

STRATHY MUST GO

His Services Must Be Dispensed With in Order to Maintain Discipline.

Sheppard's Report on the Possibilities of Trade Between Canada, Brazil and Uruguay.

Ottawa, Nov. 30.—The case of Lieut. Colonel Strathy will likely be disposed of to-day.

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C. P. R. SCHEME BLOCKED.

Legal Difficulties in the Way of "Millington" Vancouver.

Vancouver, B. C., Nov. 30.—The meeting of the city council last night was relieved of its usual dullness by the receipt of letters relating to the C. P. R. proposition.

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A GLORIOUS VICTORY

Bertram, the Liberal Candidate for Centre Toronto, Elected by a Good Majority.

Loun's Majority Eclipsed—A Sketch of the New Liberal Member.

Toronto, Nov. 30.—There is a large vote being polled to-day in the by-election for Centre Toronto.

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THE REICHSRAT OPENED.

Emperor William Officiates in Person at the Function.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—Emperor William opened the Reichstag to-day in person for the first time since 1894.

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MR. STERN'S VIEWS

United States Commercial Agent at Hamburg Talks About Britain's Trade Relations.

Thinks the Empire Will Eventually Be Amalgamated Into One Customs Union.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 30.—Commercial Agent Stern, at Hamburg, in a report to the state department, has given a great deal of general information concerning the recent notice of Britain to terminate the commercial treaty made with Germany.

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

MELINE DEFEATED French Government Voted Down by a Small Majority in the Senate Yesterday.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The senate yesterday, after a heated discussion on the removal of a magistrate, which was denounced as illegal by a vote of 133 against 113, rejected the motion of Mr. Darlan, minister of justice, to abdicate the subject and adopted a resolution calling upon the government to enforce the law.

Prague, Dec. 1.—There was renewal rioting here yesterday evening. The windows of the German theatre, schools, restaurants, residences and newspaper offices were broken. Troops eventually cleared the streets. Many people were injured and a number of arrests made.

Brishane, Queensland, Nov. 29.—The colonial legislature, by a vote of 21 to 17, has rejected the federation enabling bill introduced by the premier, Sir Hugh Mackay Nelson.

Madrid, Dec. 1.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday Senor Mora, minister for the colonies, referred to the impressions received from various sources in regard to the language of the government of the United States for the autonomy projects of the government.

WORST STORM OF RECENT YEARS

Details of the Damage Wrought by the Fierce Gale Which Swept English Waters.

The Long List of Disasters Includes a Large Loss of Life at Sea.

London, Nov. 29.—Reports from various points along the coast show that the gale which swept English waters yesterday and last night, and which had not abated its fury up to noon to-day, was the worst storm of recent years.

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TORIES SQUEALING

The Result of the Election in Centre Toronto a Hard Dose To Take.

Talk of a Protest—The Globe Thinks the Liberals Have Won a Great Victory.

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THE MAIL'S MOAN.

The Mail and Empire, commenting on yesterday's election, said the result was very satisfactory to Conservatives, in that they kept Bertram's majority down to practically the same as that of Loun's, though the hard work was put in by the Liberal party, who had practically been in the campaign all summer, warranted them in expecting a large majority.

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CABLE FLASHES.

The Storm's Great Ravages—Spain's Autonomy Scheme.

Madrid, Nov. 30.—A member of the Spanish cabinet, in an interview just published, says the government of Spain is well satisfied with the results of the publication of the decree providing for an autonomy scheme of government for Cuba and Porto Rico, adding that the manner in which it has been received in the United States is favorable to Spain.

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A WARM TIME AT PRAGUE.

A Band of Rioters Smash Windows and Get Smashed in Turn.

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DISCUSSION IN IRELAND.

Over Mr. Blake's Announcement at Strathroy, Ont.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—The Star's London cable says: Much doubt is thrown upon Mr. Blake's statement that the military were ordered out to disperse the rioters. The windows of the provincial museum were smashed by rioters, who then gathered in front of the Casino. Here they were charged by a military of upholders and of several persons were slightly wounded. The police made seven arrests, among the prisoners being Anarchist Asger. By 10 o'clock, however, quiet had been restored and the rioters withdrew.

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C.P.R. PROFITS.

Montreal, Nov. 29.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's statement for October, 1897, is as follows: Gross earnings, \$19,198,945; working expenses, \$2,790,001; net profits, \$16,408,944. For the ten months ending October 31, 1897, the figures are as follows: Gross earnings, \$191,864,945; working expenses, \$27,900,001; net profits, \$164,089,944. For the ten months ending October 31, 1896, there were net profits of \$6,221,001. The increase in net profits over the same period last year is therefore for October \$475,088 and from January 1 to October \$1,739,588.

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NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated at the South Arm of Teslin Lake—East side of the Arm—commencing from the southwest corner post of George Hynes' claim; thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to the line of Alfred J. Thomas' claim; thence west 40 chains to A. J. Thomas' northwest corner post, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement along the east bank of Hamlin River and the east shore of the Arm.

JAMES ANDREW GRANT. Victoria, B. C., 13th October, 1897.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 100 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake, west side of the Arm, commencing at the southeast corner post of A. Boyd's claim; thence north 40 chains to the west shore of the Arm; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to A. Boyd's line; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS. Victoria, B. C., 13th Oct., 1897. Oct-13-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from a tract of land situated on the west side of Bessie Lake, in the District of the Interior, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post placed below the falls of a river flowing from the west and falling in to Lake Bennett near its south end, then 20 chains north, thence westerly following the sinuosities of the river and 20 chains therefrom a distance of 240 chains, thence southerly 40 chains to a point 20 chains from the river, thence easterly following the sinuosities of the river and 20 chains therefrom a distance of 240 chains, thence southerly 20 chains to the place of commencement, and comprising about 1,000 acres.

H. A. MUNN. September 17th, 1897.

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H. A. MUNN. September

hang together to oppose all progress... candidate, and will probably succeed.

"DIRTY DAWSON."

Dr. Richardson Tells of Life in the Filthy Gold Camp.

The following is an extract from a letter received from Dr. W. A. Richardson, formerly resident physician of the Jubilee Hospital, who is now at Dawson City.

Dawson City, Sept. 26.—I hear that a boat is going down the river to-day and have just time to send this letter to you.

Arrived here safely on Wednesday last, 22nd September, and am glad to say in good health. We caught a rough time on the way, but nothing occurred to hinder us. I cannot describe this place yet, as I have had no time to examine it, but I can tell you that it is the dirtiest place in the world.

Winter is coming on, and we have been busy starting our log cabins. It is now in part of the month of November, and the place is a mass of tents, buns, and rubbish, but we are upon a hill near a good spring and away from the filth of the town.

I have sufficient grub to last me during the coming winter by exercising the greatest economy. There are some who are going down from here to meet the boats, or rather are going to try to get to where the food was left. I trust all who are short of food will be compelled to go also.

I can certainly assure any one that there has been gross exaggeration in many reports concerning them. You may tell any one who wants my opinion that they had better keep out of this country and keep any of my inventments until next spring, when the camps will reveal the truth concerning them.

There have been a great many people come in, but I should judge that only one-tenth of those who started have arrived here so far.

I have heard of a few accidents, and some have lost their lives, but it is very hard to find out who got through and who did not.

MR. HEINZE IS SIDE TRACKED

Van Horn Gives Him the Go By and Will Build the C.P.R. Into Rossland.

Failure of the Negotiations to Purchase the Line of Railway to Trail.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—The Canadian Pacific railway will build its line into Rossland, the great mining centre of British Columbia.

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CANADIAN BRIEFS.

Col. Strath to Appeal—Drowning Accident at Oshawa.

Whitby, Dec. 1.—James Shoubridge, warden of Bruce county, is the Conservative candidate for Centre Bruce for the legislative assembly.

Montreal, Dec. 1.—It is rumored that Col. Strath, who has been dismissed from the militia for his criticism of Major-General Gascoigne, will appeal to have the case heard before a court-martial.

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RIFLE CORPS FOR B.C.

Civil Authorities in Southern British Columbia to Be Assisted in Maintaining Order.

Ottawa, Dec. 1.—The militia department is considering a scheme for the organization of a rifle corps as a part of the active militia in southern British Columbia.

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HOT TIMES IN PARIS

The Dreyfus Controversy Likely to Be Productive of a Crop of Duels.

Paris, Dec. 2.—It will be a wonder if the Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair is not productive of a crop of duels.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

The Chief Justice held chambers and also court this morning.

In Leacock v. West and Deakin the plaintiff last week obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of or incurring in any way a quarter interest in the Jim Corbett claim on Gordon river.

The motion to continue the injunction until the trial was set down for to-day, but W. H. Langley, for the defendants, applied for leave to cross-examine the plaintiff on his affidavit filed in support of the interim order.

For the plaintiff S. D. Schultz submitted that the order was discretionary and none should be granted unless an affidavit of merits was filed. His Lordship dismissed the application with costs and the motion to continue the injunction was enlarged until Saturday in order that the defendant may put in affidavits in answer.

In the county court the two most interesting cases on the list were Schultz v. Rutheven and A. C. Howe and Schultz v. Rutheven and John Braden. The plaintiffs in each case are Messrs. S. D. Schultz and George E. Powell, and they are suing Rev. V. M. Rutheven and A. C. Howe for \$86 and Rev. V. M. Rutheven and John Braden for the amount of \$200 in both cases being for solicitors' costs in the prosecution brought against Rutheven last summer.

Messrs. Braden and Howe are well known Orangemen and were very active in their support of Mr. Rutheven, and the plaintiffs claim, became responsible for the costs of the defence, while they disclaim all liability. On the case being called this morning Mr. Robertson, counsel for the plaintiffs, asked for an adjournment so that they might get answers to certain interrogatories they are submitting to defendants. This was satisfactory to the defendants, who say they need a witness W. Ledingham, who is now beyond Kamloops. The trial will come on early next month.

In Milne v. Beetz the order dismissing the plaintiff's motion was set aside yesterday, and the matter will be heard again to-morrow morning.

HANDS OFF CUBA

President McKinley Will Advise Congress Against a Policy of Interference.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The message of President McKinley will be devoted practically to the subject of our foreign relations and the currency problem. It will be a unique one in one respect in that it ignores the great bulk of matters which constitute the presidential annual message.

While the currency plank will not be definitely known, the president leaves himself freedom of action by not taking any position with reference to several features of Secretary Gage's plan, while ignoring the main object of the plan.

A strong presentation of the Hawaiian question will be made, and congress urged to take immediate action by the modification of the treaty annexing the Hawaiian Islands.

