

WAITING NEWS FROM MANILA

Latest Reports Indicate That the U.S. Squadron Will Have Difficulty at the Philippines.

It is Now Discovers That Manila Bay Has Been Strongly Fortified.

The American Line Steamship Paris Arrives at New York After a Long Passage.

Hongkong, April 30.—(2:30 p.m.)—It is said that the entrance to Manila Bay is commanded by about fifty heavy guns. It is impossible for the American warships to enter the bay without a battleship of the cooperation of a strong land force. It is believed that Commodore Dewey will not force an entrance to the harbor, but will blockade the port until the insurgents move out of Manila.

Agents of the insurgents here are trying to charter a steamer in the expectation of being able to transport a force of men to the vicinity of Manila and capture the strong fortress of Cavite, inside Manila Bay.

British warships and torpedo boats at Hongkong have been forbidden to communicate fresh reports, which seems to indicate the possibility of a movement in the near future upon the part of the British fleet.

Hongkong, April 30.—(2:30 p.m.)—A steamer just arrived from Manila did not sight the American fleet, which is supposed to be inshore, trying to communicate with the insurgents. It is said to be impossible for the American fleet to enter Manila Bay through the batteries or a German Stand Pat.

London, April 30.—The Berlin correspondent of the Standard says: "Prince Bismarck thinks that Germany must abstain from interference in the conflict between the United States and Spain as long as possible, but that she must interfere instantaneously and most energetically the moment her interests demand interference. Therefore he thinks Germany ought not to bind herself by a neutrality declaration."

London, April 30.—The departure of the Spanish fleet from Cape Verde is regarded as the first really important news of the war. No further information has been received here, as a destination of the ships will be unlikely. The idea that they will attempt to bombard the United States coast cities is not regarded here. The news that the actual news reached London, where the immediate fact of interest is the expectation of a battle with the fleet.

Madrid, April 30.—The latest dispatches announcing military operations in the Philippines, together with the confusion and lack of organization in the army and navy of the United States. The truth regarding the battle is not likely to be known until Commodore Dewey, the American commander, gets control of the cables to the Philippine Islands. All telegraph messages from there are vigilantly watched.

Key West, April 30 (10 a.m.)—Incoming boats say the firing by the flagship *Neosho* last night was an Cuban. A small battery opened fire on them with rapid accuracy. The torpedo boats quickly withdrew, and notified the

flagship, which was cruising slowly in a westerly direction. The *New York* was quickly returned to the sea, and it is said here, about twelve shots from her six and eight-inch guns. The batteries ashore made no response. The firing was by no means in the nature of a bombardment.

It is Claimed That Improvements to the Trail Smelter in British Columbia, Canada, Will be Completed by the End of the Year.

Plans have been about completed for the expenditure of about \$100,000 on improvements and alterations on the Trail smelter in British Columbia. When the projected improvements have been completed, which it is expected will be at an early date, it will be possible to treat the gasland and other gases at the lowest possible figure.

General Manager W. H. Aldridge is receiving bids from some of the most extensive manufacturers of improved smelter machinery in Canada and the United States for the new machinery that will be installed. Eight different companies have submitted tenders, and as soon as the contract is let, which will be at once, work will be commenced and pushed to the completion of the improvements. The reverberatories now in position will be replaced by blisters, which will increase capacity of the works up to 500 tons per day, and a complete new system of electrical machinery will be introduced so as to treat the gasland and other gases by electricity. At present part of the plant is operated by steam and part by electricity.

The improvements about to be made will embrace a number of the latest and most approved devices for reducing the cost of treating the gasland. When they are placed in position the works will have been practically rebuilt.

Construction Boss on the Crew's Nest Railway in Trouble.

Nelson, April 28.—A serious shooting affray occurred at Hoskins' Camp, Crew's Nest construction, 10 miles east of Harrison, on Monday, when three men of two Italian are in the hospital at the latter place, one of whom is not expected to live.

London, April 30.—The Moscow correspondent of the Standard says: "The opinion in Russia, so far as expressed, sympathizes with Spain, Russia received a severe blow in the suspected friendly relations between the United States and Germany."

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New York, April 30.—A special from Key West to the Evening Post says: "The dispatch boat *Dolphin* encountered a volcanic party yesterday and sent a message to the coast with her news this morning. She is the fishing schooner *Lolla*, bound for Havana. Her skipper, when warned, asked to be seized, as he feared if the Spaniards caught him he would be imprisoned in a cell."

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ENTER WINNES EXIT

Reported From Ottawa That Mr. McInnes, M. P., Will Join Turner Government.

Although Admitting This Intention, He Refuses to Say in What Capacity.

Premier Turner is interviewed and Gives an Unqualified Denial to the Statement.

Ottawa, April 30.—Mr. McInnes leaves for home tonight. He says that he goes to enter provincial politics as a supporter of the Turner government, and that his resignation will follow in due course. He would not say what position he is to get from Turner, but it is said he is to be attorney-general. For the present he has parted with Earle.

When the above dispatch was shown to the premier this afternoon, he gave an emphatic denial to it. "It is utterly false," he said. "I am not a politician, and I have never had any intention of entering the cabinet."

