ERIOR INLELLIGENCE.

com the Columns of the Upper Country Press.

(Kootenay Star) miners of Lardeau creek have successful this winter. Jack and Charlie Matheson have at \$500, while Joe Bissett and have taken out \$1,500 beween in coarse gold. Dan Savoy and rey are taking out from \$10 to day each when they are able to Altogether there has been about aken out of Lardeau Creek durvear.

soundings for the new C.P.R. ver the Columbia river came to usion on Monday evening last, Duchesnay and Walkem return-Vancouver to report. About 800 were made during the five erations. It is said that work on structure will commence as the water gets low in the fall anvassing among the workmen on the Revelstoke & Arrow Railway this week Mr. Dunn hat only about 10 per cent. were of this country and eligible to bout 20 of the employes on this ited that they were already registhe Nelson division list

leigh road over the R. & A. I. the head of the lake is greatly st now, all the freight for Nak New Denver going down that e ice bridge over the Columbia Vigwam is still in good condition esbyterians here intend to build ved a more commodious church looking about for a suitable site

ESTELLE DISASTER.

of Captain James Christiansen Sr. From His Trip North.

James Christiansen, father of the of the lost tug Estelle, returned om Nanaimo to-day on the 12:20 He had few particulars to give what appeared in the Times from Nanaimo yesterday. "This mate affair," said he, "will ala mystery. I myself believe t explosion caused the disaster. appearance of the wreckage indi-However, a man may speculate njecture, but it does not take him thing definite. When Mr. Hasd I reached the Campbell river Brunette, we sought Pacey, the ho first found the wreckage. We xamined the wreckage ourselves nised along the shores. There was n for doubt as to the fate of the nd crew. We told all Indians we word at the stores and wrote tters to the effect that we would anyone liberally for the recovery bodies or for any further infor as to the wreck.

am Morrison was the name of the nd drowned, not Wm. McLaughname of Norman McDougall have been added to the list of ost in the disaster.

LL NAME A CANDIDATE.

and Labor Council Believes or Should be Represented.

e regular meeting of the Victoria and labor council, held yesterday , the principal report under conon was the desirability of placing candidate or candidates in the the next provincial election. That aen should have at least one reative in the legislature from Viogeneral opinion, and steps

KIDNAPPED AND SOLD, A Tale of the Northwest,

BY ALICK BEGG.

Previous to the Indian rising in Minne-ora there were numerous complaints on partner, Mr. Bannatyne, resolved to unof the various tribes in that dertake the task of delivering them up. regard to the ill-treatment they Having made up his mind to this course, eceived at the hands of the government was alleged by them that for | only way, it could be done was by stratthey had not received the full stip-! agem. Another trader was taken into tel amounts of their annual payments, confidence, and with the assistance of a that not only were the agents dilatocouple of employes in the store, the folfulfiling the conditions of the treatlowing preparations were made for carthey were also in league with rying out the plan: At that time there by means of alcohol, or "fire were 600 Sioux Indians camped near Fort managed to cheat the Indinas Garry, and the utmost precaution had deprive them of most of their treaty to be used in order to prevent a rescue once Little Six and Medicine Bottle were

well known now that the Indinas in the toils. Some time was therefore had just cause to complain, but their murtaken up in arranging for relays au just cause to swent unheeded until horses between Fort Garry and Pembina chief named Little Crow, at the head on the boundary line. This was finally band of Sioux, made a sudden ataccomplished, and everything was in readck on the town of New Ulm and utterly iness to set the trap for the two chiefs. Mr. Bannatyne then arranged in one

This was the commencement of the Inmassacre in Minnesota during the an massacre in mainteen that played on a table, and with them he place 1.500 settlers were murdered under cirumstances of appalling barbarity. Men vere shot down, women outraged and urdered and children tortured, thrust ring into stoves and burned or cut down to themselves, quickly seized the opporthe tomahawk. Nearly all the sets on the Minnesota and Sauk rivers