The recent trend of affairs on the island, refers to the scheme of autonomy just offered by Spain, and after reciting the other developments in the situation, reaches the virtual conclusion that the existing circumstances do not warrant any interference in the affairs of the island.

Considerable attention is paid to the question of reciprocity negotiations with the various countries in Europe. Special Commissioner Kasson has been working in this subject for some time, and the message deals with some of the developments in the negotiations already had and expresses the hope of the administration that satisfactory results may be secured in the future.

The policy of the administration on this subject is outlined, reaching the point that if any special concessions are given to any foreign power, the United States must be given equal treatment by reciprocal concessions.

The Alaskan problem is discussed at some length and the plea is made for congress to pass legislation including an extension of the operation of public land laws, and granting the right of way for roads, by which a part of the country may be made more accessible.

ROSS MACKENZIE'S DEATH. He Succumbed to the Hardships of a Very Rough Journey.

News reached this city yesterday of the death of Ross Mackenzie, a Newcomer, at Rossland, B.C. He was a well known man in the mining circles of the province.

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STORMS STILL RAGE

The Coast of England Again Visited by Fierce Gales, with Snow and Rain.

London, Dec. 2.—Fierce storms again broke out over the coast of England during the past night, and the scenes and records during the early part of the week are re-occurring. There are heavy hail, snow and rain storms, accompanied by gales.

The Dove and Calais channel service is temporarily suspended and several vessels are reported wrecked on the Goodwin sands.

There have been a number of wrecks and lifeboats have been sent out from all stations.

The Margate volunteer lifeboat has been capsized off Nayland road, with the result that ten of the fourteen men composing her crew have been drowned.

The Margate lifeboat, when the accident occurred, was on the way to the rescue of the crew of a large vessel supposed to be the Persian Enterprise. The lifeboat was about two miles off when she was overturned.

Heavy snows have fallen in several parts of France.

AMERICANS ALARMED

Sir Oliver Mowat Drops a Hint as to Lumber Duties That Sets Them Thinking.

Buffalo, Dec. 2.—The Courier-Record this morning says editorially: During the long debate on the Dingley bill this paper repeatedly called attention to the unwise course of the Republic in levying a high tariff on Canadian lumber. The result of that foolish policy will be some measure of retaliation by Canada, which controls the great timber supply that American capitalists wish to develop and which American builders must have in the near future, since the lumber regions in the United States are almost exhausted.

In his speech in the Ontario legislature Sir Oliver Mowat, the new lieutenant-governor of the province, clearly foresaw the adoption of a retaliatory policy by the Ontario government. He expressed regret that the United States had made it almost impossible to confine sending certain qualities of pine lumber to this country, and added that a bill will be introduced in relation to cutting lumber and timber licenses. He revealed no details, but it need not surprise any one if Canada should pass a measure so stringent that it will prevent the cutting of Canadian timber by Americans to be rafted across the lakes and saved here.

FOOTBALL. England vs. Scotland.

The Rugby game for Saturday afternoon at the Gaiety Grounds will be the first of a series of England vs. Scotland. These matches were very popular in previous seasons, and Saturday's game will be as interesting as of old. There will be no charge for admission to the grounds, and the game will start at 3 o'clock sharp as darkness sets in very early. The following will play for the Colonies: Full back, R. H. Pooley; three-quarters, E. Collin, G. S. Byrn, G. Wilson, G. Clark; halves, Patton, Finlay; forwards, A. D. Crease (Capt.), L. Crease, J. K. Macrae, J. H. Austin, F. J. Naffel, J. D. Pemberton, G. Johnston, Corwall.

THE BRIDE POSSESSED SENTIMENT. Objected, However, to Having Rice and Old Shoes Thrown at Her.

"Not quite so much sentiment there," remarked the man with the skull cap and gray mustache after the flutter caused by the arrival of a new bride and groom in the parlor car had somewhat subsided. In her "ribbons" and there was some anger in the energy she displayed in gathering those old shoes from the aisle and throwing them out of the window. She should have blushed and protested and looked happy while that crowd of young people were bestowing such abundant evidences of good will.

"Nothing of the sort," groaned the little weasened man who turned his paper with such violence that he tore off half a page. "That girl has sense. If they had peppered me with rice and supernaturated tubers, the way they did last I'd have thrown the whole gang of the train. It's barbarous. She's a practical young woman, and has none of that mawkish softness that makes the average girl of the period so objectionable. Why there's not more wives like her. Most brides get to feel that all that has to be done is to go through life billing and cooing."

"Married!" inquired the first speaker. "No, thank heaven, I'm not married, but I know the exceptionally good woman when I see her. There's one in a thousand, and she'll help the young man succeed as sure as—"

But the eulogist stopped with mouth and eyes open. The bride had her arm about her husband's neck, and was pronouncing her sentences with kisses. "This diamond ring is just as honey," she was saying. "Now, darling, you must get me a big plain ring for a guard, and just as plain as you can get. The money I'm going to have a watch and a set of ear-rings. I'll be sure to have the gold watch. The observer with a skull cap and gray mustache smiled a superior smile. The diamond ring was just as good, so was his breath and ordered his luggage taken. The bride and groom were not aware there was anyone else aboard—Detroit, Free Press.

London, Dec. 2.—Lord William Bessford, who bought Mr. August Belmont's five-year-old chestnut horse Keenan for \$200 a few days ago, has sold the horse for \$2,000. It is understood that Keenan will be sent to Calcutta to compete in the race for the Victoria's cup.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having passed into his hands by an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and Nervous Complaints, after having tried his wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men.

Keenly desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing Dr. J. C. Owen, 229 West 11th Street, New York, N.Y.

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Bicycle pedals are being made with an adjustable extension at the rear to slide into the hollow of the shoe next to the heel and prevent the foot from slipping forward on the pedal.

E. N. BAUCHE SUICIDES

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Well, this will buy some wine," he said. In order to make the wine party a success Reta Raymond, who was arrested the night before last for going along Washington street ringing a cow bell, and Veda Leigh were invited in. W. W. Wright, the colored porter, brought up the wine, bottle after bottle. In all Bauche purchased four bottles. Up to the third bottle Bauche was in his clothes, but when Wright came up with the fourth bottle Bauche was undressed and stood in the centre of the stage, swinging a big 45-calibre revolver on his finger. As Wright came in Bauche sent the revolver swinging and said: "You don't know how we shoot down in Texas. We shoot more money there than we do here." "Hold on there," said Wright. "Don't be too reckless with that gun." In fact, Wright lost no time in getting out the room. After the fourth bottle had been consumed, Bauche turned and did the honors, and down went the contents of the fifth bottle. An exact statement of the liquor drunk by the three is as follows: Five bottles of wine and three bottles of beer.

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

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

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

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

KAMLOOPS TO KLONDIKE. Report of an Exploratory Party—Feasible Wagon Route.

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

On leaving here on the morning of the 13th inst., our party consisted of Mr. J. P. Burney, P.L.S., Mr. G. Genier and myself. We proceeded in a wagon to the Indian village on the North Thompson, a distance of 47 miles, which we reached the second day. At that point our wagon was exchanged for pack horses, and the services of two Indians were secured. I took this precaution because the Indians were of an opinion there would be too much snow on the summit to allow us to get over the divide. The weather becoming stormy and cold I felt we would require more help in getting in the horses in the morning and getting out of camp in time to accomplish a fair day's travel. We arranged the packs for four horses and went to the Little Port on Monday, traveling only eight miles. There we found the river low enough to ford our horses, while we boated our stuff across and camped at Lemaux's. The next morning, Tuesday, the 16th, we were on the move at 8:20 a.m. taking up a north-westerly course along a level plain to where the creek enters the ravine, thence with a gradual ascent along a series of benches for a distance of four miles. At this point the highest patch comes, which is three-quarters of a mile in length, and will possibly give a grade of 1 in 9. From there to the summit the grade is practically imperceptible. We traveled 13 miles that day and camped at the end of fairly large lake, which we named Timber Lake. On the east of this lake there are three rolling hills, the sides of which are covered with grass standing four and five feet above the snow. We found ten inches of snow at this point, which is virtually the summit, and two inches fell that night. The country through which we passed was partially covered with timber, consisting of fir and jack pine principally. There are a few small hay meadows, but strictly speaking the feed is scarce at this point. The next morning we were on the move again at 8:30 a.m. Three miles beyond where we camped, and 16 miles from the river we entered the grassy country. There we found a chain of four lakes, which we also named in accordance with "Four Lakes." There is a beautiful plateau of an excellent sandy loam some, the surface of these lakes. The hill sides extending for miles back are covered with grass standing away above the snow. Beyond these lakes we came to a stretch of one and a half miles of rocky country, the surface being covered with loose boulders. Beyond this we struck a long lake lying west of an extensive range, covered with grass similar to that which is on exhibition at R. G. McShane's place, and we named it the lake Range Lake. From this point there is an unbroken stretch of similar feed to the head of Horse Lake. The country along Range Lake to Timber Lake, which is the divide, the water flowing in a northerly direction, every foot of it is suitable for cultivation. Beyond the divide we reached the foot of the foot of Horse Lake this stretch is exceptionally good. We counted no less than 12 natural hay meadows at respectable distances apart, averaging from 20 to 30 acres of cleared meadow land. From the head of Horse Lake, which is nine miles from the divide, the feed begins. This grass covers the hills to a depth of twelve and sixteen inches above the snow. We followed the east bank of this lake and found ourselves at J. W. McVilley's place, a distance of five miles from the divide. This grass covers the hills to a depth of twelve and sixteen inches above the snow. We followed the east bank of this lake and found ourselves at J. W. McVilley's place, a distance of five miles from the divide. This grass covers the hills to a depth of twelve and sixteen inches above the snow.

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

JOHN F. SMITH. Kamloops, B.C., Nov. 25, 1897. COSTS NOTHING—WORTH MUCH.

There are societies which spend a deal of money in printing and circulating useful literature among the people gratuitously. Sometimes the subjects are of a social or scientific character but commonly moral or religious. These publications are got up in various forms, in different languages, and sent out to all countries of which the inhabitants can read.