He is, however, a politician who is entering the cabinet as a supporter of the present government. He is, however, a politician who is entering the cabinet as a supporter of the present government.

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factories, Agency, Limited, Vancouver, the latter a trading and manufacturing company, with a capital of \$200,000, are two new provincial companies incorporated this week.

Rumors have been current to the effect that the Klondike Mining, Trading & Transportation corporation would remove their head office from Victoria. Mr. Strickland, asked by a Times reporter this morning, gives the rumor an emphatic denial.

The Nanaimo assizes open next Tuesday, May 3. Mr. Justice Irving presiding. Adam Thompson, the excise clerk, charged with embezzlement, and Sawyer, the Indian, charged with attempted murder at Crossing, and Ed. Harley, charged with robbery, are the only prisoners for trial.

The derangement in the mail service between Victoria and sound ports consequent upon the lay-off of the Kingston has caused much inconvenience to business men, and complaints are frequent. The return of the Kingston is eagerly looked for.

The following extra-provincial companies have been registered during the week: Northwest Gold Dredging Co., Tacoma, Wash., and Quinsley Electric Co., Spokane, Wash., and Rossland, British Columbia. Also, the Columbia Copper Co., of New York and Ansonia.

A letter received recently from Paul Frank, of Saanich, now at Dawson, states that the claim adjoining the one owned by a Mr. James on the latter yielded as much as \$300 to the pan. Mr. Frank is working on "a lay" on Bonanza, and says "We have not struck in very rich yet, about \$13 to the pan. From 75 to 100 buckets a day are being added to the dump, about 10 pans to the bucket."

Hon. J. P. Booth, speaker of the local legislature, entertained the members at dinner last evening in the Hotel Dr. No formal toast list had been prepared, and the speeches, as was expected, were few and brief. The following gentlemen were present: Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. C. E. Dewey, Hon. G. B. Higgins, Hon. G. B. Martin and Messrs. Williams, Braden, Semlin, Forester, Muttart, Koolay, W. A. McInnes, J. J. Kelle, Hume, Kidd, Macpherson, Harf, Vedder, Adams, Stoddard and Walkem.

Formal notice is given in this week's Gazette of the following appointments: T. B. Armstrong, Little Myrie river, Y. Kootenay; William Kootenay, Kootenay; H. H. Lane, of Vancouver, notary public; W. K. McKay and W. E. Burnett, of Dawson, commissioners for taking affidavits in the court of British Columbia; Samuel Shore, of Wellington, justice of the peace for Nanaimo county; J. A. Alexander, justice of the peace for the county of Vancouver; George Summer, of Campbell River, mining recorder for the local division; West Alexander, secretary; Oscar C. Bass, to be stenographer in the office of the attorney-general, vice R. E. Brett, resigned.

From Saturday's Daily.

A party of about a dozen were passengers on the Charnier last night, not one of whom could speak English. They are on their way to Los Angeles, Cal., and are temporarily at the Australian hotel.

Nanaimo yesterday workmen filling in the new wharf at the Millers bridge, struck what may be an old burying ground of the Indians. Several human bones wrapped in blankets were unearthed. A soldier, who said the bones were a world wide injury to the company. Further consideration was postponed.

The government proposes to fix the salary of the next commanding officer of the militia at \$4,000, with \$2,000 per month. The Miles Canon tramway bill passed the senate today.

The proceedings of the provincial legislature against the Younger and Younger Westminister lacrosse clubs met this afternoon and formed a new lacrosse club.

The W.C.T.U. has inaugurated a crusade against the music halls of the city. They object to anyone being permitted to sell liquors when a musical entertainment is in progress, and have petitioned the license commissioners to that effect.

We notice that the Family Herald and Weekly News has made preparations on a gigantic scale for reporting all phases of the war between the States and Mexico, which you are lucky enough to be subscribed to. The Family Herald and Weekly News must surely feel they are getting their dollar's worth many times over.

The police are anxious to learn the whereabouts of Henry Hooker Newman, who came to Victoria from England in 1894. His brother has written the chief of police asking for information in reference to him. The address which he sent him to his friends was Stanley street, Esquimalt road, but letters forwarded to that address were returned through the dead letter office.

There were eight very late men around the hotels yesterday. Eight men who intended to sail on the Tartar and missed her. Eight men who, individually and collectively, are a credit to the gentleman upon whose information as to the vessel's hour of sailing they had relied. They did not, but someone else knows now what it is to catch a Tartar.

A dispatch from Port Townsend to the San Francisco Examiner states: "Messrs. Dunsinuir & Sons, the millstone coal operators, and owners of the four largest wired Captains Libby, manager of the Puget Sound Towing Co., now operating the Lorne, to place the Lorne at the disposal of Uncle Sam, Captain Libby writes the offer to the department." The dispatch states that the Lorne is without doubt the finest tug-of-war in the Pacific coast, combining great strength with speed.