for them, and they drained glass after At that time a stage line had been es- glass, until in a short time they were shed from St. Paul to a point bealmost helplessly drunk. At this stage nd Fort Abercrombie, but the Indians Mr. Bannatyne and the trader slipped topped the coaches, killed the passenquietly into the room, and seizing them gers and burned down many of the stage quickly applied handkerchiefs dipped in vations. The route therefore was abanchloroform to their nostrils. The effect, combined with the liquor, was to render ned for a time. The only people alwed to travel undisturbed across the the Indians almost instantly unconscious, that year were Red river traders | and in this state they were securely tied. British territory, but those known carried out and bound to a sled standing be Americans had no mercy shown at the door. hem if caught by the Indians. The ordinary marks by which the English were distinguished from Americans by the Siax were three in number. The Ameri- part of the Sioux. The trader who asans used four-wheeled wagons; the Engish two-wheeled carbs; the former were companied the sled, and it was to his rawn by mules, the latter by oxen or prompt action when the party were near The Americans had pale faces; the walls of Fort Garry that a rescue the English had red cheeks. A red flag was prevented. As I have already menwas an additional protection carried by he Red river traders. The United States government at once took steps to put an end to the rising

nd to punish the murderous bands. Brigadier-General Sibley scoured the lains after the Sioux, and although e carried on a vigorous campaign against hem months elapsed ere the rising was ully put down, and it was years before in safety without attracting attention. ettlement by whites took place in the But shortly afterwards a serious mishap

Bands of Sioux Indinas when hunted rom American soil crossed the internaional boundary line and took refuge in British territory. On the 29th of May,

1863. Little Crow, with a band of eighty Scoux, arrived at Fort Garry for the purpose of securing an asylum under the rotection of the Hudson Bay company. A conference was held between the offi- sized a Sioux Indian suddenly appeared cers of the fort and the Indian, during on the scene, having climbed up the river which Little Crow declared his friendly bank near where the accident happened ntentions towards the English, whose In a moment, and before the savage had allies his people had been during the An- time to take note of anything or recogglo-American war, and in proof of this he nize who were in the party, the trader pointed to the "George the Third mediats sprang at his throat and dealt him a which some of his warriors wore upon blow with the handle of his revolver

THE VICTORIA WEEKLY TIMES, FRIDA . FEBRUARY 16. 1004.

time that Riel contemplated calling upon the Indian tribes throughout the North-west to assist him. I for one did not believe this, although I have no doubt the idea had been discussed in the council of the French halfbreeds. No one, however, knew better than they did how awful the consequences of such a step would be, and my knowledge of their character led me to exonerate them of any intention to make allies of the Indians. None of us, however, could free ourselves from a feeling of anxiety on the subject, and this made the situation all the more trying.

One of the first steps taken by our captain was to call for volunteers to act as scouts to bring in word of the approach he concluded that the best, and in fact of the Indians. I happened to be one of those chosen for this work, and so with my rifle under my arm I started out on foot in the direction of the portage. I had not gone far when I met a man

named Mac, whose brother was well known to the Sioux, having had dealings with them for many years. Indeed, he was looked upon by them almost in the light of a chief, and I felt certain that he would know something of their movements. Accordingly I told Mac of the rumor and the excitement it had caused in the village, but he laughed at the idea, and said that he had come direct from his brother's house, and that nothing was known there of any such movement. "However," he said, "I will go back

with you, and if the Sioux are on the of the rooms of his house to have a warpath they will surely pay a visit on number of pictures, photographs, etc., disthe way to my brother.'

ed a bottle of brandy and tumblers ready I was glad of his company, because 1 knew that he could assist me in securfor use. Then he caused Little Six and Medicine Bottle to be invited to enter ing trustworthy information about the Indians, so we set out together. When we the room, which they did, and being left arrived at his brother's place we found that gentleman seated in front of his tunity to test the contents of the brandy house enjoying the cool of the evening. bottle. The temptation was too much and apparently in the best of humor with himself and the rest of the world.

When I told my story he, too, laughed at what he termed the abburdity of the "Why!" he said, "if the Sioux were

coming down I would know something about it, and I haven't seen one of the Indians for a week or more. "But," he added, "there is no use of your going any further to-night. If they are on the way lown they are certain to stop here, and if they come I can take care of you.

