- other assistants with the commissioners. Yet this cannot have been intended. "It is expressly stated that the commissioners are to trace and mark so ferences of opinion would seem likely to much of the 141st meridian of west longitude as is necessary to be defined for the purpose of determining the ex-The greatest difficulty which will con- act limits of the territory ceded to the ront the boundary commissioners will United States by the treaty between the

southern Alaska, running along down ed to the United States by Russia are other countries by exceptional physical the Pacific coast for, several hundred not capable of being determined by a conditions. The mean weather temperamiles, and the British territory. This meridian line, nor by any part of a meridian line of Sitka is 62.5, but little less than dian line. The treaty boundary is a that of Washington, D. C. composite one, depending in places on lets along the coast, notably, the Lynn astronomical lines, in others on geo notorious the world over, not only as re-

of the Russian dominion, the strip was from Greenwich, and it appears wholly Cloud and fog naturally abound, there entatives owing to the earnest de- in the convention. It is referred to as in the year. North of the Aleution is sire of the Czar for a "pied a terre" for a visible landmark, but are there not lands the coast climate becomes rigorous communication with the islands, already well nigh an infinite number of visible in winter, but in the summer the dif-

as much of the mainland as lay between may, with certain limitations, adopt the in that designation practically all of the the Yukon mines. The most authentic a line drawn along the peaks of the summit of Mt. St. Elias as the "initial," new country, except a narrow fringe of dreports are to the effect that the Skaguay mountain range running parallel to the that is, the southermost point of the line coastal margin, is one of extreme rigor trail, sometimes called the White Pass coast line, and the coast itself, but in no they are concerned with. The treaty in winter, with a brief, but relatively route, is not finished. George Rice case was the territory to exceed in makes the location of this point to de hot summer, especially when the sky is started a pack across the Skaguay trail breadth ten marine, leagues xor nothirty pend upon the intersection of the south-miles. In the Clondyke region in mid-winter about ten miles from the lakes. I am Ta ligna suivra la crete des montagnes by this southeastern part of the boundsituees parallelement a la cote," The ary is determined by treaty stipulations expression has been interpreted by the in which Mt. St. Elias plays no part. United States as indicating an impres- When the time comes for marking the the Russo-British convention of 1825 national boundary, is its course to be that a continuous range of mountaains subjected to arguments based upon the might be found along the coast, and agreement with regard to the Mount St.

Article III reads as follows: "The location of the 141st medician negotiators certainly knew that rivers ed by intervisible objects, natural or arlowed from the interior and must have tificial, at such distances apart as the rrupted such a continuous range. commissioners shall agree upon, and by Moreover in Article IV they refer to such additional marks as they shall possibility of no mountains being deem necessary, and the line when and where thus marked, in whole or in part, shall be deemed to permanently define The word "crete" is rendered, in the for all international purposes the 141st meridian mentioned in the treaty of nd so, too, is it given in the Russian March 30, 1867, between the United nd United States treaty of 1867. A line States and Russia, and in the treaty of efined by the summit of mountains near | February 28th, 1825, between Great Brihe coast need not, it is contended by tain and Russia. The location of the marks shall be described by such views. The United States claim now is that maps and other means as the commise republic is entitled to a minimum of sioners shall decide upon, and the duplihirty miles width of territory, even cate record of these discriptions shall there mountains intervene. Another be attested by the commissioners jointly, claim, arising out of this, is in reference and be by them deposited with their re-

The paragraph in the above which t the mouth. But it has been claimed says "the location of the line shall be the United States that territory thirdescribed by such views, maps and other miles inland from the head of these | marks, etc.," seems calculated to lead to further trouble. There has already been some experience of the disadvanerm Yukon is another point on which tage in authority being assigned to such pinion differs, and which will give rise descriptions. In the case of the boundmuch contention. The British pre- ary of the St. Clair Flats Canal, the text of the commissioners' report was illustrated by maps. The text and maps from Fort Yukon, now abandoned, to differed slightly. By treaty the text governed the agreement, but the final decision, one which gave the United States control of this canal, was determined by

"IN SICKNESS AND IN HEALTH."