Three hundred tons of vegetables, principally carrots, turnips, parsnips and beans, will be required by the new evaporating works shortly to be established in the city by A. P. Spawen of Tacoma. This will be good news for the farmers in the district, and is an indication of the large possibilities resulting from the establishment of a plant of this description. Mr. Spawen has sent some weeks in Victoria and returns to Tacoma this evening for the purpose of bringing back in a few days the patterns he will need for the manufacture of the necessary machinery.

Prospects Continue to Improve Greatly Throughout the Whole District.

The Opposition Party, Solid, Determined and Enthusiastic, Chose a Candidate.

(Special Correspondence of the Times.)

Lillooet, April 25.—Mr. Arthur Noel returned last week from the Bendor group of claims on Cadwallader creek. He is more satisfied than ever with the richness of his property, as the tunnel is now in the face and the richness of the quartz is continuous. Some magnificent specimens were brought down by Mr. Noel, which were the admiration of the town. He reports that the mill is in a fine condition and the Adolfs will be possible for pack trains about the end of the month. En route to Lillooet he met a party of men camped on the road from Jack's Landing to Tyauchton creek, all of them engaged in prospecting at the earliest possible chance. Mr. Noel intends returning at once, taking with him some specimens of high quality quartz. He will also take with him a gang of men. Mr. Noel is thoroughly satisfied with the bridge completed across Gun creek. The bridge across Tyauchton creek will, he thinks, be a magnificent one. The mill is in a fine condition and the Adolfs will be possible for pack trains about the end of the month.

The Little Klondike man is situated next to the McKinnon claim, and has also a well defined ledge extending right across the claim, varying from a minimum width of three feet to ten feet. The ledge is rich in quartz on the claim is quite similar to that on the 1st May and 1st June, which are undoubtedly some 300 yards. These claims were taken up last fall too late to get in supplies and do any work what has been done. The owners justify their claim by the extent of the ledge, and the richness of the quartz. The opposition party have held their convention last evening at the Hotel B. Gallagher, of Vancouver, was nominated unanimously to contest the district at the coming election. A permanent chairman and secretary were appointed and also a strong working committee.

RICH STREAMS ON THE YUKON

Various Points at Which the Harvest of Gold in the North Will Be Gathered.

A Description of Newly Located Diggings Around Dawson and the Immediate Vicinity.

(Sam. W. Wall in the San Francisco Call.)

Without a map under one's eye and a comprehensive statement of the relationship to each other of the creeks in the Klondike and Indian River mining divisions, one must have a very confused notion of their location and of the multiplicity of them and their names that have followed the constant stampeding and prospecting of this long winter.

In my published summary of the probable output of the districts I did not even refer to many creeks that are now listed in Dawson as having high possibilities, and the claims upon which are held at high figures. They had no place in that story, because they will not figure this year, materially because of the output.

However, in reviewing the mining situation, they should not be overlooked. I shall here give such a general view as may carry to the mind of the reader a reasonably clear idea of the whole mining region and the developments that have taken place during this season—how it has grown under the influx of "techarcos" and the development of the Klondike fever that has spread over the world, the new gold fields meant Bonanza and El Dorado creeks—those two of the great Yukon River. For gold has been found so often in response to the want digging in many different places that expectation has been raised with regard to all the vast country, and does not know where to place the limit.

This is true of the old camps as well as the new, on the American as well as the British side of the line. I shall speak of these districts separately and of that first which holds first attention, The Klondike and Indian River divisions are practically one district, being only separated by a low divide and having Dawson for their sources supply. Prospecting is now going on in the following creeks in those districts, all of which are listed in the mining exchange and brokers' offices: Klondike division. Bonanza and El Dorado are placed in the list, of course, but they have passed out of the period of speculation to be rich. I am sure, there are many claims on both that, for one reason or another, have not been worked. The one reason is that their owners were compelled to leave the country for lack of provisions. That reason will not exist hereafter as every man going into the country is now compelled to take provisions with him, and, besides commercial companies, new and old, are carrying quantities of provisions into the country, both up and down the river. El Dorado creek will probably be worked out next year. Klondike creek is good for two or three years yet, as a steady and big gold producer. The others will only fairly attract the eye of producers next year. This is the list:

- Klondike Division.
- Bonanza Creek.
- El Dorado Creek.
- Adams Creek.
- Big and Little Skookum gulches.
- Chief, Frank, Irish, Victoria and Gay gulches, tributaries of El Dorado.
- Bear Creek, above Dawson.
- Quigley Creek.
- Hunker Creek.
- Gold Bottom Creek.
- Best Chance Creek.
- Leota Creek.
- Alki Creek.
- Too Much Gold Creek.
- Lucky Creek.
- Indian River Division.
- Dominion Creek.
- Sulphur Creek, tributary of Dominion.
- Lyon Creek, tributary of Caribou.
- Arkansas Creek, tributary of Dominion.
- Green Gulch, tributary of Sulphur.
- Friday Gulch, tributary of Sulphur.
- Quartz Creek.
- Ophir Creek.
- Nine Mile Creek.
- Eureka Creek.