Then the journey to Pembina was com-You're safe enough with me, and you'll menced. Mr. Bannatyne remained beknow the truth." hind to guard against any rising on the "Yes, but suppose they are on the warpath. How will I be able to warn my sisted in the kidnapping, however, ac-

friends in Winnipeg?" "Oh! I'll manage that for you," he re

So I stayed We three then sat down and filling our pipes were enjoying a chat tioned, there were about 600 Sioux Inabout affairs in the settlement, when three Sioux chiefs suddenly emerged from dians camped near the road or trail, and as the party with the two Indians passed the bush near the house and approached the camp, Little Six, recovering somewhere we were seated. what from the effects of the chloroform,

When they came up they shook hands began to sing the war song of the tribe. with my two friends and then offered Instantly the trader applied another dose of chloroform, which at once silenced him, and the encampment was passed drew their blankets around them and occurred. There had been a slight thaw. ing out their pipes they began to smoke, followed by severe frost, and the trail and Mac's brother asked them where was in consequence very slippery. The

horses were making splendid time, when Indians had come down with them. at a curve in the road the sled swinging They said their band was camped about round with such rapidity that over it went, causing a dead stop, and giving the but not injuring them. Just as the sled capwith the white men. selves had come on ahead to hold council with him

ers. for a few moments and then she disapought it was all up with me The sled was then quickly righted and for the moment lost confidence in Mac's the horses whipped into a gallop, leaving brother. But he, after reproaching the the unconscious Indian on the snow. It three chiefs for having told him a lie, seemed a cruel thing to do, but it must be proposed that they should hold a council remembered that the men engaged in in a large room attached to his house, the kidnapping looked upon their mission where most of the principal warriors Pembina as a most serious undertakcould assemble. ing, and any warning given to the Sioux This was agreed to, and as we rose to close at hand would probably have reenter the house Mac whispered to me to hide my rifle in a cupboard in an adjoin-Across the frozen Assiniboine and along ing room, which advice I quickly followed, he banks of the Red river the party and as I entered the apartment I obsped at a rapid rate, and at certain points served a young girl seated there whom I along the road they found fresh horses had frequently seen in the village. Addressing a word of recognition to her, I In this way the journey was quickly placed my rifle in the cupboard and then finished, and arriving at Fort Pembina, rejoined my friends, who by this time occupied by American troops under Mavere in the council room. jor Hatch, Little Six and Medicine Bot-As I did so Mac whilspered in my ear: le were handed over to them. Young D- (naming one of our scouts The United States government kept who had gone out on horseback) passed these two Indians confined in prison for fully two years, and then executed them. gallop. He'll scare the life out of them |gun, too?" It was some time before the Sioux In-Winnipeg. dians learned who were responsible for "He'll warn them, anyway," I replied, delivering up their chiefs, and until the not feeling at all certain about the outtruth leaked out it was supposed that the come of our approaching council with the Americans, having managed to steal into Indians. the settlement, had taken the two Indi-When I entered the room where the meeting was to take place I found the But finally it became known how Lit-Indians already seated on the floor as tle Six and Medicine Bottle were taken, close as they could pack themselves, and and then a number of Sioux paid Mr. each one was preparing to smoke the pipe Bannatyne a visit and demanded presents, of peace. But their outward appearance They threatened him, and for a time made gave every indication of war, their faces t very unpleasant. but their demands rebeing highly painted and their heads bemained unheeded, and they were told decked with feathers. They were also that unless they behaved themselves the fully armed. A more villainous looking American troops would be brought in to lot of Indians I never cast eyes upon, and being the only white man present (Mac This had the desired effect, and finally and his brother were halfbreeds) I did not feel at all comfortable. However, I regained full confidence in Mac's brother. whose influence over the Sioux I knew to be great, and this was some comfort to During the Riel rebellion of '69 and '70, me. These Indians were the remnant of the These Indians were the remnant of the word came one day to the residents of Winnipeg village, near Fort Garry, that tribe which committed the massacre of white settlers in Minnesota in 1862. They the Sioux Indians were on the warpath were refugees in British territory, and to pillage and destroy the place. Immediately on receipt of the news a meeting were considered as outcasts even by the other Indians in the country. We knew, of all the able-bodied men was called therefore, that if they started out to pil resist the expected attack. A gentleman lage and murder they would commit who had served as captain of a cavalry atrocities of the worst description all over the settlement, and it was therefore of company in Minnesota at the time of the Indian massacre in that state, was electthe utmost importance that they should be stopped at the outset. It was to pered to command the volunteers on this occasion, and the fire engine house was suade them to turn back that Mac's brother proposed to hold a council, but turned into an armory. All the available whether he would succeed in his plan firearms in the shape of rifles, shotguns and pistols were collected together and seemed to me at the momen't very doubtful. The Indians being outcasts had a the Winnipeg guard equipped therewith. hard time of it in the country, and being We were certainly a curious assemblage naturally of a ferocious nature they were on the occasion of our first drill, but although we were without regular uniforms likely to see in the troubles of the settleand imperfectly armed, we were a dement an opportunity to plunder the settermined lot of men. We knew that if tlers. Along one side of the wall was a long the Indians were really on the way to bench, on which Mac, his brother and I attack us the fight would be a desperate one, in which we might expect no mercy seated ourselves. It was the only piece of furniture in the room, and the floor either for ourselves or for our families, was packed with Indians seated before and we therefore prepared to fight, and, us, each one carrying a gun. The thought | your life since you were left an orphan." passed through my mind at the moment, "what would my Winnipeg friends think Our situation, too, was one of doubt and great anxiety, because we were not if they could see me in the very midst ceritain how Riel and his men at Fort if the enemy?" The council was then Garry would act under the circumstances. There were some, in fact, who believed opened by one of the Sioux chiefs rising and making a speech. He disclaimed all which was dimly lighted by the expiring that the Shoux Indians had been instigat-All Stock Raisers use and his band wished to visit Fort Garry It was one few moments are the young deed, numors had been affoat for some and his band wished to visit Fort Garry It was one few moments are the young Dick's Universal Medicines