Man and Wife Join Hands in Proclaiming the Great South American Nervine King of Cures for Stomach Trouble and Nerves.

Mr. S. Phillips, of Wiarton, Ont., writes: "I was very much emaciated by chronic dysentry and dyspepsia for number of years. No remedy or no phyderested in gaining this last mentioned sician seemed to successfully cope with maybe you would like to hear from me moint, as they would thus secure a means my case. When all else had failed I and know what I am doing, and if I am read of the cures being effected by ing country, which would be prefer- South American Nervine. I decided to to the Behring sea route, the lat- give it a trial. Before I had taken half being blocked with ice almost a bottle I was much improved and felt I did not have but one dollar when I oughout the year. Another objection greatly relieved. A few bottles of it the latter route is the extreme length have made me a new man. I am better and healthier than I had felt for years."

## "STARVE LIKE RATS" of the yellow stuff to pay me for my and other men ready to follow in hopes of encountering similar fortune. Then

"Each government shall appoint one That's What Will Happen to Many in the Far North, Says Joseph Lorne.

> Founder of Dawson City Sounds a Warning-Climate of the Clondyke-Other News.

New York, Aug. 4.-Joseph Ladue, the owner of Dawson City, writes to the ed to lie, in fact, upon the 141st meri- New York World from Schulyer Falls,

agreed that the commissioners, should no starvation in the Yukon valley this of your body will take care of itself. average over 350 tons.

going this season.

"Any and all statements made in regard to the amount of supplies which can Transportation Company has two steamers, which will distribute at different posts on the river about 1,800 tons of grub. With all of this there will be a great shortage. Boys, take a good outfit with you if you go this fall or next spring. There is one thing you

CLIMATE OF THE CLONDYKE. Washington, Aug. 4.-Under the direction of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Chief Moore, of the weather bureau, has made public a statement in regard to the climate of Alaska.

Mr. Moore says: "The climate of the coast and the interior of Alaska are unlike in many respects, and the differences "The exact limits of the territory ced- are intensified in this as perhaps in few

"The rainfall of temperate Alaska is "The summit of Mt. St. Elias is not as in the matter of its falling, viz.: In on the meridian of 141 W. longitude long and incessant rains and drizzles. inexplicable why it should be referred to being on an average but 66 clear days ference is much less marked.

The words in the French text of the boundary with the mendian of 141 deg. the sun rises from 9:30 to 10 a.m., and told that there are about eight or ten treaty upon this point are as follows:

W. long. G. The course to be followed sets from 1 to 2 p.m., the total length miles at the other end of the trail which of the daylight being about four hours. is across swampy lands and must be Remembering that the sun rises but a few degrees above the horizon, and that travel. wholly obscured on a great many sion on the part of the negotiators of southeastern part of the Alaskan inter- days, the character of the winter months Hundred, but it is certain to be advanced may easily be imagined. "We are indebted to the United States

coast and geodetic survey for a series of six months' observations on the Yukon, not far from the site of the present gold. discoveries, the mean temperature of the months October, 1888, to April, 1889, ooth inclusive, are as follows: October, 33 degrees November, 8: December, 11 below zero; March, 6 above; April 20 above. The daily mean temperature fell and remained below the freezing point (32 degrees) from November 4, 1889, to April 20, 1890, thus giving 168 days as the length of the closed season of 1889-90, assuming that outdoor operations are controlled by temperature

The lowest temperatures registered during the winter were 32 degrees below zero in November, 47 below in Decem per, 59 below in January, 55 below February, 45 below in March, and 26 below in April. The greatest continuous cold was in February, 1890, when the daily mean temperature for fice consecutive days was 47 degrees below zero. Greater cold than that here noted has been experienced in the United States for a very short time, but never has if

continued so very cold so long a time. "In the interior of Alaska winter sets in as early as September, when snow storms may be experienced in the moun tains and passes. Headway during one of these storms is impossible, and the traveller who is overtaken by one of them is indeed fortunate if he escapes with his life. The changes of temperature from winter to summer are too