There are besides the following independent divisions, creeks that empty into the Yukon and that figure on the bulletin boards in Dawson: Reindeer Creek, above Dawson. Bear Creek, above Dawson. Baker Creek, above Dawson. Montana Creek, above Dawson. Bryant Creek, above Dawson. Dion Creek, above Dawson. Rosebud Creek, above Dawson. Deadwood Creek, above Dawson. These are named somewhat in their geographical order.

Standing upon "the Dome," the highest point in the region of this district, one can look down the valleys of Bonanza, El Dorado, Sunday, Dominion, Sulphur and Gold Bottom creeks, the principal creeks of the two divisions and of almost all of the other creeks named as tributaries. They all have their rise in the hills about this Dome, which seems to stand like the centre of a star of which these creeks lead away to the five points. This fact creates the belief that the treasure box from which these creeks have drawn their great riches is, or was, hidden in the Dome itself. It is hardly necessary to say that the Dome, lifted into the wintry clouds as it is, is a plain.

The trail leading from Dominion Creek into Bonanza runs over the very apex of this Dome and for twelve miles follows the crest of the mountains. Passing over it on the 1st of March last I placed my traps on the summit and took a series of photographs comprehending a panorama of the remarkable view to be had from the snow-white land below. The jagged points of the Rocky Mountains marked the line of the horizon upon one side and the valley of the great Yukon upon the other.

In this vast region, that there lay under the eye, could be noted the indentations that marked the courses of many creeks and gulches that have not even been explored, much less prospected—this to answer the question so often asked, "Has not everything been taken up?" Nothing could express a more absolute lack of understanding of the vastness of this region than the question.

This Klondike river, with which everybody is so familiar now, is in fact itself an unknown quantity only a little above

Hunker creek. A party of prospectors took a year's provisions and went up the river last fall, and have not since been heard from. They will probably come down this summer, when a few minutes to their friends, caution them not to repeat what they tell them and that another big stampede will take place. That is the way most of the stampedes are started. Somebody gets a tip, pledges eternal secrecy, and in an hour the news has spread over the entire camp. A stampede is as interesting to watch as is a volunteer fire company getting into action. It generally makes place at night, so that it may be the more thrilling and picturesque. Every man engaged in it is as mysterious as he may be while laboring under great excitement. He rushes into a restaurant, calls the cook to one side and asks the cook to put up a lunch for him "quick." While the lunch is being prepared he runs at speed into the bunkhouse or cabin where his next friend must be sleeping, awake, and out of bed by the less and tells him that a stampede is on, and unless he is willing to miss the chance of his life to get up and go on, he has no time to lose. He bundles up his clothes and joins the scramble. Within a few minutes, ill-dressed and scantily provided with provisions, and weather and hunger, a hundred men will leave town, all at top speed, going they scarcely know where, following somebody's lead. They lead them for days over mountains and through wilderness that are hardly marked by a trail. Once started they are in a hurry to get out, and every other circumstance. These stampedes have brought prosperity to a large hospital, and have transferred to many a doctor name numbers of gold claims. One of the odd things that one encounters in the big country is the state of mind existing between the old-timers and the "techarcos" or new comers. The old-timer despises and sneers at the techarco, and the techarco laughs and sneers at the old-timer. Most of the claims are held by comparative new comers, and nearly all the prospecting this winter has been done by them. This, to be sure, may be accounted for by the fact that they greatly outnumber the old-timers. Two years ago the country was almost empty of men, and the men who came here were practically all new comers. They were the men who supplied the inhabitants with food, and so had the names on their backs of the old-timers. They were the men who supplied the inhabitants with food, and so had the names on their backs of the old-timers. They were the men who supplied the inhabitants with food, and so had the names on their backs of the old-timers.

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be worked this summer. This is the creek which is said to have attracted the initial party of old miners from El Dorado. It is a very crooked stream, and was undecided whether to prospect here or in El Dorado. They decided by the toss of a coin, and the winner turned them away from El Dorado to this creek.

The Skookums—Big and Little Skookum gulches are the wonder of the camp. The rounded knoll or hill between these two gulches is covered with bench claims. Some of the lower claims have two pay streaks, that of El Dorado as well as that of Bonanza.

El Dorado Creek—This creek has proved the most uniformly rich of any in the district, especially from 34 to the mouth. Benches (that is the hillsides) are so numerous that the men who have been found to pay wherever prospected. It has more paying benches than Bonanza. Much of El Dorado may be worked in the summer, the bed rock not being at a great depth.

Chief Gulch—Chief Gulch is properly a continuation of El Dorado Creek, but the original locators followed the smaller branch. Prospectors recently reported that they had found a pay streak in the main stream, which resulted in its being staked well up into the hills.

Gay Gulch comes from El Dorado at No. 28 on the trail, the main stream is being worked and proves very rich. French and Irish Gulches—These are small tributaries of El Dorado Creek, and are being prospected at the mouth, but had not shown anything more than good prospects in the winter.

Bear Creek empties into the Klondike a few miles above Bonanza. It is considered by the old miners to be the worst creek that has ever been prospected but it produces the finest quality of gold. It is all coarse and it runs in about five miles long and has been fully staked of course. The sides of the creek are precipitous and there is therefore a great deal of bench claims. The creek is not worked much above discovery, which is two miles from the mouth.