advised them to return, promising them to look after their interests in anything that might arise at Fort Garry. He and three children. He was a kind-heartpointed out to them that it was wrong for the whole band to visit the settlement, as the act mlight be regarded by the settlers as one of hostility. Moreover he told them that the white men had plenty of big guns at the fort, and would use them. In fact, he made it out as a very dangerous step for them to at-

tempt to go near Fort Garry. were killed and their bodies horribly mu-If it was possible to scare these Indians into going back, Mac's brother did his best to accomplish that end. It was evident that his words created an im-"To-nimh pression upon the savaget crowd before him, judging from the looks which passed

from one to the other, but whether he succeeded in convincing them of the danger awaiting them if they disregarded his advice I could not tell. At this moment, to my surprise and

dismay. Riel and two of his councillors entered the room and took seats on the bench alongside of us. My first thought was, Could Riel after all be instigating an Indian uprising? How did he happen to be present? The whole thing seemed to me very suspicious, until Mac whis pered in my ear that his brother had sent at once for Riel as soon as the Indians

appeared. Riel then addressed the Indians and told them very plainly that unless they returned to their camp on the Assiniboine he would regard it as an act of war, and that as they could not enter United States territory and were repudiated by all the other Indian tribes, war to them would mean extermination. Riel did not mince matters, and my hopes went up when I heard him speak. The effect on the Indians was marked,

and they at once began to propose terms. They offered to return the next day if presents were given them. The question

then arose, who would donate the goods required? These were tobacco, tea, sugar, blankets and other articles, and as was perhaps more anxious than anybody else to see the business ended I volunteered to send to Winnipeg for what was wanted.

Accordingly I wrote an order for the goods, which Mac's brother sent down o Winnipeg by one of his men. This ended the council meeting, and it only remained to give the presents to the In

dians as soon as they arrived. In the interim the Sioux began making speeches and boasting of what they had

done as warriors in the past. They depicted scenes which had taken place during the Minnesota massacre, and gloried in the acts of fiendish cruelty which they described. It was horrible, and I could have killed without compunction any of

the savage horde before me. They pointed to the marks on their feathers to show me the same compliment. This was the the number of scalps they had taken the usual salutation of friendship with the Indians, and handshaking over they sat down on the ground at our feet. Takval

they were bound and if any of the other three miles up the road for the night and that they were going to Fort Garry to try and find out what the trouble was They assured Mac's brother that the band would not move that night and that they them-Hardly, however, had they uttered the

Indians, all in their war paint and feathtred I shall never forget. She stood thus

words when the house was surrounded by

father owned a farm on the banks of the Red river, and lived there with his wife

ed man, and always good to the Sioux, who often visited his house. The very Indian who spoke that night had fre-quently been hospitably treated by her father, but when the massacre took place it was he who led on the blood-thirsty savages to the attack on her home. Her father, mother and two brothers

tilated, while she was carried off and afterwards sold to Mac's brother, who had reared her and treated her ever since as if she were his own daughter. she said, "he boasted of

true, and although I was but a mere child at the time, the whole horrible scene came vividly before my eyes as he spoke. Oh! the horror," she said, putting her hands to her head. "I swore I would revenge them. I swore that I would kill him. Oh! I must keep my oath!' Then she told me how she had proposed to kill him. She was going to the camp vith a fictitious message to draw the Indian out in answer to it, and then she intended to shoot him and escape back to the house before any one would miss

Although there was not a drop of Indian blood in her veins, she had been reared partly on the plains and understood the use of the rifle or gun and the ways of the Indians. She would therefore have accomplished her purpose if I had not accidentally intercepted her. . But when I explained to her the risk there would be, not only to her benefactor, but probably to the whole settlement. if she carried out her revenge in the way she proposed, she finally abandoned it and handed me back my rifle.