FROM ONE WHO STRUCK IT RICH Spokane, Aug. 4.-Colonel O. V. Davis, of this city, has received an interesting letter from James Parker, an old friend of his, who is now at Dawson City. metropolis of the famed Clondyke. Parker served under the colonel during the war in the Seventeenth Illinois cavalry. He is a carpenter by trade, and Colonel Davis vouched for his integrity. Parker passed through Spokane in April of last year, bound for Alaska. The let-

ter follows: "Dawson City, N.W.T., June 1, 1897-My dear colonel: I have been thinking getting rich. Well, colonel, I am landed in Yukon one year ago last May. and I have been one of the lucky ones. landed here. I went to work at my trade at \$15 a day, and bought my own chuck, all the same as army rations, which cost me \$5 per day. I finally got

footsore, hungry, with almost despair again, many men are going to Dyea in written on their faces, which reminded me of our army life, but the thought of fit very cheap from tenderfeet prospective future, if successful, had a tendency tors who become discouraged on the to brace them up. I helped to bury five or six poor fellows that become discouraged and down hearted with the hardships encountered, that gave up, and nothing could save them.

"You remember our march from Pilot Knob to Helena, Ark., when we were out of rations for 15 days, had to sleep in the swamps, snakes and swamp flies Yukon valley has just been opened, and pecking at you—it is nothing compared will be in first-class condition for use with the lulu birds you encounter here. Why, they will stick their bills clean through your leather mittens, and will pull your breeches off if they have a good chance. We all have to wear thick covering on our faces, and protect our bodies as well as we can.

view of the recent, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon, to secure the definite that it may be taken as a visible landgold on the Yukon as a visible landgold on the gold on the Yukon, to seem Aidelimitation of the boundary between Aidelimitation of the boundary In February last the discontinuous for tion between the two governments for the purpose of forming an Alaskan the purpose of forming an Alaskan Boundary Commission was published, Boundary Commission was published, but this agreement has not yet been rational forming an deflection not to extend more than the United States senate. It is but this agreement has senate. It is field by the United States senate. It is from the initial point."

Alice and Bell will not make more than three trips up the Yukon, and will not make a fortune, come. I will see you take more than the senate is disposed to now said that the senate is disposed to now said that the agreement so that take more than 450 tons each trip, and through the winter, put you on as good out of that 450 tons the food will not a claim as I have. I know of locations which, if you were here, you could get "I am positive that the people will starve like rats if this is allowed to go on. I beg of you to contradict that statement, and warn all people against out with more money than you ever

> "Do not delay. Raise the money and come on the first steamer. Come to Dyen and remain there until you hear from me. I will advise you to come this fall, so as to be in the diggings early in the spring. You can stay with me through the winter, and it will not cost you a cent, and in the spring we can make more money than you ever saw. If you had a hotel in these parts you would make as much as in the diggings. I am well and happy, and shall remain here one more year, and then go home and take life easy.

"Should you come, get plenty of warm clothing, for it is awfully cold. Better loined articles of value, bring a few bottles of Walker's Club. There is a one-legged Whiskey is 50 to 75 cents a drink. I shall look for you. What is the use of eking out a living in the States when you can come here and make enough in six months to keep you all your life? I have written to L-, at Kansas City, also to Comrade Hull. If you should decide to take the trip, provide yourself with good, warm underclothing, socks, etc. Bring that buffalo coat and hood. I shall take care of the rest, and put you on some good claims. Should you see any of the old boys, tell them that gards the quantity that falls, but also see any of the old by love to all, I remain your friend and old comrade. "JAMES PARKER."