Quigley Creek—It is a small stream that has recently been located, but so far remains unprospected. It empties into the Klondike below Bear Creek, and is considered to be the most important stream and is the next in importance to the Klondike below the mouth of the Klondike. It is in an advanced stage of development and has proven very rich. It is very wide at the mouth and five miles of its length from its confluence with the Klondike has been prospected by hydraulic process. Slavin is now in charge of the hydraulic process, and the purpose of securing governmental sanction to his scheme. Discovery is thirty miles from the mouth. Development is about five miles from the mouth and extends downward with some intervals of interruption to 74. There are several claims in this creek.

Hunker Creek—This is a very considerable stream and is the next in importance to the Klondike below the mouth of the Klondike. It is in an advanced stage of development and has proven very rich. It is very wide at the mouth and five miles of its length from its confluence with the Klondike has been prospected by hydraulic process. Slavin is now in charge of the hydraulic process, and the purpose of securing governmental sanction to his scheme. Discovery is thirty miles from the mouth. Development is about five miles from the mouth and extends downward with some intervals of interruption to 74. There are several claims in this creek.

Gold Bottom Creek—This is a small stream recently located from which some good prospects have been reported but probably cannot be worked in the winter. Too Much Gold Creek—This empties into the Klondike above Hunker Creek. It is in an advanced stage of development and has proven very rich. The original name of the creek was "Whites" and it was named by the whites who first discovered it. The name was changed to "Too Much" by the Indians. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork, and from 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

All Gold Creek flows into Flat Creek at the mouth of the Klondike. It is in an advanced stage of development and has proven very rich. It is very wide at the mouth and five miles of its length from its confluence with the Klondike has been prospected by hydraulic process. Slavin is now in charge of the hydraulic process, and the purpose of securing governmental sanction to his scheme. Discovery is thirty miles from the mouth. Development is about five miles from the mouth and extends downward with some intervals of interruption to 74. There are several claims in this creek.

Lucky Creek is the principal tributary of all Gold, and prospectors report rich returns from the richest diggings in the district. It is a small stream, but is very rich. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork, and from 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Arkansas Creek or Indian River Mining Division—Indian Creek or river flows into the Yukon from the same side and same direction as does the Klondike and carries a large amount of material. The same hills as do Bonanza, El Dorado and the other creeks named in the Klondike division. The name was changed to "Arkansas" by the Indians.

Dominion Creek—This is the larger branch of Sulphur Creek and should properly be named the parent stream, but in the opinion of the claim holders it is flowing into Sulphur Creek. It heads on the other side of the divide upon which the Klondike flows. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork, and from 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Caribou Creek is a tributary of Dominion Creek, and takes its source on the Sulphur divide. The eye prospector calls it "exceptionally fine looking." It is located from its mouth to No. 22. The principal development work has been done on the No. 21, where 1 1/2 ounces were panned out of three pans of February 22. Caribou can be worked both summer and winter.

Lyon Creek is the left fork of Caribou, and joins it at No. 16. There have been twenty locations on it, but little development. Sulphur Creek joins Dominion at 14 below discovery, and has only recently been located. 171 Creek—This is a long creek, which is a continuation of the Klondike, and is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork, and from 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

butary of Indian going toward the Yukon. It is a very crooked stream. No big returns have been made from it. The pay is discovered to lie under the hill. Ophir Creek is the next tributary of Indian. No definite returns.

Dixon Creek, about five miles above Dawson, is staked to its full length, but little is known of it. Nine-Mile Creek is one of the newly located that comes under the 100 ft. law. Locations on the creeks that were recorded before the passage of the new mining regulations, or any of the tributes of the same, are still allowed the 500 feet that are obtained. Newly recorded creeks only admit of 100 feet. Nine-Mile takes its source just opposite El Dorado. Pay has been located at claim No. 40 above discovery. From \$1.38 to \$3.50 to the pan has been found.

Bryant Creek flows into the Yukon 10 miles above Dawson. It is a very rich creek. The claims are 500 feet wide, having been recorded before the 100 foot regulation went into force. Dawson Creek has its source just opposite the rise of Big Skookum, and flows into the Yukon about 15 miles below Dawson. It is a very rich creek, independent streams flowing into the Yukon east of Dawson to be staked. Claims are 500 feet wide. It is staked to its full length.

Eureka Creek comes in from opposite Sulphur and Dominion creeks, and between the two. A number of men are working on the portion above Dawson, and reports are heard. Claims are valued at \$850 to \$3,000. It is not entirely worked above Dawson. It takes its source near opposite Dawson, and a rich strike is reported at 102 above Dawson.

Eustery Creek empties into the Yukon about 40 miles above Dawson. It is a small stream, but is very rich. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork, and from 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Reindeer Creek empties into the Yukon about 40 miles above Dawson. It is a small stream, but is very rich. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork, and from 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Minook Creek empties into the Yukon from the north, about 50 miles below Dawson, and reports of rich finds are reported from it. The river is closed for some time, and the water is very high. The water is very high.

Henderson Creek empties into the Yukon from the north, about 50 miles below Dawson, and reports of rich finds are reported from it. The river is closed for some time, and the water is very high. The water is very high.