"I pray that the good God may avenge my poor father, mother and brothers she cried, sobbing bitterly. "If not by mine, by some other hand!"

When I had succeeded in quieting her she arose, and bidding me good-night retired to her room. The next morning, as if in answer to her prayer, the Indian was found shot through the heart, not far from Fort Garry, he having gone there to spy out the land in spite of the promise he had given that he would return home with the rest of the band.

INTERIOR INTELLIGENCE. Events of the Week in the Great Inland

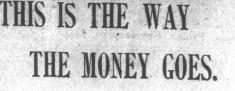
Country. anland Sentinel.)

Sub-contractors on the Revelstoke & Arrow' Lake railway are moving their teams down to Spence's Bridge, in the expectation of work commencing soon on the Nicola Valley railway, as they can be maintained more cheaply at the latter place than at Revelstoke.

Mayor Lee has received a letter from from the white men and women, and as Hon. F. G. Vernon, commissioner of each warrior recounted some awful lands and works, in answer to a resoluatrocity which he had committed the tion of the Kamloops city council, statband would whoop and grunt in approing that steps should be taken at once ascertain the cost of constructing a One Indian in particular seemed to bridge across he Thomason river below gloat even more than his fellows over the the junction of the North Thompson with deeds of blood and treacherous crueity the main stream.

he had committed, and as he was describ-The growing importance of Kamloops ing a scene of butchery I observed standhas been recognized by the board of di-rectors of the Bank of British Columbia, ing in the doorway of the room the young girl who had seen me hide my rifle. Her who have raised the office from the rank face was as white as the driven snow. of agency to that of a branch. Heretoand as she pushed back the dark hair fore it has been an agency of the Victoria office. Mr. C. R. Slater will be styled from her brow with one hand the other was clutched and pressed against her bo-som. Her eyes were fixed upon the Ina manager and will report direct to the dian who was speaking, and in them there gleamed a look of horror and ha-

Mr. J. Wilson of Savona returned from the coast last Saturday. On Tuesday, while staying at the Grand Pacific hotel, and for two day



5

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

Another Batch of Vouchers for Expenses of Ministerial Tours.

The fourth report of the select standing committee on public accounts, submitted what he did. His description was too yesterday, gives the following statement. showing the cost of redemption of bonds of loans 1877 and 1887 to 31st December, 1893:-

> Premiums on conversion of \$264.993 88

It also gives copies of vouchers for payment of ministers' expenses as follows:-

PAYMENTS TO HON. T. DAVIE. Voucher 18,042

Sleeper.... 20 00

Certified correct, THEODORE DAVIE.

Voucher 14.164. 18th October to 1st December, 1892-Travelling allowance, 45 days, upon public business, Ottawa, Montreal, New York, Boston and Toronto. \$450 00 Railway and steamboat fares and sundry expenses, including telegrams.. \$947 26

Certified correct, THEODORE DAVIE.

Voucher 14.417.

9th to 12th May, 1893-Four days' travelling allowance, Vic-toria to New Westminster and Van-couver. 4 days at \$4..... \$16 00 Certified correct, THEODORE DAVIE.

Voucher 14.414. 1st to 5th May, 1893— Travelling allowance attending Van-couver Spring Assize, 5 days @ \$4.. \$20 00 Certified correct, THEODORE DAVIE.

Voucher 10,756.

Certified correct, THEODORE DAVID.

Voucher 7.018.

Certified correct, THEODORE DAVIE.

Voucher 3.276.