Now it seems to me that, no matter what a man's faith or views on religious subjects may be, he cannot, if he is properly organized, fail to sympathize with the spirit and motives which prompt this work. Macaulay was, as we all know, very far from being a papist, yet he would not have been so far from the passages he ever wrote is that in the history of England in which he describes the character and sufferings of the Jesuit missionaries in foreign lands, under the administration of some very unpopular and big game. Some things in this world, even though the purpose in creating or constructing them may have been partially or wholly selfish, appear to be ordained in some way to the benefit of the world at large. Thus, St. Paul's Cathedral was built simply as a place of worship, yet it is a sort of hub to the great wheel of London, and a monument whereby to identify and locate the city. For many miles on every side of the big metropolitan octopus you can see the great dome of St. Paul's swelling up in the air; and you have only to say to the inquiring stranger who is seeking the centre of the largest town in the world, "You notice the dome of the Cathedral? Yes? Well, go as far as that church and you will find yourself in the heart of London."

Now by reading the above-mentioned letter and the little talk that may follow it, and you will understand the why and wherefore of what has already been written.

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

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

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

Let us now see if the two parts of this little article (the first and the last) are going to dovetail neatly together. Having suffered for about two months with an attack of acute indigestion, which no regular medicine would cure, Mrs. Northey read in a book of cases like hers having been cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. It is of that book I would speak. More copies of it, in successive editions, are circulated in Great Britain and other countries, than of any hundred other books combined. Although the issuing of these books is not a philanthropic enterprise, I think it safe to say that they are doing good to the people. In simple words they describe the diseases which chiefly afflict us, and the remedy which seldom fails to cure them. They are so written as to relieve, facts before the eyes of the public, and the dome of St. Paul's is lifted above the grime, smoke, and struggle of London. Her chance to get hold of a copy of this book is so easily obtained, that it is not necessary to say that it is worth the trouble to get it. It will cost you nothing. Get it and read it. For in a time of need, such as illness brings, the information contained in this small pamphlet, will be of greater use to you than all the knowledge bound up in the library of the British Museum.

Linsed and Turpentine are not only popular remedies, but are also the best known to medical science for the treatment of the nervous membranes of respiratory organs. Dr. Chase compounded this valuable cure for cough, whooping cough and chest troubles.

It will surprise some people to know that during the last 10 to 12 o'clock in the place, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take pills each way every day.

A Tennessee lady, Mrs. J. W. Towle, of Philadelphia, Tenn., has been cured of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for her baby, who is subject to cough, and says of it: "I find it just as good as you claim it to be. Since I've had your Cough Remedy, my baby has been cured with cough ever so many times, but I would give him a dose of the remedy and it prevented his having it every time." Handwritten by H. Handerson same. Sold by Lambert & Handerson, Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

TEN TONS FOR DAWSON CITY.

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

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

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

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

James McGregor, one of the Canadian inspectors of mines for the Klondike country, who has been stationed here for the past month, will leave to-morrow for Dawson City via the Skagway trail. McGregor will be accompanied by seven men and will have in his train twenty-four dogs and fourteen horses. Besides carrying the necessary provisions for the party and feed for dogs and horses, McGregor will take in boxes of provisions to Dawson City. Horses and dogs will be used to haul the outfit, and McGregor hopes to reach Fort Selkirk by Christmas day. McGregor has lived many years in the Klondike and is not at all daunted by the prospect of the winter trip. He will be unable to make the trip with the animals right into Dawson City.

The only trouble he anticipates will be from the water, which rises to the surface of the ice and this, with the snow soon fills a horse's hoofs, making traveling well nigh impossible. To obviate this he will have a road broken ahead of his party by the Mounted Police stationed along the route, and the paths thus broken will be frozen, making an excellent roadway.

John Piche, a French-Canadian courier, left here on Tuesday morning with dispatches from the Canadian government to Dawson and White Horse, and a report of the actual condition of affairs for the Canadian government. Piche expects to reach here on his return trip about February 1 next.

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

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

Eggs For Dawson. W. Barker, of Stockton, Cal., who is taking 1,740 dozen eggs to Dawson City, has reached Skagway. These eggs are frozen in tin cans.

Fred Vest, of Portland, Ore., who also started for Dawson with a lot of frozen eggs, has sold his supply on the Dyea trail. The eggs netted him 75 cents a dozen.

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

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

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA IS ON THE WRAPPER. Castoria is put up in one-also bottles only. It is not sold by bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See too that you get C.A.S.T.-O-B-I.A. The fac-simile signature of Dr. J. C. Williams is on every wrapper.

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

THE SEATTLE MURDER. Policeman Wells Fouly Murdered by an Ex-Convict.

James Wells, one of the oldest and best-known members of the police force, was cowardly murdered by Charles Phillips, an ex-convict, at the very threshold of his police headquarters last night at 8:55 o'clock. Phillips, who had been arrested acting as jailer and had brought Phillips up to the station in the patrol wagon, as Phillips got out of the chair, which had been jumped off a car and shot twice at him, Wells' face at short range, and then ran up the street. Wells fell a groan but, uttering a faint cry, fell on his back. Phillips returned the fire and shot at Phillips, who was running up the street. Phillips returned the fire and shot at Phillips, who was running up the street. Phillips returned the fire and shot at Phillips, who was running up the street.

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

REUMATIC AGONY. There's Delightful Relief in One or Two Doses of South American Rheumatic Cure. E. H. Norton, of Grimsby, Ont., says: "I tried homeopathic and other remedies and was under medical attendance for inflammatory rheumatism. None of them gave me any relief. My legs and arms were useless. I could do nothing for three weeks. I was confined to my bed and suffered agonies. I was advised to try South American Rheumatic Cure. I felt benefited after two, or three doses. Four bottles completely cured me, and I am as well as ever I was."

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

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

Little Pills, which strengthen the nerves and body, and improve the blood and complexion.

THE SKAGWAY TRAIL

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

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

Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 14.—read with interest many recent published on the various routes to Yukon mining country, and as it contains so many erroneous statements I feel it but just to give such attention as I have gathered from a year's actual travel and experience through the country in question to some of the routes referred to. I intended only to consider the one in a general manner, but so many of the routes are evidently prejudiced in favor of the Stickeen-Teslin route that I shall confine myself to a comparison of this with the Skagway route, both of which I am thoroughly familiar with. From the point of departure by stages. From White Telegraph creek, the distance of miles up the Stickeen river is not for the small light draft steamers, or from 50 to 100 miles from the foot of the trail; for the balance of the travel must be in canoes, six months, and on ice the remaining months. From Telegraph creek to West Bay of Teslin, the distance is 100 miles over an altitude of from 1,300 feet above the sea level, to a swampy nature, with timber on light work; railroad bridge and timber would have to be shipped to the coast. This route alone would be very expensive one considering the certain nature of the Stickeen river is from actual knowledge for years.

From Southwest bay of Teslin to the head of Hootalinqua river are 95 miles of lake travel, not for four months each year, and to reach Silver's Lake, from the junction of Hootalinqua and Lewis rivers 65 miles more, and from the junction to Dawson City 362 miles making the total distance from White Pass to Dawson 892 miles over a which, if the Stickeen river be reliable for three months in the year, is a rail and water route.

Now, considering the Skagway route the distance by the proposed road route from Skagway by Silver's, on the Hootalinqua, 137 miles, and from the junction to Dawson City 362 miles, and from the junction to Dawson City 504 miles. This rail and water route is open a half month in the year, and makes the total distance from White Pass to Dawson 892 miles over a which, if the Stickeen river be reliable for three months in the year, is a rail and water route.

Both provincial and Dominion agents are working for the improvement of the Stickeen route—I say impracticable. It is certainly not a route which but from the mouth of the Stickeen to Teslin lake—and all interest directed to it, to the detriment of other and more feasible routes. Dignitaries of the territory, who cater to voters ago and about such routes, details laid before them, yet it shows that thousands of dollars have been wasted on useless explorations, in 1892 and 1897, the impression that "quartette" has been "bullied" into transactions. All government applications have gone in one direction, proper application of such routes, and some of the present proposals are of greater importance. Such action is deterring capital from investment where it would be most useful, at least one great route almost overlooked. The present proposals, keen-Teslin route is, I claim, an impracticable one and all money expended therein an utter waste, for Stickeen river be depended on for gasoline it can never be a popular, reliable or reliable supply route, a distance is too great to the inland to even make a practicable route. People are already on an excited mood and no road near them, to say nothing of the absolute means of relief to those already suffering. The British Columbia Ottawa governments will be responsible by the world for this and any suffering resulting therefrom. Ten years ago I warned them that nature's great quartz hills were of great value as they have been in the glacial fields, that relief would be given, and urged upon them the need of immediate action, but was dismissed, and their total lack of preparation shows with what heed they should have listened to my suggestions. The public mind is now on the verge of immediate action, with the handling of goods. Via Skagway Hootalinqua river, and thence by the coast to Dawson and other points is a rail and water route. To many minds have been sent out regarding the Skagway trail as a pack trail, notably by persons who are not familiar with the route. In order, as a matter of fact, this whole season, and some 2,000

THE SKAGWAY TRAIL

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

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

Skagway, Alaska, Nov. 14.—I have read with interest many recent articles published on the various routes to the Yukon mining country, and as they all contain so many erroneous statements I deem it but just to give such information as I have gathered from some 35 years of actual travel and experience through the country in question and over some of the routes referred to. At first I intended only to consider the matter in a general manner, but so many writers are evidently prejudiced against all routes but the one which they favor that I shall confine myself to a comparison of this with the Skagway route, both of which I am thoroughly familiar with. First, we will take up the Stickeen-Telegraph creek, the distance of 140 miles up the Stickeen river is navigable for small light draft steamers, carrying from 50 to 100 tons, for three months in the year; for the balance of the year travel must be in canoes, say two months, and on ice the remaining seven months. From Telegraph creek to South West Bay of Teslin lake we have 105 miles over an altitude of from 1500 to 3000 feet above the sea level, of a very swampy nature, with timber only of light wood; railroad bridge and trestle work would have to be shipped in from the coast. This route alone would be a very expensive one considering the uncertain nature of the Stickeen river. I will add here my knowledge of this river is from actual steaming on it for years.

From Southwest bay of Teslin lake to the head of Hootalinqua river we have 35 miles of lake travel, navigable for four months each year, and thence to Nick Silver's bar, on the Hootalinqua, is some 65 miles; from the bar to junction of Hootalinqua and Lewis rivers 65 miles more, and from the junction to Dawson City 362 miles further, making the total distance from Wrangell to Dawson 892 miles over a route, which, if the Stickeen river be used, is reliable for three months in the year as a rail and water route.