McQuesten Creek empties into the Yukon from the same side as the Klondike. It is in an advanced stage of development and has proven very rich. It is very wide at the mouth and five miles of its length from its confluence with the Klondike has been prospected by hydraulic process. Slavin is now in charge of the hydraulic process, and the purpose of securing governmental sanction to his scheme. Discovery is thirty miles from the mouth. Development is about five miles from the mouth and extends downward with some intervals of interruption to 74. There are several claims in this creek.

The Tanana river is the dream of the prospector. It is a large stream, entering the Yukon from the south, 400 miles below Fort Yukon. It is navigable for quite a distance, and will be invaded and explored by miners and commercial companies in the near future.

The Kuyukut river enters the Yukon from the north, below Fort Yukon, and is another field that is attracting miners. It is a small stream, but is very rich. It is located from the mouth to 51 at the right fork, and from 15 on the left and 8 on the right fork.

Deadwood Creek is a little further down, about four miles from the town. It was fully staked early in the winter. Two of the most remarkable of the stampedes of the early and late winter took place there, and the creek is staked all the way up to the mouth. The mine was reported from the creek bottom and gravel in the fall. Prospecting was being carried on in the winter, and the richest diggings in the country. It is largely deserted now, but attention is being directed to them as with other diggings on the American side.

Boundary Creek—A long stride down stream is made from this point to Boundary creek, at the line between British and American territory. Discovery was recorded in February, and a stampede followed that took up the whole creek. The discoverer's claim to have found 3 to 9 cents on the rim rock, and 15 cents to \$1.30 in the gravel. Prospects declare this creek will prove among the richest in the district.

It is situated about 85 to 90 miles below Dawson. The boundary line crosses the creek, and the richest diggings in the country, this quarter-mile being in Canadian territory. The balance of the creek is in Alaska.

Forty-Mile River is about 50 miles below Dawson. It is one of the oldest streams on the river and has a number of tributaries that were formerly considered rich diggings, especially Miller creek, one-time the richest diggings in the country. It is largely deserted now, but attention is being directed to them as with other diggings on the American side.

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A Painted Floor

makes housekeeping easier. A dusty carpet keeps the whole house dusty. A rug can be easily shaken and the dust left outside.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SPECIAL FLOOR PAINT

is made for floors and floors only. Made to walk on. Insist on getting it from your dealer. Color cards will be mailed if you are interested. A booklet on painting also.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., PAINT AND COLOR MAKERS, 100 Canal Street, Cleveland, 37 Washington Street, New York, 2322 Stewart Avenue, Chicago, 21 St. Antoine Street, Montreal.

Wood, of this isn't Zouperant? A long time coming, but sweet when they arrive, are Robertson's Chocolates and Cream Bon Bons.

Pomona Navel Oranges, 15c. Australian Syrup, 2 lb. tins, 25c. Australian Syrup, 4 lb. tins, 50c. Australian Syrup, 7 lb. tins, 65c. Sumsa Claret, 25c. DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. HUNGARIAN, PREMIER, ADAPTED FOR KLONDIKE. R. P. RITHE & CO., Victoria, Agents.

MELTING THE SNOW. Arrivals From Dawson on the Pakschan Say the Weather Was Hot. More Estimates of the Output and Some New Strikes in the Klondike.

Steamer Pakschan, of the Washington & Alaska line, arrived in Vancouver yesterday, bringing a number of passengers from the Gateway Cities. Among them were three men who left Dawson on March 30th—B. S. Phillips, Seattle; J. Delands, Kansas City; and another. Twenty-one days were occupied in making the trip from Dawson to the coast by two log trains.

The most surprising information obtained from these men is the fact that when they left the Klondike country the heat was excessive and the snow rapidly disappearing. The trails are in bad condition for travel, many streams having been thawed out, making the trip one attended with actual danger.

The men say navigation will open on the Yukon early in May and that there is an abundance of provisions now in Dawson City. The Walsh creek excitement is said to have been a swindle.

FOR SELF-PROTECTION. Intending Passengers to Dawson Organize to Secure Low Rates. The miners at present in the city, who have for the past two weeks been conducting negotiations with the transportation companies for better rates, met last night at the Dominion Hotel. The meeting took tangible form in the organization of the company into the "Goldminers' Mutual Protective Society."

Mr. F. B. Zanazzi, who has all along taken an active part in the work, was again in the chair, and the result of the labor of the committee was thoroughly discussed. The miners are still of the opinion that the rates are excessive, and that a substantial reduction must be made before they can entertain the proposals of the steamship companies.

At an early stage of the proceedings the leading miners assured the "Times" that they were proceeding in no spirit of antagonism to any company or any boat. At an early stage of the proceedings the leading miners assured the "Times" that they were proceeding in no spirit of antagonism to any company or any boat.

Mr. Helmecken deprecates the question of a strike, but believes that it would be better for the Klondike to have its own ideas.

COMMISSION

Citizens' Meeting Reconstitution of Another Commission.