PAYMENTS TO HON. J. H. TURNER. Voucher 15,671. June, 1893-Expenses to Ottawa and while there

ing taken for the selection of a candidate. unanimously resolved to join e Vancouver and Nanaimo trades in petitioning the provincial gov to insert an eight hour clause public contracts hereafter award-

ident White named the following ig committees for the ensuing

ative-A. Dutton, Thos. Howell, H. ht, H. Sea, J. B. Colvin. -W. E. Ditchburn, D. J. King, and cKay. ting-John McDonald, John Fraser, Howard King was elected Statistician for



Racking Cough

ed by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral P. D. HALL, 217 Genessee St., kport, N. Y., says:

ver thirty years ago, I remember ing my father describe the wondercurative effects of Ayer's Cherry oral. During a recent attack of La pe, which assumed the form of a rrh, soreness of the lungs, accemed by an aggravating cough, I various remedies and prescriptions. ile some of these medicines partially viated the coughing during the day, e of them afforded me any relief from spasmodic action of the lungs which ld seize me the moment I attempted e down at night. After ten or twelve nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

had about decided to sit up all night my easy chair, and procure what p I could in that way. It then oced to me that I had a bottle of er's Cherry Pectoral. I took a onful of this preparation in a little. er, and was able to lie down without phing. In a few moments, I fell ep, and awoke in the morning atly refreshed and feeling much er. I took a teaspoonful of the Pecal every night for a week, then gradly decreased the dose, and. in two eks my cough was cured."

ver's Cherry Pectoral pared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass cmpt;oact, surete cure

breasts. He asked Mr. Dallas, which knocked him senseless. who was then governor of the Hudson Bay company, to exert his influence with deneral Sibley, of the American army, come to terms with his tribe, and at he same time begged for provisions and

Food was given them, but ammunition was properly refused, and after remaining a few days in the settlement Little sulted in death to them. w and his band took their departure. They afterwards went to the plains and ned company with the buffalo hunters, not long afterwards, in the month August, the dead body of Little Crow awaiting them. as found on the prairie, having prob-

ably been shot by some American out of Several efforts were made to bring

bout terms of peace between the Americans and the Indians, but not with much success, and the United States auities had a long Indian war on their

A large number of Sioux took refuge British territory, and were a source constant uneasiness to the Red River ettlers. This feeling was increased by he jealousy and dislike shown by the aulteaux tribe towards the American Inians, and it was feared that an outans prisoners. break would occur between the two. The Sioux were certainly in a bad way, ing short of ammunition, and thereore unable to hunt game, and while this

was a sort of guarantee that they would not enter into a fight with the Bri ish ndians, it led them to steal and to comit depredations in order to obtain food. In the whole, however, the Sioux ' benaved themselves better than was expect-

They had with them a number of white some of the hand made their way back hildren, whom they had taken captive to American territory, while the rest prowhen they had massacred their parents. ceeded to Portage la Prairie, where they and these they sold to the Red river setremained for years.

capture them.

bound prisoners a good shaking up,

tlers for food when opportunity offered. As an instance of this, the Grey Nuns Francois Xavier purchased from the Sioux a boy and three girls, giving exchange 120 pounds of pemmican. d these children were afterwards careand tenderly reared by the Sisters. There were numerous cases of white for the purpose of forming a guard to children being rescued in this way by the

As I have already mentioned; the Sioux lthough they committed no depredaons of any great consequence-were yet source of anxiety to the settlers. This especially the case in the vicinity Fort Garry. Among the Sioux in that ghborhood were two chiefs named Lit-Six and Medicine Bottle, who had ken a prominent part in the Minnesota cre and were known as bad Indi-They were suspected of trying to ite their bands to commit outrages in settlement, and it was generally felt heir presence was a constant menthe peace of the community. Indians were particularly wanted by the American authorities, owthe atrocities they had committed, idea was formed and talked over if necessary, die hard. would be a good idea to hand over for punishment and thus get them. But it was a dangerous

attempt, because the rest of the might resent the act and endeavor

peared, and scon afterwards, the cart laden with the presents having arrived, they were distributed among the Indians and the council broke up, the Sioux making a start at once for their home camp. As by this time it was long past midnight and there was no necessity for my returning at once, having sent on my report to Winnipeg. I accepted the offer

of my host to sleep in his house. I was assigned a bed in an upper room, and was in the act of retiring, when I thought of my rifle in the cupboard. So I started downstairs to get it, treading softly in order not to attract attention. and just as I was about to turn the handle of the door it opened and the young girl whom I have already mentioned stood before me with my rifle clasped in one

of her hands. "Hillo!" I said. "Where are you off down the road a few minutes ago at full to at this time of night? And with my

> "I am not going to steal it," she replied, almost defiantly.