Now, considering the Skagway route and the distance by the proposed rail road route from Skagway bay to Nick Silver's, on the Hootalinqua, 137 miles, an all rail route with the laborious part of its construction as it were, the distance from Hootalinqua and Lewis rivers 65 miles, and from the junction to Dawson 362 miles (these latter distances being the same on both routes, as in both cases I have made the distance from the objects named, making the distance from Skagway bay to Dawson City 504 miles. This rail and water route is open five and a half months in the year, as the rivers are navigable about that length of time; it is also shorter by 314 miles than the uncertain inland travel. At Skagway there is a fine harbor, ample wharf accommodations, all distant but a few days steaming from coast and there is an unobstructed channel open throughout the entire year. In spite of the cry "all-Canadian route" Skagway approaches nearer to this than any other, there being only fifteen miles American territory to be travelled. Now, confronted as we are by a large immigration, the matter of routes and immediate improvement thereof is an all important one, and some thousands of people are waiting to be accommodated regarding the accessibility of the Yukon district from various points on the coast, notably Skagway and Wrangell. I feel fully justified in calling attention to these facts.

Both provincial and Dominion governments are working for the impracticable Stickeen route—I say impracticable, for it is certainly such, unless a rail road is built from the mouth of the Stickeen river to Teslin lake—and all influence seems directed to it, to the detriment of other and more feasible routes. Dignitaries of state were cautioned some years ago against the route and details laid before them, yet records show that thousands of dollars have been wasted on useless explorations, notably in 1892 and 1897, thousands of the people have been killed, giving the impression that the "quartette" has been "bullied" into such transactions. All government applications have gone in one direction, when proper application of such would have directed public notice to other points of greater importance. Such action has and is deterring capital from investing where it would be most useful, leaving at least one great route almost entirely overlooked. The present proposed Stickeen-Teslin route is, I claim, an entirely impracticable one and all money invested therein an utter waste, for if the Stickeen river be depended on for navigation it can never be a popular, profitable or reliable supply route, and the distance is too great to the inland waters to even make a practicable winter route. People are already on an unprecedented more and no road ready for them, to say nothing of the absence of means of relief to those already in the interior. The British Columbia and Ottawa governments will be held responsible by the world for this needless and any suffering resulting therefrom. Ten years ago I warned them that when nature's great quartz mills were discovered (as they have been in the new placer fields), that relief would be needed in a short time, and that the necessity of immediate action, but was politely dismissed, and their total lack of preparation shows with what heed they accepted my suggestions. The public demand is now for immediate relief, cheaper transportation, with the least handling of goods. Via Skagway to Hootalinqua river, and thence by steamer to Dawson and other points lies the lightship in the English Channel, between Dungeness and Beachy Head, Sunday afternoon, after having been in collision with the French steamer "Duel." The latter vessel was holed at Dungeness in a sinking condition. No lives were lost.

fits have gone over it to the lakes, and thence to the interior that, would never have left the coast had not this temporary trail been opened. A temporary trail it is, for its construction was the result of a limited private appropriation, and its object to disprove statements that the route was impassable for pack animals. This question has been settled, and while but little repair work has been done since its completion, experienced packers have worked continuously over it to date, November 14th, with profit. The most recent arrival from Lake Bennett, Mr. J. McKee, says he made the trip with a 1,400 pound blind horse and pack of 250 pounds in two and a half days, finding the trail better than ever. It is true a few have turned back discouraged, there are always a faint-hearted few, and from such I am sorry to say, newspapers except any information, accurate or otherwise, but it is generally in keeping with the discouragements resultant from an entire lack of experience. So great has been the overcrowding of pack animals on the gold fields that all humane feelings were crushed, and fully 80 per cent. of the animals dying on this trail died from actual starvation or its indirect effects. Trails are nearly always the range guard of wagon or railroads, and in constructing this I had but one idea, viz.: to prove the feasibility of the route. Now, having done this it remains for the public and its representatives to follow, properly opening or assisting to open what has been gratuitously laid before them. Mr. Mayor Grant, of Victoria, B. C., recently stated in an article that a bay with a wagon road, he would contract for the delivery of goods from Skagway bay to Lake Bennett for three cents per pound. This coming from an experienced man is a valuable testimony and should carry deserving weight with officials of all governments having public interest at heart. As an instance of this road's value I would mention that on or about September 12th a large band of cattle was landed at Haines' Mission for travel over the much-talked-of Dalton trail, but after meeting repeated storms and losses they were forced back, brought to Skagway and by this route taken over on foot to such a point as would enable their owners to properly dispose of them.

For winter travel Skagway offers an ideal sleighing route; up the creek bed to the summit of White pass, thence on an almost level water course to the lakes (here being but about 250 feet descent in some 40 miles). The head waters of the Yukon are tapped in less than 35 miles from salt water. These indisputable facts are so evident to the thousands residing in Skagway that one cannot help but thinking "a big axe" is being ground, and surely it is not in the interests of Victoria merchants, as some would have them believe, whichever route is made the popular one will in no wise affect their trade. The present customs arrangements tend to favor Canadian trade, but unless American aggressiveness becomes a part of the business methods the Yankee will yet win the trade.

No job is on hand, a spirit of prejudice born of the greed of money is abroad, and its mantle is obscuring the aggressiveness becomes a part of the business methods the Yankee will yet win the trade. No, a job is on hand, a spirit of prejudice born of the greed of money is abroad, and its mantle is obscuring the aggressiveness becomes a part of the business methods the Yankee will yet win the trade. No, a job is on hand, a spirit of prejudice born of the greed of money is abroad, and its mantle is obscuring the aggressiveness becomes a part of the business methods the Yankee will yet win the trade.

THEY MUST FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES

Thousands Have to Leave Dawson City or Die—The Police Sound a Warning.

Throngs on the Streets of Dawson Discuss the Situation—Higher Wage-Will Not Buy Food.

Dawson City, N.W.T., Sept. 27.—Three thousand men must leave the Klondike mining region or suffer the pangs of starvation. News reached Dawson City late last evening from Fort Yukon, 550 miles down the river, that the water was too low to permit steamers ascending over the flats, which are from ten to twenty miles in width. At present there are over 5,000 people in Dawson City and vicinity, and the population is increasing at the rate of over 100 a day from Dyea and Skagway, and of the recent arrivals not one in five is bringing enough provisions to last a month, and all told, there are not more than 2,000 men provided with sufficient provisions to last until the first of next June. Money cannot purchase food. There are between five and six tons of gold in the camp, and it is almost impossible to buy a sack of flour or a pound of bacon. Not until the last few hours have the people come to appreciate the gravity of the situation. From day to day for the last month men have hoped and felt certain that the feet would reach port before winter commenced, and it was not until last night, when Capt. Hansen, local manager of the Alaska Commercial Company, returned in an Indian canoe from Fort Yukon with the news that the boats could not get up before the river would freeze, that the true situation dawned. Men who were returning to their homes early in the spring with sacks of gold suddenly realized that starvation was staring them in the face. In every public resort, in the streets and in the saloons, there was a general talk and talk over the situation. Old miners and men of experience and with foresight, who had precaution enough to have brought in enough supplies, were in all of their phases. There are thirty Mounted Police here, and they, too, are practically without food, and it is not altogether improbable that they will lend their rifles and encouragement to an organized effort to drive out and send down the river the three or four hundred gamblers and sporting men who have come here within the last sixty days, and compel those who have provisions to divide up with the others. That was one of the plans generally discussed about town last night. Sgt. Major Davis, in command of the Mounted Police, said to me significantly: "Instances have occurred in the Northwest Territories before when supplies ran short and it was necessary to form police and civic committees to seize all the provisions in the camp, and distribute them to the starving. The tenor of his speech was of such a nature as to give me to understand that the police would countenance an uprising on those lines.

D-O-D-D-S

THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORD.

No Name on Earth So Famous --No Name More Widely Imitated.

No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or more widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fastens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Everyone knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery started the medical profession the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases. No imitator has ever succeeded in constructing a name possessing the peculiarity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their foolishness prevents them realizing that attempt to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Why is the name "Dodd's Kidney Pills" imitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are the most precious gem and gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are imitated because they are the most valuable medicine the world has ever known. No medicine was ever named kidney pills till years of medical research gave Dodd's Kidney Pills to the world. Medicine ever cured Bright's disease except Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other medicine has cured as many cases of Rheumatism, Diabetes, Heart Disease, Lumbago, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and other kidney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have never failed to cure these diseases, hence they are so widely and shamelessly imitated.

LOST IN THE DESERT.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 30.—Some years out on the Mojave desert A. R. Robertson, of Joliet, Ill., who jumped from a Santa Fe train on Tuesday last, is dead or dying. Not a trace of him has been discovered since he leaped from a Pullman car while suffering from a "nasty" ailment. His father has given up the search.

BRITISH STEAMER FOUNDERED.

London, Nov. 30.—The British steamer separate founder off Royal Sovereign, between Dungeness and Beachy Head, Sunday afternoon, after having been in collision with the French steamer "Duel." The latter vessel was holed at Dungeness in a sinking condition. No lives were lost.

to go up the river over the ice to Dyea or Skagway on the coast.

Capt. Healy's Statement.

Capt. Healy is much distressed over the outlook, and in summing up the situation said: "We certainly expected the boats would get up in ample season with sufficient supplies for the miners, and we sold our stock down until we had less than one sack of flour for each employe in the company. We are absolutely helpless. I am afraid that one-fourth of the people in the Klondike are unprovided with winter's supplies. Although we had hoped and had reason to expect that several steamers would have reached Dawson City with this with a large stock of food, I am candidly saying that not one of us ever anticipated such a rush to these gold fields. That we were unprepared for, and members of our company are now suffering, Fort Yukon. Seattle issued a general warning to people not to come without having at least one year's provisions. We have over 700 unissued orders on our books from mine workers for flour, and we have less than the estimated output of gold, but there will be \$10 shipped out next season that there was \$1 last spring. On my private orders on the boats, I am unable to get provisions, I will not be able to put a man to work, and to a certain extent, I think that will be the condition that will confront other owners.

The estimate that at least 1,500 men came to the Klondike this season with seven to nine months' supplies is generally conceded. It is one-third more than the number that were here last winter, and together with 600 or 800 men who were far-sighted enough to get provisions early in the spring, will comprise the force of laborers that will work the mines this winter. Since last year the area and scope of territory in which valuable mines have been or are now being developed has more than increased in proportion. To add complications to the situation generally a majority of the mine-owners are heavily in debt, paying a high rate of interest on obligations that will become due in May and June. Most of the provisions are being laid out and they were quietly lying back and waiting for the lessees to dig the gold out of the ground to liquidate their indebtedness. Now supplies are short, and the price of their contracts is high and go elsewhere to get grub. The mines must be worked to save the owners from ruin. A few days ago a large majority of the mine-owners in secret session promulgated the following:

Resolved, That from the 1st day of October, 1897, to the 1st day of June, 1898, the wages to miners shall be \$1 per hour.