The Premier Falls to Mr. Helmecken Is the Know. An audience of about 200 persons gathered in the city hall for the adjourned meeting of the Citizens' Meeting.

The following communications were read: F. G. Richards, Esq., Victoria. Sir, I am directed by the Premier to acknowledge the letter of the 27th inst. regarding the adjourned meeting of the city hall, on Saturday.

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1st Floor

A dusty carpet... A rug can be left outdoors.



Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Made from a...

Robertson's Chocolates and Cream Bonbons.

Pomona Navel Oranges, 15c. Australian Syrup, 2 lb. tins, 20c.

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO. MILLIS CO. ENDERY AND VERNON

MELTING THE SNOW

arrivals from Dawson on the Pakshansay the weather was hot.

Some Estimates of the Output and New Strikes in the Klondike.

The most surprising information obtained from these men is the fact that when they left the Klondike country...

FOR SELF-PROTECTION

Attending Passengers to Dawson Organize to Secure Low Rates.

The miners at present in the city, who have for the past two weeks been conducting negotiations with the transportation companies for better rates...

"I feel it my duty to give you a truthful statement of what Chamberlain's Cough Remedy..."

COMMISSION AGAIN

Citizens' Meeting Recommends Appointment of Another Songhees Commission.

The Premier Fails to Appear and Mr. Helmcken Is Not "In the Know."

An audience of about a hundred gathered in the city hall last night at the adjourned meeting called to discuss the Songhees reservation.

The following communications from the premier were read:

Victoria, April 26th, 1898.

F. G. Richards, Esq., Victoria. Sir, I am directed by the Hon. J. H. Turner to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd inst.

Mr. Helmcken said that he was not prepared to accept the resolution proposed by Mr. Turpin, nor by any member of his cabinet, and hence his reason for giving notice of the motion in the house.

Mr. Helmcken—If the Indians were favorable to any terms proposed by the Dominion government, you would have approved it?

The stranger who had interrupted Mr. Helmcken again came to the front with some question, and again submitted a "sit down" order.

That this meeting favors a commission to consider the whole question in view of the removal of the Indians from the reserve within the limits of the city of Victoria, and the best method in the interest of the government.

After thanking an audience for having postponed the meeting on Saturday evening, he said he regretted very much the fact that the premier could not be present.

Going, with considerable detail, into the ancient history of the location of the reservation, the speaker quoted various letters of instructions, written by the representatives of the imperial government to the late Sir James Douglas.

An interruption occurred at this juncture, a stranger asking some question which was not made plain, and which called forth repeated requests from the audience that the interrogator should "sit down."

Mr. Helmcken, continuing, said he had been forced to the conclusion that it was desirable to get a commission appointed and although it was not desirable to bring the resolution up in another shape, he thought it would be better to do so.

The speaker thought there were two chief features in connection with the position of the local government, the first in regard to their views of the value of the land, and, secondly, as to what the reserve was placed there for.

Mr. Helmcken deprecated the introduction of the question of the Indians' removal from the reserve, and taking as a basis of his argument the fact that the land was not to be sold, but was to be reserved for the Indians.

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the land they occupy. Believing that the Indians were willing to be removed, the speaker thought it would not be difficult to find three men in the province who would take all the matter into consideration and see that a proper and honorable agreement was come to.

He thought the conditions imposed by the Dominion government that the province should pay the difference between the value of the present reserve and that to which the Indians would be removed an onerous one. It was not questioned that the province must give the Indians as good a condition as they are in to-day, and it is quite within the duty of the Dominion government to see that the rights of the Indians are protected.

Mr. Helmcken referred to the action taken by Senator Tupperman, who although not moving in quite the same direction as the speaker, had obtained a return of the correspondence, and had been taking an interest in the matter, upon which he congratulated the senator, believing it would lead to a solution.

Mr. Helmcken—Can you give us, Mr. Helmcken, the reason why the provincial government refused the second offer of Mr. McKenna to remove the Indians to the reserve to the rights of the latter?

Mr. Helmcken said that he was not prepared to accept the resolution proposed by Mr. Turpin, nor by any member of his cabinet, and hence his reason for giving notice of the motion in the house.

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and we are the people to have it" and while those gentlemen are quarrelling the people of Victoria are submitting to the continued existence of a pestilence and unsanitary conditions.

Mr. Beaven said that four years ago he had endorsed a resolution relating to the removal of the Indians, and since then had closely followed the negotiations between the two governments.

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PROVINCIAL HOUSE.

Attorney-General Eberts Makes an Important Amendment to the Redistribution Bill.

The Residence Qualification Is Made to Apply to the District of Cassiar.

The Ruling Which Forced the Members of the Opposition to Leave the Chamber.

The trouble which resulted in the members of the opposition leaving the legislative chamber in a body yesterday was brought about by a ruling of Dr. Williams, who was in the chair at the time.

At 11:35, Dr. Williams being in the chair, refused to put the motion of Mr. Seward that the clause be laid over. He said that the whole debate was out of order and irregular.

Mr. Kellie asked who put Dr. Williams up to refuse to put the question from the chair.

Dr. Williams replied that no one had put him up to refuse to put the question.