NEWS FROM THE NORTH. Juneau, Alaska, July 30.-All kinds of reports are in circulation regarding the facilities and opportunities for crossing "The climate of the interior, including the mountains to the lakes en route to corduroyed before it can be used for

The rate over the Dyes route is \$17 a to 30 or 40 cents a pound in a week or two, as soon as the Islander and a few other steamers arrive with a thousand or of experience aver that it will be impossible to afford carriers for the amount of business now in sight, and that there is a certain possibility that hundreds, if not thousands, of tenderfeet will be caught on the trail, lakes and river when

winter's snows began to fall.

Another serious feature to be consider ed is that hundreds of men have left for the Clondyke without enough provisions or clothing to last them through the winter. In that event a famine is sure to follow, and great distress will be felt in the northern gold fields before the spring supplies reach the mines.

One of the amusing events of the voyage from the Sound was the purchase of a small skiff at Metlakahtla from the Indians by two San Francisco Examiner correspondents, Messrs. Joaquin Miller and Livernash. By conversing with other passengers they had come to realize for St. Michaels on August 14. On the great difficulty in getting boats at the August 7 the Farrallon sails for Dyea lakes. They decided to steal a march on their fellow travellers, and at Metlakahtla they wandered off down on the beach where a lot of canoes were lying. and finding a small, light skiff that had been abandoned by the owner, which they thought would be easy to carry across the mountains, they approached an old squaw who was sitting near by and inquired its price. She grinned and said:

"Sitkum dollar." "What does she say, Mr. Miller?" inquired Mr. Livernash, realizing that the poet and old pioneer ought to be well versed in aboriginal dialect. "Oh, she says it's \$17." was Mr. Mil-

ler's response as an interpreter. "Tell her I'll give her \$10," was the next proposition, and at the same time exhibiting an eagle as a temptation. Mr. Miller said something or other in jargon and handed her the coin, which she took and hastily shuffled off into her house. Several of the Mexico's passengers who can calk Chinock witnessed the transcation and saw the two newspaper ner take their prize aboard the steamer. As the vessel was leaving the wharf they told the joke. When the woman said she wanted "sitkum dollar" she

meant 50 cents. On the steamer bound to the Clondyke are fully thirty men who have hardly any clothing or provisions necessary stand the rigors of an Arctic winter. closely questioned many of them as to what they would do this coming winter From the foregoing it will be seen that the points on which the United States and Great Britain are at variance in regard to the boundary line are of a sufficiently involved character to make their settlement, when so much is at stake, by no means easy. This task is rendered still more difficult, it would states also a great sufferer from the foregoing it will be seen this wife was also a great sufferer from the foregoing it will be seen this wife was also a great sufferer from the foregoing it will be seen this wife was also a great sufferer from the foregoing it will be seen this wife was also a great sufferer from the foregoing it will be seen this wife was also a great sufferer from the foregoing it will be seen this wife was also a great sufferer from the foregoing it will be seen this wife was also a great sufferer from the foregoing it will be seen that the points on which the United States and Great Britain are at variance in regard to the boundary line are at wariance in regard to the boundary line are at wariance in regard to the boundary line are at wariance in regard to the boundary line are was having on my husband, I tried it for the actual necessaries of life. Each

hopes of being able to purchase an outtrail and want to return to the Sound. It would not be a libel to say that some of the Seattle boys who are now on the Mexico are getting in about the same state of mind, and yet the hard part of

the journey has not yet commenced. Fort Wrangel, July 29.-A new route to the gold fields of the Clondyke and next season, so I am reliably informed. Passengers will be taken up the Skeena river by steamers to the head of navigaion, which is near Telegraph creek some 175 miles from here. To Teesch lake, a distance of 150 miles, a good trail has been built and a pack train has begn established. The trail is through a evel country, free from steep grades or

The steamer Alaska is now carrying passengers to Telegraph Creek, and many people have taken that route. All of the miners on the upper Skeena have deserted their work in a body and gone in a mad rush to the Clondyke. No one remains on the Skeena, where in the early days there were thousands of people, except a couple of hundred Chinese. who are re-working the old placer diggings. The steamer Mexico was in port to-day with 300 passengers bound for Clondyke, and the passengers, so the storekeepers told me, purchased more goods, furs, provisions, etc., than they had sold in the last two years.