"MINE OWNERS."

In less than twenty-four hours the situation changed. The mine owners can no longer dictate. They have notes and obligations to thousands of men. The 2,000 miners with grub are the masters and not the owners, and right well do they realize the change of power. The wages will not be \$1 an hour, and the mounted police have been ordered to rate is not advanced to \$20 an hour, instead of the old rate of \$15. The Berry brothers, who instigated the cut, admit the inability of the owners to force a reduction in this season, and their conduct at this time are very guarded, though they in fact have nothing to apprehend, as they have ample provisions for the winter. There can be no question that the situation is not so serious as it is held to be in proportion to the number of claims prospected and ready for operation as compared with last year. However, the richness of the gravel is ample assurance that many tons of rework material will be shipped to the United States early next spring. There is fully \$3,000,000 in Dawson City to-day awaiting shipment. If enough provisions can be gotten into the country next summer to supply 30,000 workers, and there is no adverse Canadian legislation as to royalty, etc., the yield of gold in the spring following will astound the world. This is the only key that will unlock the golden chambers of the Klondike.

Major Walsh, an attorney of the executive department, is expected to arrive to-morrow or next day from Ottawa, and is supposed to have full and definite instructions relative to the imposition and enforcement of the collection of royalties. His arrival is awaited with great interest, both by Canadians and Americans.

Trouble Would Ensnare.

Last night and this morning, as I wandered from place to place, discussed and heard discussed the question of a day, I was deeply impressed with the fact that before many weeks, and, possibly days, elapsed trouble of a serious character would ensue. One class of men, and they are the unfortunate ones, are doing as they are in favor of forcing the more fortunate fellows who brought in grub to participate in a general distribution. Then there is another crowd who favor driving that class from town and then sharing up what provisions are left. The other fellows, those who have no provisions, stand ready to defend their property with their lives. All that the stores here for sale is 125 cases of green corn, a few barrels of sugar and a half ton of dried fruit. Not a pound of flour, bacon or coffee can be purchased. There are tons and tons of whisky and other liquors in camp—it is reasonably certain that there will not be a liquor famine.

Some 200 or 300 mine owners who realized from \$5,000 to \$50,000 each last season in partly developing properties that give indications of being extraordinarily rich contracted the speculative fever and borrowed money at high rates of interest, as much as 5 per cent., a month in some instances, and bought or bonded other large mining interests. The indebtedness of nearly every owner in camp will become due next spring. Consequently unavoidable ruin will stare many men in the face owing to their inability to get food.

Flour \$2 a Pound.

As I tell writing this pamphlet I witnessed the sale of two sacks of flour for \$80, and 50 pounds of bacon at \$1 a pound. The transaction occurred because the flour had been hoarded for several weeks, and the price of flour was being tendered for four, five and six dollars a sack, and in less than 30 days a venture to say that flour will be selling at prices ranging from \$1.50 to \$2 a pound, and other goods in proportion. Too much emphasis on the seriousness of the situation cannot be made. There are fully 2,500 or 3,000 men who must leave New York until early in December, owing to delay in receiving some of her cargo, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Part of the cargo is to consist of three boats, built especially for traffic on the Yukon river, comprising a stern wheeler and two barges. The boats are built in sections. That is not only for facility in transportation, but also because there are parts of the river which would not be navigable by boats in their complete state. When the boats are put together and have their full cargo on board they are to draw only 18 inches of water. Within the cargo their draft is 12 inches. They are to carry their own fuel and make no stop between Seattle and Dawson City, a distance of 2,100 miles. It is expected that the trip can be made in 14 days. The old class of boats that burned wood and had to load up every 15 hours took seven or eight days to make a distance. A rate of 10 cents per pound is to be charged on all miners' outfits from St. Michaels to Dawson City.



The little cemetery back of Dawson City. Cause? Starvation and lack of proper food. Hundreds of valuable claims which could not be bought a month ago for any price are now being traded for provisions, and men with any amount of property or money are sacrificing nearly all of their worldly possessions for grub. WILLIAM F. JONES.

BOATS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Craft Built at New York For Traffic On the Yukon.

The steamship Brigham, of the Boston and Alaska Transportation line, is not to leave New York until early in December, owing to delay in receiving some of her cargo, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. Part of the cargo is to consist of three boats, built especially for traffic on the Yukon river, comprising a stern wheeler and two barges. The boats are built in sections. That is not only for facility in transportation, but also because there are parts of the river which would not be navigable by boats in their complete state. When the boats are put together and have their full cargo on board they are to draw only 18 inches of water. Within the cargo their draft is 12 inches. They are to carry their own fuel and make no stop between Seattle and Dawson City, a distance of 2,100 miles. It is expected that the trip can be made in 14 days. The old class of boats that burned wood and had to load up every 15 hours took seven or eight days to make a distance. A rate of 10 cents per pound is to be charged on all miners' outfits from St. Michaels to Dawson City.

Would Not Consent

To Be Operated On at Hospital.

The Lady Uses Paine's Celery Compound and Is Cured.

Mrs. Saunders, of Bracondale, a suburb of Toronto, is in the hospital suffering from a trouble quite common with many of her sex. At a critical time in her sickness the doctors deemed an operation necessary. Mrs. Saunders wisely refused to submit to the decision of the medical staff, and decided to try the virtues of Paine's Celery Compound. After being blessed with a complete cure, Mrs. Saunders wrote as follows: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the value of your wonderful Paine's Celery Compound. I was a great sufferer from severe attacks of neuralgia in the left ovary. At times the attacks were so acute that I thought I would lose my reason. "Several doctors treated me, and I was a patient in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton. I obtained no relief from medical treatment. The doctors said that unless I had the ovary taken away I could not be cured. "Instead of submitting to the operation I used Paine's Celery Compound, and I am thankful your valuable medicine cured me. I feel like a new woman, and I would like all sufferers to know just what this great medicine has done for me."

TO OPEN NEW COAL MINES.

San Francisco Capitalists to Work the Mines of Quatsino Sound.

Among the passengers who left for the west coast by the steamer Tees, which sailed yesterday evening, were Philip Rowe of San Francisco, a nephew of Mr. P. Halliday, president of the West Coast Commercial Company and the California Wire Works Company, of San Francisco, and two others. The trio are going to Quatsino on behalf of the former company to exploit and commence the development work on the company's large coal properties at Coal Harbor, Quatsino Sound. A large quantity of supplies was taken up, it being the intention to work on the property all winter. The Commercial Company will forward more supplies and apparatus from time to time, and in all probability they will be in a position to ship coal from the mines during the spring. As soon as the mines begin to ship coal a coaling station will be established at Hardy Bay, at the extreme north of Vancouver Island, on the east coast, the distance from Coal Harbor, where the large coal mines are situated, being but eight miles. It will be easy to ship the coal, as the government is now engaged in building a road from Quatsino across the island to Hardy Bay. This point is far from being a new coaling station, as in the early days the warships of H.M. Pacific coast fleet coaled there. The company will establish large bunkers and in a short time Hardy Bay may be known as a second Vancouver. It will be a rival to that port Comox and Departure Bay, for it is expected that the steamers of the Alaskan fleet and other steamers engaged in these waters will replenish their bunkers from the new station.

EMBEZZLER SENTENCED.

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 30.—Eugene F. Moore, auditor of the state, was sentenced by Judge Cornish to-day to eight years in the penitentiary for embezzlement of insurance money.

After serious illness, like typhoid fever, pneumonia or the grip, Hood's Sarsaparilla has wonderful strength-giving power.

Advertisement for Castoria. Text: 'SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. HITCHCOCK IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA. Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.T-O-R-I-A.

Advertisement for Satisfied. Text: 'He Is Satisfied. En route now to Klondike. But to leave his order for Dixie's Christmas delicacies. Raisins, all new, fat and juicy; no dried old bones, but easy to see and no bad thought. Christmas are high; look out for an advance. We have some at old prices. Seeded raisins, 2 lbs. for..... 25c. 4 Crown raisins, 2 1/2 lbs. for..... 25c. 8 Crown raisins, 3 lbs. for..... 25c. 2 Crown raisins, 4 lbs. for..... 25c. We can't tell you about all our snags; come and see.

Advertisement for Dixie H. Ross & Co. THE SEATTLE MURDER. Policeman Wells Fatally Murdered by an Ex-Convict. James Wells, one of the oldest and best-known members of the police force, was cowardly murdered by Charles Phillips, an ex-convict, at Seattle, Wash., on Monday last. Phillips was acting as jailer and had brought Phillips to the station in the patrol wagon. As Phillips got out of the wagon he fired in Wells' face at short range and then ran up the street. Wells fell with a groan, but, according to his friends, Phillips was still running down the street. Phillips returned to the jail and confessed to the murder, fell to the ground, gasping his last. As Phillips ran up the street Sheriff Meyer jumped out of a car and shot twice at him in the meantime Detectives Meredith and Barbee took up the chase, which turned down Washington street and ran against Detective Williams. Phillips was surrounded. After an hour's search Detective Barbee and Phillips were found Phillips under a house near the corner of Madison and Fourth streets. "Come out," said Barbee. The man refused to answer, and with the dim light of a lantern the officers saw the figure of a man crouching under the house. Two shots rang out. The revolver dropped from the man's hand, and he was dragged out from under the house. Quickly as possible he was hurried to headquarters, where he confessed to the murder and Capt. Sullivan that he shot Wells with the intention of escaping wounded him and thus making his escape.

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

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

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

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A CLASH OF ARMS

Mr. W. J. Taylor Resents Remarks Made by Chief Justice Davis in Court.

The Lawyer Picks Up His Papers and Tells the Judge to Make What Order He Pleases.

There was a clash of arms in the Supreme Court Chambers this morning, the participants being Chief Justice Davis and Mr. W. J. Taylor, of the legal firm of Eberts & Taylor.

It all came out of the application made by Mr. Taylor for the appointment of a receiver in connection with the suit of Milne v. Begg.

Mr. Taylor did not get excited; he simply rose and stated that he did not intend to be treated in that manner, that he thought his position as counsel entitled him to some consideration from the bench.

The chief justice did not think Mr. Taylor had any cause for complaint. He was entitled to have all the facts placed before him in a proper manner.

Mr. Taylor having gathered up his papers left the court room. After he had left the chief justice refused the application, this he said, being his only option.