Mr. Seward said that he hoped that it would be clearly understood that the members of the opposition intended that they did not receive fair play from the chairman of the committee.

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COAL AND THE WAR

No Orders Have Yet Been Received to Forbid Coal Being Sent to San Francisco.

Local Officials Believe Such an Order Will Be Issued—What Others Say.

As yet no orders have been received from the United States government forbidding the exportation of coal to San Francisco, notwithstanding it has been declared contraband of war.

The Free Press last evening published a dispatch from San Francisco in regard to preventing our coal going to California.

The news that the coal carrying business in this city has been almost entirely stopped by the war caused much uneasiness in Victoria.

I used your Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linnseed and Turpentine for a severe attack of bronchitis.

W. R. ALGER, Insurance Agent.

L.O.O.F. ANNIVERSARY.

The brethren and sisters of the triple tie, to the number of about two hundred, held high carnival in the L.O.O.F. hall last evening.

Why don't you try Carter's Little Liver Pills? They are a positive cure for all the troubles of the liver.

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

same he was right in considering that the bell, rung at the request of Mr. Hume upon Mr. Kellie's motion, should be regarded as the division bell upon the amendment, and that taking this view of the matter he would have to sustain the chair.

Mr. Macpherson entered a protest against the manner in which the rules were being conducted in the house. Speaker Booth said that the minority could only expect to get the worst of it in the case of construction to be placed upon a rule.

Upon the motion that the chair be sustained, the sleepers in the government ranks as well as the absentees were called in and sustained the chair against the unanimous declaration of the members of the opposition who were present.

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making the preliminary arrangements necessary for removal."

Mr. Kennedy asked the premier: "What has been the result of the government's consideration of a measure for the better care of explosives, as per the answer to my question of February 22nd, last year?"

Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "It is not the intention of the government, this session, to introduce any further legislation with reference to the care of explosives."

Mr. Forster asked the premier: "(1) What is the total amount of taxed costs allowed to the province in the several suits re precious metals in Island railway lands? (2) What is the amount allowed for government solicitor's fees and do you intend to pay the amount for government counsel's fees, and to whom paid? (3) Has the total amount allowed been paid by Esquimaux & Nainina Railway Company?"

Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "(1) Total fixed amount paid to the province in Island bridge precious metals case allowed to the province was \$254 88, or \$1,234. (2) \$62,948 paid to Esquimaux and Nainina Railway Co. (3) \$1,159,589 paid to Gard, Hall & Rook for fees of senior counsel, Brigham, and junior counsel, C. Russell & Co."

On motion of Mr. Higgins, seconded by Mr. Kellie, it was resolved that an order of the house be granted for the return of the total cost to the government of (1) The Bella Coola, (2) The Cape Scott, and (3) The Quatsino Scenic-View settlements. The return shall state the amount of financial assistance given to, and the approximate population of each settlement.

Higgins moved for a return of copies of any petitions received praying for the division of the city of Vancouver inwards.

Hon. Mr. Turner replied that there were no petitions, and that he had said so before.

Upon the order for the third reading of the master and servant bill called, Mr. Macpherson moved that the order for the third reading be postponed, and that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of considering an amendment to make the bill apply to other provinces of the Dominion.

The motion was negatived on a division of 12 to 14. The house divided: Mr. Semlin, Mr. Seward, Mr. Forster, Mr. Macpherson, Kidd, Vedder, Semlin, Cotton, Graham, Kellie, Helmcken—12.

Nays: Mr. Williams, Selim, Maitland, Baker, Turner, Adams, Higgin, Stuart, Eberts, Bryden, Rogers, Hunter, McGregor—14.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Semlin rose to a question of privilege upon the incorrectness of the vote and proceedings of the house. He said: "Yesterday something took place in committee of the whole, which I see by reference to the votes and proceedings of the house has been omitted. Certain of the newspapers of the province in the interests of the government, an endeavor to place the vote in opposition to the position we took yesterday, and this, in other words, amounts to a violation of the rules of the house, makes it incumbent upon us to place ourselves right with regard to our action yesterday, and also to get the records of the house in order as an appeal taken from the decision of the chairman which was reported to the house, and in this connection, there is no mention of the appeal in the records of the house."

Mr. Semlin then read the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Williams: "That it be entered in the journals of the house that on the 27th of April the correctness of the ruling of the chairman (pro tem) of the committee of the whole on the redistribution bill was not brought forward, and that the opposition held that the chairman in his report to the house misrepresented the vote, and that the speaker in his report, and did not give those objecting the opportunity of showing that such report was not correct, and that the house by allowing that the motion be put and voting that the chair be sustained, approved of the action of the speaker, and thereby made itself a party to the refusal to hear the complaint of those objecting to the chairman's report, the following members withdrew from the committee, and took their places upon the resumption of the committee, as they considered that the temporary chairman of the committee was not correct, and that the house by allowing that 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Advertisement for 'FREE TRIAL OF ANY HONEST MAN' featuring a portrait of a man.

Advertisement for 'THE SCHEME THAT FAILED' with a portrait of a man.

Advertisement for 'NEWER FAILS TO CURE' for lung trouble and consumption.

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