In taking up tickets on the steamer yesterday the purser found five stowaways, all in the grand rush for the new Eldorado. No one has a pack or a change of winter clothing. Of course they expect to obtain their outfits by 'grafting" from bona fide prospectors. It is noticeable also that there are several sneak thieves of the petty larceny class on board, and the determined Clondyke fellows are quietly discussing the proper remedy to be applied when Dyea is reached. In purchasing goods from stores, many of this class of thieves took advantage of the simplicity of the average country storekeepers and pur-

There is a one-legged man on board who is starting for the Clondyke. His pack weighs about 200 pounds, and he seems to be on the ragged edge of adversity. I tried to find out how he ex- rather duties which properly appertain pected to reach Dawson City. He said that during his days, he had made many much more perilous and hazardous trips, and that he felt confident of getting through in some way or other.

Washington, Aug. 4.-The postmastergeneral has authorized the Alaska Commercial Company, of San Francisco, to carry the mail one trip without compensation from 'Frisco to St. Michaels and Ounalaska, where a postoffice has been etstablished, and such other points as they may reach upon the Yukon river, leaving San Francisco about July 31 | the various military districts. The proor August 2. The mails will be in charge of a sworn carrier.

San Francisco, Aug. 3.—The postoffice department has ordered all mail matter at Seattle waiting transmission to the Ynkon mining regions to be sent by the different cities of the Dominion, who steamer Cleveland, which leaves that port August 5, instead of waiting for the regular mail steamer Portland, which is scheduled to leave August 10. This is done for fear the winter may set in early, the river become ice-bound and the mail fail to get to its destination this season. There are thousands of letters awaiting transmission to Dawson City.

MONTANA ALL WORKED UP. Helena, Mont., Aug. 3.-Dr. J. J. Leiser, one of the leading physicians of the city, departed this morning for Seattle, where he will take the first boat for more prospectors. Old-timers and men Alaska en route to the gold fields of the Yukon. K. J. Causon, another Helena man, also left to-day. Several more will leave the latter part of the week. Every scrap of news from Seattle respecting the diggings is read with interest, and it is safe to say that Helena and the whole state was never so worked up since the early days, when stampedes were common in Montana.

WHOLE CARGOES FOR ALASKA San Francisco, Aug. 3.-Two steamers will leave to-morrow for Dyea via Puget Sound, the Novo and the Walla Walla. Among the Noyo's passengers will be a dozen women, will accompany their husbands on the trip to the mines. The steamer Humboldt will carry about 150 people north. The Caspar expedition leaves to-morrow for Dyea and the North Fork clears

A \$50,000 DIVIDEND.

Le Roi Will Now Pay This Monthly-Smelter Proposition.

Spokane, August 3.-The Le Roi Min ing Company declared a dividend of \$50,-000 this evening and decided hereafter to pay a similar dividend monthly. The total dividends up to date amount to \$525,000.

F. August Heinze submitted a new proposition the company to treat at his Trail smelter all the company's ores. THe does this to head off the proposed building of a smelter at Northport by the Le Roi company, preliminary work on which has begun. The figures of his offer could not be obtained. The matter was referred to a committee and will be taken up by the directors at

w. R. Rust, of the Tacoma smelter, submitted a proposition to treat all low-grade ores of the company at Rossland This also will be considered at to-morrow's meeting.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FUTURE. Experts Declare This Province the Greatest Gold Field in the World.

London, Aug. 5 .- Two prespectors. sent out on behalf of a Glasgow com-pany, have cabled home that British Columbia will be the principal gold field of the world. They say that not a single mine in the territory has been abandon-

## FROM THE CAPITAL

Wood Murder Case Before the Department of Justice-Message of Thanks from Queen.