This is the second time that there has been a clash between the chief justice and Mr. Taylor. On the former occasion Mr. Taylor threatened to withdraw from a case, but continued for fear of prejudicing the interests of his clients.

James Burns, mate of the steamer City of Kingston, while boarding that steamer at Tacoma on Sunday, fell between the steamer and the wharf.

A dispatch from Nelson announces the death there of Ross Mackenzie, the well-known lacrosse player, who came west in connection with the Crown's Nest railway construction.

What might have resulted in a serious fire occurred at 36 Church Hill Crescent early this morning. A portion of the verandah caught fire.

Rev. Leslie Clay, assisted by Rev. Dr. Campbell, installed the officers of the St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society yesterday evening.

D. M. Burnett, the young man accused of stealing a calf from a Beecher Bay Indian, was committed for trial by Police Magistrate Macrae in the provincial police court yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. H. P. Rithet & Co. have taken the large warehouses adjoining their premises on Wharf street.

The report published in the Times last evening to the effect that Mr. Wilson, superintendent of streets, had resigned, was to-day confirmed by several of the aldermen.

Even the Seattle Times has been unable to stem the awful faking that the P.-I. has been doing in connection with the Klondike.

The inland revenue returns for November follow:

But fifty-one prisoners were before the police magistrate during the month just past. The statistics of their various offences being as follows:

2; public morals, by-law, 2; perjury, 2; pointing a revolver, 1; stealing, 5; unsound mind, 5; vagrancy, 7.

At the weekly meeting of the Epworth League of the Metropolitan Methodist church a debate was held on the following subject: Resolved, "That the Irish are more clever than the Scotch."

The custom house returns for the month just passed are as follows:

Table with columns: Free, Dutiable, Total, Exports, Imports, Total.

During the month just past the fire department had six runs, four on account of fires and twice when a false alarm was sent in.

Nov. 1-Box 7. Fire at woodshed owned by W. A. Franklin, Quebec street, James Bay Cause, ashes; loss estimated at \$400; insured.

Nov. 10-Box 32. Fire at one-story frame building, No. 181 Fort street, Cause, incendiary; loss estimated at \$200; insured; occupant, Mrs. Sherritt; owner, E. B. Hetherington.

Nov. 25-Box 45. Fire at one-story frame residence, No. 181 Fernwood road, Cause unknown; loss estimated at \$200; insured; owner, J. Phillips; occupant, E. B. Hetherington.

Nov. 30-Box 16. Fire at two-story frame residence, Madras street, Cause, heater exploding; loss estimated at \$100; insured; owner and occupant, J. Hutchison.

News comes from the north of the death by drowning of James Rudlin, a well-known Klondiker, who died yesterday. Mrs. Cadwalder was formerly Miss Jane Hunt, who with her mother arrived down from Fort Rupert where she and her husband will live, on the last trip of the Boscowitz.

Trade was as brisk as ever at the bazaar of the Agoronia Society yesterday evening, and as a result of the sales the sum of \$373.10 was amassed.

During the month of November 2,680 books were loaned from the city library, 1,065 to gentlemen and 1,624 to ladies; 141 was the greatest number loaned in one day, and the average per day, \$3.47 per member.

The late L. E. Erb in his will leaves a legacy of \$300 to each of the following institutions: The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital; the British Columbia Benevolent Society and the British Columbia Protestant Orphans' Home.

A reward of \$500 has been offered by the city of Nanaimo for the provincial government has added \$250 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who broke into the city treasurer's office in Nanaimo city hall on Thanksgiving Day and destroyed the assessment rolls and documents belonging to the city.

The ladies of St. Luke's church, Cedar Hill, will hold a sale of work at St. Luke's hall on Tuesday, December 7th, commencing at 2:30 p.m.

The First Presbyterian church choir, under Mr. Brown, their energetic and capable conductor, will give a performance of the new Scottish cantata, "The Maid of Lorne," woods from Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles."

The work of the principals is in safe hands, and the success of the cantata is assured. The cantata will take about an hour or an hour and a quarter, and will be followed by a miscellaneous concert, at which several of the best vocalists in the city will take part.

Superintendent Wilson, of the O.P.R. Telegraph company, was in the city yesterday in connection with the line to be established shortly between this city and Esquimalt.

The week thief is again in evidence. Yesterday evening a "gentleman" of the ilk paid a visit to the Mining Record office, but owing to the timely arrival of one of the staff he was frightened away before he was able to lay his hand upon anything.

Police Magistrate Macrae this afternoon committed for trial Donald Ross, Roskamp, Medina and McDowell, the boys charged with stealing a sail from the Victoria pilots. Mr. Wootton, for the defense, intimated that the boys would appeal.

Officers were elected last evening by the British Columbia Society, of which President, Noah Shakespeare; vice-president, J. Robertson; physician, Hon. J. S. Helmeke, M.D.; secretary, H. Graham; and treasurer, E. J. Thain.

LAKE TESLIN ROUTE

Hudgin Party of Spokane Is Heard From—Poled Up the Stikkeen River.

Absence of Snow Caused Annoyance, But Hopes Were buoyed Up by Reports of Strikes.

About the middle of October a party of Spokane gentlemen, including Dr. J. H. Hudgin, outfit in Seattle for the Klondike. The party contemplated going up the Stikkeen and over to Lake Teslin.

Some time ago Martin Lundberg left for Port Essington on the steamer Boscowitz to procure dogs for a local merchant, who intends to sell them to miners going to the Klondike.

We were too late in reaching Wrangell to get a steamer up here, which would have been a good chance for the purpose for which they are to be used. They are of the usual type of Swish dog, and seem to be of good quality.

When the steamer Boscowitz sailed from Porters wharf for northern British Columbia yesterday evening, a shower of rice with a few old boots thrown in followed her, for she had on board two newly married couples.

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The trial of William Rudd, charged with assaulting his wife, is going on this afternoon before Chief Justice Davis. Mr. G. H. Barnard acted for the prosecution and Mr. J. P. Walls for the accused.

A fifteen-year-old daughter gave her version yesterday of the assault and threatened to put her out of the house and put an end to her. When her father was home they were frightened all the time.

Chief Justice Davis sentenced Rudd to one month's imprisonment and five securities, himself in the sum of \$1,000 and two other securities of \$500 each.

PERILS OF THE SEA. Cannermen Mourned as Dead Men Return—A Jay Drowned.

Captain Bonser, of the steamer Caledonia, arrived from Port Simpson this morning on the steamer Willapa.

"I cannot tell much about this route yet as I have not been over the trail to Lake Teslin, but if all coming this way had to come up the Stikkeen river as we did, I would advise them to go some other way, if we had been two weeks earlier we could have come on the trail to Lake Teslin."

It is stated that Messrs. Phair and Ralph, who have been doing considerable work on a claim near Goldstream, have struck some very rich ore.

THE STICKEN STEAMERS.

A New Hull To Be Built For the Caledonia Shortly.

LOOKING FOR DOGS.

Expeditions Searching For Sleigh Dogs Along the Northern Coast.

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Affidavits Produced Showing that the United States Wanted the Prisoner.

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It is urged in support of a motion for discharge of the prisoner, who has been committed for surrender to the United States, upon charge of an assault with intent to murder, that there was no evidence before the committing judge that the prisoner was a criminal under the laws of California, the state where it is alleged to have been committed, but is one of those who are at the head of the concern said to be the dogs are being brought from a point on the coast about fifty miles from Queen Charlotte Islands.

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MORE ABOUT THE DAWSON FA

Two Very Interesting Letters Correspondence of San Francisco Papers.

Both Agree That the Situation Serious—Estimate of Winter Output.

(E. J. Liverman in S. F. Examiner.) Dawson City, N.W.T., Oct. 1. The Dawson restaurants have a business with the exception "Star," a little hole in the wall for a short time every day a meal is served for \$2.50.

The trading companies have sold food. All of the fresh meat has been sold. Flour cheap now and then at \$50 to \$100 pound sack, and bacon at \$1 the haker did a brisk business selling 5-cent loaves of bread. These figures are fair representative of the panic scare here. I do not think there are 4,000 on the Klondike. There are more than 1,000 persons have small boats from the headwaters of Yukon. Most of them were provisioned for the cold season, and will be able to get out of the wintering load after a bout of drift by Dawson, unable to land by reason of the ice.

What will be the fate of the gold ore? One who has been successful in securing the Examiner-Journal packer from Dyea to the lakes, reports that the Yukon is lined with awaiting a favorable opportunity getting to the Klondike.

Great suffering is certainly being met and a mass meeting is being held here. It is in the opera house at night, attended by hundreds of carmen, pioneers and newcomers attending the meeting, and Captain J. E. Hansen for the Alaska Commercial and a representative of Captain Healy spoke for the North American Trading Company. The council was strongly in favor of non-provisioned members of the company hurrying to Fort Yukon for the freighting of their goods.

Captain Hansen explained that in Dawson could not adequately consumers, and the spokesman of the North American Trading Company stated that there would be much unless many should go to Klondike.

E. M. Sullivan announced barges could carry 200 men and carry passengers to Circle City, Alaska, charging \$20 for the passage. Sullivan stated that he had a charge. Up and down the street and in and out of its stalled a long line of men to wait. Captain Hansen, who troubled times is to be met in the Klondike. If the supplies provided at Fort Yukon did not address the situation, it was sadder than the one told. It was announced that Sullivan barges stood ready for orders to its agents at Fort Yukon to issue rations to the down-river men for the winter. It was stated that the Yukon could be held.

Captain Hansen urged that it best to depend on the Canadian United States governments to the supplies provided at Fort Yukon save the peninsula from starvation. He paid for out of the public fund solution of the problem was a two hours later one of the barges twenty-one persons was given cure. The fare was not exacted from them, Fred Berry paying passage price for these men. Sullivan donating the remainder after three small boats with ten men aboard, and on the eighth day of the winter. Yesterday ten more men dropped the river. There was in the line one Donovan, a Californian in the "the outside." His lips were blue and he was gasping for air. "If anything happens—if I never heard of again—tell my Isabel how it happened, and that I'm trying—trying—And fear we'll be lost over the mountains. I bid God-speed for the Yukon cold, and there are 300 miles of wilderness between here and Circle and a bleak stretch of seventy miles further on to the base of.