"Don't suppose you are," I said; "but it is rather late for game, isn't it? What are you up to?"

"I won't harm your rifle," she said. "I will return it in safety. Lend it to me, wont't you?" she asked, almost pleading-

"It is not the gun I care about," I answered, "but it is the purpose you, want it for. What is it?" "Only to save my chickens," she replied, attempting to assume an air of carelessness.

"My good girl," I said, "you are not telling me the truth. I know why you are going out at this time of night. Will I tell you why?" "And what does it matter to you?" she asked. "If you won't lend me your rifle

there are others in the house, only I did not wish to disturb anybody, so I took vours. I saw that she would not divulge her

urpose unless I managed by stratagem to draw it from her. so I said. "You are going on an errand which will bring disaster, and probably' death, to your benefactor "What do you mean?" she asked, in a

startled voice. "I mean this," I said. "You have some errible secret which calls for revenge. I saw you at the door when that Indian of January, unless in very mild seawas speaking, and something he said affected you. You are going out to kill

"Yes!" she said resolutely, and throw-DICK & CO., Montreal. ing off all attempt at concealment. "I Gentlemen :-- I have been using several am going out to kill him. He killed my packages of your Blood Purifier, and find father, mother and two brothers; and it the best condition powder I ever used. why should not I kill him?"

"Because," I replied, "if you do so the Sioux will look upon it as an act of treachery. They will begin to murder You know they are equal to it, and the first one to suffer will be the man who has reared you and been kind to you all "I never thought of that,"she said in a low voice. "Now," I said, "come in here and tell

me your story. Perhaps I can help you." With this I drew her into the room,

sons.

Yours truly,

was seriously ill. He recovered sufficiently to return home on Thursday. The ice in the Thompson river opposite Kamloops is not thick enough to stand shipment to the ice houses at North Bend and Vancouver, so that the C. P. R. company purposes putting up a sup ply for those places at Three Valley lake. Messrs. Thomas Costley and James

Blair went up on Friday morning to see about getting out the supply. A gang of men in charge of Mr. Philip Wade started at Camp 16, just west of North Bend, to quarry stone for the C. P. R. bridge work. A gang of masons under Mr. Farr began last week on the last of the masonry for the Keefer's bridge, left over from last year. Mr. P. McGregor, who with Mr. Mun-

ger is running a pork packing establishment at Grand Prairie, was in Kamloops on Saturday night with a load of cured pork, which he had sold to McArthur & Harper and the Hudson Bay company. It has excellent appearance. He expects to be busy until next May at this enterprise, which is vielding good returns.

The commodious residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. Savage, corner of Abbott and Third avenue, was filled to its utmost on Tuesday evening with guests assembled to do honor to the occasion of the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bessi, to Mr. F. W. McGregor. The marriage cer-emony was performed by the Rev. J. F. Betts, Mr. George Strevens supporting the groom, and Miss Annie Savage, the youngest sister of the bride, gracefully doing the honors of bridesmaid.

A rancher writing from Stump Lake says: It seems to me a disgrace as well as an injury to the best interests of the country the way in which some ranchers handle their stock. They leave the animals out until they are almost starved to death; then if it comes a cold snap of course they die; even if they don't all the fat put on in the summ'r is lost, which is a great drain on the ranges, and all to no purpose. If there is no law to protect the lives of cattle kept out in this way one is certainly needed. It could be quite easily framed, simply by compelling each rancher to take such animals up and send their owners word. I for one would rather pay for my stock in this way than have them starve. All cattle should be off the range by the middle

Thamesville, May 28th, 1892.

GEO. M. CRAWFORD.

Expenses to Ottawa and while there in connecton with an examination into the Census of B.C., and res-pecting the charges on B.C. exhibit at Chicago; also expenses in Chica-go, re B.C. Exhibit, &c., 14 days @ \$10\$140 00

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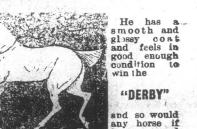
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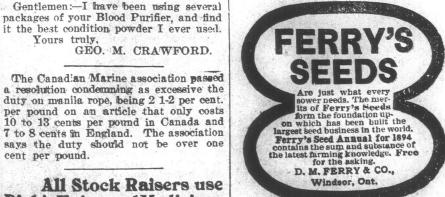


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