Reorganization of Department of Militia to Effect a Saving of Many Thousands.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.-The papers in the Wood murder case were received yesterday from British Columbia. Samuel F. Wood murdered a blacksmith in the Kootenay country and was sentenced by Judge Walkem to be hanged on August 11. The executive have therefore only six days to look into the case, but if there is no petition for clemency the case will be dealt with by the department and not brought before the cabi-

A dispatch has been received from London in which the Queen express gratification at the presence in the Jubilee ceremonies of the colonial troops. which was "an additional source of pride and satisfaction to the Oneen.

The reorganization of the department of militia will take place this month, and a saving of a great many thousands of dollars will be effected in the annual expenditure. The reorganization affects the accountant's branch, the stores branch and the engineering and military branch. The accountant's staff is unduly large and in reorganizing a young, active expert with experience in business affairs is necessary, and facpresent accountant, O'Mara, who has been 36 years in the department, will be retired. In the stores branch, Col. John McPherson, who has spent a great many years in the service, and who is now over the age limit, will be retired. His salary is \$3,000. His place will not be filled, but Col. McDonald, next in that branch who merits promotion, will be advanced to the duties in addition to what he is now performing. The duties will not be so onerous, because a complete change in the system in regard to stores will be made, and the quarter-master-general will have new duties laid upon him, or to the position he holds, and which have been issued, in such an antiquated fashion and with such an amount of red tape that those in the service will appreciate a change. In the proposed system instead of director of stores having to be requisitioned for every tunic and pair of boots required from one end of the Dominion to the other, supplies will be handed over by the wholesale from the civil branch to the quarter-master-general, who will be responsible for their issue, and who will issue them in lots to posed change will net a saving of close upon \$10,000 a year, because in addition the architects' or engineering branch less been re-organized, and the services of all the various departmental architects in have been drawing money from the department, are dispensed with. Mr. Paul Wetherby, of Halifax, will be the chief

holiday. A report has been published that Panet will be superannuated, but there is no truth in it. If he recuperates during August he will return to his de partment. If his health is unequal to the task, Co. Panet may apply for superannuation, but unless he does the minister is not desirous to lose so valuable an

The published report that the government is sending a commission of astronomers and surveyors to the Yukon is news to the department. When Gold commissioner Fawcett went in he took two assistants, and now two more are being sent to him. That is all there is

The minister of militia will leave for Nova Scotia at the end of the week, going probably first to New York. There is no foundation for the state ment published yesterday that the government are sending a commission of a:ronomers and surveyors and assistants into the Yukon. Gold Commissioner Fawcett is being sent assistants in the shape of surveyors. The government has decided to grant

rmission to two companies of the United States Second Regiment to cross Canadian territory, armed, over the C. P. R. short line between St. Stenhen and St. Andrew's, N. N., and Nobleboro. Maine, where they will remain in camp for the week from August 7th to 14th. Inspector Strickland, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who was here vesterday consulting with the minister of the interior in regard to the despatch of reinforcements to the Yuken, says of the Clondyke discoveries: "There has been no exaggeration. I have seen nothing in the newspapers in regard to the richness of the field that is not true. Great strikes have been made, but the amount of gold is unlimited. There are hundreds of creeks rich in gold-bearing placers never yet entered by prospectors. Of course all the claims in the creeks now pened are taken un, but these are only the beginnings, I believe, of much great-

Montrea'. Aug. 5.-The 'annery owned by Frank Morseley, St. Hyacinthe, was burned yesterday: loss, \$100,000, insurance about \$80,000.

MR. SHEPPARD'S MISSION.

Cordially Received in Mexico-Going to Central America.

City of Mexico, Aug. 3.-The Canadian nvoy, E. E. Sheppard, of Toronto, Ont., who has left for the United States, being on his way to Central America via New York, has been cordially received. The Canadian government desires to secure rade here and in Central America, and doubtless Mr. Sheppard's mission will lead to some results.

What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered: but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Aver's Sarsaparilla will effectually rem-Don't delay-try it to-day.