Will Not Encourage Poor Men to Samuel C. Dunham, statistical of the United States district of having made such inquiries as to make in and about Dawson, at the Bella for Circle City. He will in and near Circle, and intends to "careful investigation of the Alaskan and of the opportunities for in the vast gold-bearing district. "I conclude," said Mr. Dunham minutes before his departure, "Klondike is exceedingly rich, and a good field for capital for and years to come. But the possibility of not being encouraged to come. No man should think of coming without bringing with him at least a food and at least \$1,000 in cash, who cannot lose a year of his labor for a few months. He must be without wrecking his family or his life scheme. Neither should week men be encouraged to come. Only the strong, healthy man of enduring the utmost hardships rough trip. Very cold weather is being experienced along the northern coast of the province and the Skeena is filled with floating ice. When the Willapa was at Naas the thermometer fell as low as zero.

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Affidavits Produced Showing that the United States Wanted the Prisoner.

Chief Justice Davie this morning refused to grant an order for the discharge of James G. Bennett. Yesterday afternoon when counsel met before his Lordship, Mr. Walls for the prosecution filed an affidavit showing that the United States authorities had adopted the proceedings. Without stating affidavits his Lordship said the order for prisoner's discharge would have been made, and on Mr. Robertson's motion that the affidavit was inadmissible as a late stage he reserved judgment until this morning, when he delivered judgment as follows:

It is urged in support of a motion for discharge of the prisoner, who has been committed for surrender to the United States, upon charge of an assault with intent to murder, that there was no evidence before the committing judge that the offence was a crime under the laws of California. There are not 5,000 persons on the Yukon. Most of them were only half-provisioned for the cold season. At this writing loads of food are being piled up by the various parties as they drift by Dawson, unable to find a place where they can be stored. The floating ice will be the fate of the foodstuffs. One man succeeded in pulling himself to the shore served the Examiner-Journal party as a packman from Dyea to the lake. He reported that the Yukon is lined with boats awaiting a favorable opportunity for getting to the Klondike.

Great suffering is certainly the portion of all who have been so foolish as to leave the great treacherous late in the autumn, and it scores do not perish it will be innumerable. Sending the Penitents to Fort Yukon. Last Saturday afternoon several leaders met and called a mass meeting to consider the situation here. It was held in the opera house at night, and was attended by hundreds of earnest men. Pioneers and newcomers addressed the meeting, and Captain J. E. Hanson spoke for the Alaska Commercial Company, and a representative of Captain John Healy spoke for the North American Trading and Transportation Company. The council was strongly in favor of the non-provisioned members of the community hurrying to Fort Yukon before the freezing of the river.

But consideration of this question becomes unnecessary in this case. In view of the affidavit of the Hon. Abraham E. Smith, showing that the department of state have adopted the proceedings in this case, an appeal instructed him as counsel at this point to request the prisoner's detention until papers which are in preparation can be forwarded to the Canadian authorities demanding the surrender of the prisoner. The rule therefore will be discharged and the prisoner remanded.

FOUL PLAY ALLEGED

Mr. Little Thinks James Rudin Has Been Murdered.

Mr. J. Little, who arrived from Fort Rossington this morning on the Metakata, says that the Metakata, Luvness and Claxton and other villages along the coast, are of the opinion that James Rudin, the storekeeper at Claxton, whose death by drowning was reported yesterday, "in re Perdue," through foul play. Rudin, who, as was told in these columns yesterday, sailed for Metakata with a canoe load of supplies for his father, mother, wife and family, who live at Metakata, and although he passed Luvness in safety, "affine" but two miles above his destination, he never reached Metakata. His canoe was found. Mr. Little says, "floating upside down as previously reported, but high and dry on some rocks near the passage leading to Metakata. It was empty and no trace of the supplies that Rudin was bearing to his home could be found. The canoe was beset with big stumps and Mr. Little not a trace of Rudin or his goods. It is thought by residents of that vicinity that he has been murdered by Indians and the canoe looted and placed on the rocks where it was found. Search parties have had one for some time from Luvness, Klakath and Metakata, but none of them have discovered any trace of Rudin or any clue that will lead to the solution of the manner of his death."

The steamer Willapa arrived from northern British Columbia ports early this morning with a number of passengers and a small cargo. The passengers were Capt. Rogers, Mrs. J. M. Bennett, J. G. Little, E. Merzhan, C. Wilson and J. Little. On the way down Captain Rogers spoke the Fort Townsend steamer, which was 25 days out from Aden with a crew of four seamen. She reported a very rough trip. Very cold weather was experienced along the northern coast and the Steamer Willapa is filled with floating ice. When the Willapa was at Neah the thermometer fell as low as zero.

MORE ABOUT THE DAWSON FAMINE

Two Very Interesting Letters from Correspondence of San Francisco Papers

Both Agree That the Situation is Very Serious—Estimate of the Winter Output.

(E. J. Livernash in S. F. Examiner.)

Dawson City, N.W.T., Oct. 15.—All of the Dawson restaurants have suspended business with the exception of the "Star," a little hole in the wall, where for a short time every day a 15-cent meal is served for \$2.50.

The trading companies have ceased to sell food. All of the fresh meat available has been sold. Flour changes hands now and then at \$50 to \$100 the fifty-pound sack, and bacon at \$1 the pound. A baker did a brisk business yesterday selling 5-cent loaves of bread for \$1 a piece. These figures are fairly representative of the panic scare prevailing.

I do not think there are 5,000 persons on the Klondike. There are not 5,000. More than 1,000 persons have arrived in small boats from the headwaters of the Yukon. Most of them were only half-provisioned for the cold season. At this writing loads of food are being piled up by the various parties as they drift by Dawson, unable to find a place where they can be stored. The floating ice will be the fate of the foodstuffs. One man succeeded in pulling himself to the shore served the Examiner-Journal party as a packman from Dyea to the lake. He reported that the Yukon is lined with boats awaiting a favorable opportunity for getting to the Klondike.

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lent opportunities; and for capital I know of no place that holds out better chances."

Joaquin Miller, the Examiner-Journal commissioner, was among the cabin passengers aboard the Weas on her way down the river. He had about one chance in a thousand of getting through to St. Michael before the freezing up of the Yukon if he was estimated, but he determined to take the chance. A throng of the best men of the Yukon assembled to say farewell to the genial poet whose presence had been as a benediction, and since his passing the Klondike has seemed colder and more cheerless. Miller is now reported at Fort Yukon with no prospect of getting out this winter.

Hungry Men Shot While Raiding Caches

As a consequence of the scarcity of food, the Klondike is suffering from thievery. Two months ago it was rare. Now it is common. Not a night passes whose blackness has not covered a half dozen or more raids on caches. Within the last week thirty cases of cache breaking have been reported to the Northwest Mounted Police. Two especially stand sharply forth.

On Saturday night, when I arrived, bringing to it the news that the six steamboats upon which the people depended to get their winter provisions cannot pass the bar at Fort Yukon. That fact means the destruction almost of the camp for this year, and with the spread of the news the life of the place died. Dyea is now comparatively a gloomy settlement.

The situation is extraordinary. There are about five thousand people here, and every day adds to the number; every one sees the arrival of a boat or a raft full of people from up the river. There are said to be several thousand on the river and trail between here and Juneau, few of whom have more than enough of food to get them through. There is practically nothing here to eat.

Today, because of this news from the long-awaited steamboats, the little steamerboat Koukuk carries twelve men up the river, to Fort Selkirk, and so get out. For this carriage of 175 miles they paid \$200 each, and the tickets were held at a premium.

The little boat is the only one here having steam power, and she can carry no more than twelve. It is impossible now to catch the ocean steamers at St. Michaels, as that place cannot be reached by any means at hand before the last of the season, so that all that are here and all that come are looked up for the winter. To be sure, there is the one recourse of going out over the river on the ice after it freezes, but that is an experience that not many will dare. Besides, it is very expensive, and a great many who lack provisions lack money also.

So the situation is extraordinary. At Fort Yukon, four hundred miles down the river, where is the impassable bar, 1500 tons of provisions are stored. It cannot be brought here until the river freezes, and then only by dog team. A team of horses cannot at one trip bring more than enough for one day. There are not many dogs, and the freightage was last winter \$1 per pound. This winter it will probably be above that. Instead of bringing the provisions here by dog team, therefore, a stampede of the river to the provisions is impending.

At Fort Yukon, however, there is nothing at which men may work to gain a livelihood. The new manwork of the Klondike is the combination of circumstances that destroys Dawson as a booming camp may work to the benefit of Mannok. But at Dawson, if the agents of the two companies are to be believed, there is a stampede of the river to the provisions is impending.

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less of the fact that there is no better, and are still grateful to the restaurant keeper. As for the restaurant keeper, he is grateful to his position of manager, he is grateful to his customers, he is grateful to the other man. In the city of Dawson money cannot buy provisions, and for those who have money an old provision the best use they can now find for what they have is to purchase light, those who by foresight or by a pull have laid in provisions are by no means secure, as the evening proceeds that will under stress certainly be adopted by the miners, will leave them with nothing but their own hands. They will not starve, say the miners, so long as any one man has provisions.

So far from combating this spirit, the Mounted Police seem to be in full sympathy with it, and the miners understand when it is known that the Police are without provisions themselves and may be compelled to resort to the same methods. This has been done more than once before in the history of the Yukon, but the situation this year is much more complicated than before. Then the population was made up almost entirely of miners, who were well-to-do and did work, and those who lost to the stores or individuals who were wrong was done could be made up in another year.

Now the great majority are untried miners, a great proportion of whom are "hooboes" and "bird-ding" men. They divide the provisions of the miner with these people so manifestly unjust that it will not be done, and this is a feature of the situation that will occasion much trouble. On the other hand, that portion of this class who have been here a sufficient length of time have made provision for themselves, and it will be those who will first be called upon to surrender. An officer of the Police, in the presence of Major Davis, in discussing the situation with me, said to-day: "When the time comes we will make a canvass of the town and put the questions to every man, 'Do you have? Do you work and help to develop the country, and if so, at what?' These questions will have to be satisfactorily answered. Of course, we know nearly all of them, in the case of every gambler or other parasite we will simply demand that he show us his cache, and what we find there will be placed in a general fund."

This morning ice is floating on the river for the first time this winter, and the hope that has been sustained by a rising river is dying or dead, for floating ice is the certain sign of the end of transportation for the season. Last year the river was open for a short time, but a thing unheard of before; the ice broke late and went out, allowing one steamer to reach here as late as October. That circumstance, solitary as it is, is looked over as an over a thing that may happen again.

Since the steamer Hamilton failed to cross the bar, and left for the Yukon on the evening of September 1, the river has risen at its narrowest point almost a foot. The arrival of Captain Healy, where the river flows through a labyrinth of islands and is sixty-one miles from mainland to mainland, this does not amount to more than a few inches. Still the river is not so accounted low, and even Captain Healy has been obliged to "North American Trading & Transportation company here, has maintained his belief that the steamers would arrive."

By day, as they kept passing with the news from behind the mountains of the people here climbed the hills back of the town and through glasses scanned the winding line of white hills to the north that mark the course of the river. Working for a week they would see the steamer. They go no more. Yesterday morning, upon the information that I brought of the failure not only of the big Hamilton, but of the smaller Marguerite, to get over the bar, Captain Healy dispatched Captain Cuyler to Fort Yukon with instructions to the captains of whatever vessels belonging to his company he might find there to "bring them through at whatever risk and by whatever means."

It is known that some men have profited by the situation, and that the line between right and wrong fades out. A miners' meeting will be called, and whatever that meeting decides upon doing will be done. Unless something happens within a few days to relieve the situation, desperate steps will be taken. Those who have will have to settle with those who have not. That is the whole tenor of the talk of the town, to-day, as far as possible to find food, and if so, where?

Those who can fly the danger are making ready to do so, some up and some down the river. The journey up the river, except for the little party of twelve already referred to, must be made in light boats that are towed or pushed with poles along the banks and through the swift currents of the river 175 miles to Dyea, where they must land and travel overland to Juneau or Dyea.

It is in this way that I have just accomplished the four hundred mile journey from Fort Yukon. For fifteen days the land has been wrapped in ice and snow, and the little party of twelve, of that journey, for the eddies are freezing, preventing the boats from following the shore line; but to go up meant to go all the way out, for this side of Dyea there is no food. It means, under the best conditions, a month's hard travelling. The best record for this point is twenty-eight days. Provisions for that length of time must be carried along, and to do that they must first be secured. To go down the river is to go to Fort Yukon or Minook and winter where provisions are, and take chances of finding some means of making a living.

The gravity of the situation here is forced upon the more unthinking by the closing of the restaurants. Two closed yesterday, and the others have given notice that they will do so within a day or so. The proprietors have been securing provisions one way or another and hoping for the steamers like everybody else. With the news that the steamers cannot come, their resources, largely from new-come, tight and dry, and they are compelled to go out of business. The great number who have been dependent upon them, therefore, have been brought to a sudden realization of what it is to be out of business. The prices of what is no longer a matter of remark. Men pay \$1.50 for a 15-cent meal, save-

FROM CALL'S CORRESPONDENT.

Sam W. Wall Describes Things As He Sees Them.

Dawson City, N.W.T., Sept. 27.—(Via trail and steamer City of Seattle to Seattle, Nov. 28).—A few days ago Dawson was the arrival of a boat or a raft full of people from up the river. There are said to be several thousand on the river and trail between here and Juneau, few of whom have more than enough of food to get them through. There is practically nothing here to eat.

Today, because of this news from the long-awaited steamboats, the little steamerboat Koukuk carries twelve men up the river, to Fort Selkirk, and so get out. For this carriage of 175 miles they paid \$200 each, and the tickets were held at a premium.

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river has got confidence in the ability of Captain Dixon of the Bella to overcome the difficulty.

"The cry has been all along here. But since that 'the Bella will get here.' The Bella does not get here, and Captain Hanson, to whose company she belongs, shakes his head even with regard to that matter."

"The situation has now resolved itself definitely," said Captain Hanson this morning. "We cannot supply provisions for the camp, and those who have not a supply to last them I would advise to go away anywhere where they may secure it. We have now 500 orders on the books which we may be able to fill. When I left for down the river, believing, as I did, that a steamer would get through, I gave orders that 250 more orders might be listed for the miners, conditional upon a steamer coming up to fill them."

"A man was sent up among the miners and orders taken there from those who were most needy. But we will not be able to fill those orders. The only things we have in the house in the way of provisions is a little sugar, about 125 cases of canned corn, fifty boxes of condensed milk and a few boxes of evaporated onions. Condensed milk and evaporated onions. Condensed milk and evaporated onions gave out yesterday. Something gives out every day. Flour and beans gave out on the first of the month and on the 12th. I do not know of any person who has an extra supply of provisions, and very many of the miners will have to shut down. Alex. McDonald is said to have an outfit for twelve men and the Berries for seven. These are the largest outfits that I know of, but I would not say that they have a supply for them. I know of others who would like to work twice that number of men, but who will not be able to work any more."

Captain Healy of the North American Trading & Transportation company, has no sunshine to throw on the situation. He said this morning: "We have now twenty-five pounds of flour to the man. We have a few things, and the boats had got up and back, and if the boats had got up I did hope, in conjunction with the other company, to be able to spread out what we had altogether and make it do, but as it is the situation is very dark. There are not provisions enough to keep 25 per cent of the miners going. I myself intended to work thirty men on claims that I own, but I will not be able to work this morning, in fact in the fact that I paid \$51,000 for a mine a few days ago. This is a calamity. It will practically kill the camp for this year. It will make a difference of more than 50 per cent in the price of provisions. Without provisions the dirt cannot be taken out this winter, and therefore cannot be washed out next spring."

"Of course, I cannot say what it will become of the people. There are about 5,000 people here now, and the floating ice increases in quantity and bulk. Captain Hanson addressed the miners on the street last evening, advising them of the exact situation, saying that, while he had himself returned from Fort Yukon, he could not bring the boats, and that he had little hope of any of them getting here. The restaurants all closed yesterday, but this morning one of them were temporarily with a new price of \$2.50 a meal. There is no securing of fresh meat in town, brought in by Dalton over the trail, and he is expected to bring more. The great scarcity is flour. The \$2.50 meals do not include butter and are short of the usual fare. Major J.M. Walsh, chief of the mounted police in this district, is reported to be at Sixty-Mile, on his way here. He has been establishing posts along the route for the police, and these will serve for the postal carriers. The posts will be at Sixty-Mile, Stewart River, White River, and another on the trail. Walsh is the man of supreme power in this country. He may ignore the laws of Parliament and make new ones of his own.

Much interest is felt with regard to him and what he will do, especially as to questions of duty and the taxes imposed for every privilege of the situation is more especially with regard to the 20 per cent tax of the product of the mines, which has thrown a damper over the camp almost equal to the scarcity of provisions. It is hoped that he will ignore that law.

In the meantime the great question is one of provisions. The whole river above Fort Yukon is suffering the same conditions. Circle City, a town of 400 cabins, has but no provisions, and the situation is very dark. It has difficulty on my way up getting a meal there and Dr. Spencer Harris, in charge of the Alaska Commercial Company's stores, says that the company had not guaranteed to supply him with food he would certainly leave the country. No provisions have been put ashore this year, and they were wholly dependent upon later boats, which have not yet arrived. The situation is the same at Forty Mile and over the other posts on the river. The outlook is exceedingly gloom and blue.

SAM W. WALL.

LIBERT-GOVERNOR MINNES

The New Executive Head of the Province Sworn in To-Day.

Hon. T. R. E. McInnes, the new Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, was sworn in this afternoon by Chief Justice Davie before a large number of prominent British Columbians, including the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Edward Dewdney, Premier Turner and Messrs. Pooley, Baker and Martin.

The commission appointing the new Lieutenant-Governor was read by E. H. T. Drake, the clerk of the court, and then Mr. McInnes, standing at the side of the chief justice, repeated the oath of allegiance after the chief justice, which was followed by the oath of office. Those oaths having been administered, the seal was handed to the chief justice, who presented it to the new Lieutenant-Governor as he did so complimenting him on his appointment.

ACCIDENTALLY OUTF AND BRUISED.

Until a physician arrives, it is well to know what to do in emergencies; the knowledge may prevent blood poisoning. Dress the wound or cut with a plaster made of Quinine and white steps bleed, removes all pain, destroys dangerous microbes, and preventing inflammation, aids the part to heal rapidly.

The 50c. and \$1.00 sizes of "Quick-Cure" had fine and nine times the quantity of trial medicine.

wet and frozen clothes, of camping at night in rain and snow with often no more protection than a pair of blankets afforded, with a bank of pine branches thrown up to windward. I left Fort Yukon on the evening of September 1, and with the exception of three days at Circle City, have been travelling hard from daylight until dark. I have changed boat six times, and starting with a large part of my outfit, I arrived here with only a change of clothes and a pair of blankets, being compelled to sacrifice all the rest to make time.

The nine days it took me to get through the flats from Fort Yukon to Circle City, where the channel of the river is a mile when the water seems to run every way at once, and where the sweepers and the cross currents and the shallows are everywhere. The nine days consumed in covering this 80 miles were more trying than the 300 and more between Circle City and this city, save that the weather for the most part was perfect. It rained constantly during the last two of those nine days, and we were without a tent and drenched. At Circle City the weather turned to snow, and the weather has since continued cold.

I left Circle City with a party of miners, but their heavy boots overtaken by the mail man one day out, came on with him to Forty Mile or Fort Cudahy. As he began to run slow at that place and arrived on the evening of the second day from that point. Ice and snow have accompanied every hour of the journey from Circle City, coating the poles and the tow line, freezing our gloves and clothes and making our bed at night.

P.S.—Since writing the foregoing all the restaurants in town have closed down, and all the available boats have been appropriated by parties preparing to stampede down the river. Captain Hanson of the Alaska Commercial company has issued a formal notice to the miners and all others that there are no provisions on sale. A miners' meeting will be called at once. The boat carrying this leaves at once.

Many Men Must Leave.

Dawson City, N. W. T., Sept. 28.—As the mail man passes through this morning I am enabled to add a word to that dispatched yesterday by the party that left on the Koukuk. A fleet of small boats left for down the river this morning, and active preparations are going forward all along the water front by parties getting ready to follow. The one idea is now to get out or to get down where provisions may be had. Nothing else is talked of, as the hope of securing food here is abandoned by everybody. And still the newcomers, apparently un-conscious of what they are coming to, keep dropping down from the upper river hour by hour, and the floating ice increases in quantity and bulk.

Captain Hanson addressed the miners on the street last evening, advising them of the exact situation, saying that, while he had himself returned from Fort Yukon, he could not bring the boats, and that he had little hope of any of them getting here. The restaurants all closed yesterday, but this morning one of them were temporarily with a new price of \$2.50 a meal. There is no securing of fresh meat in town, brought in by Dalton over the trail, and he is expected to bring more. The great scarcity is flour. The \$2.50 meals do not include butter and are short of the usual fare. Major J.M. Walsh, chief of the mounted police in this district, is reported to be at Sixty-Mile, on his way here. He has been establishing posts along the route for the police, and these will serve for the postal carriers. The posts will be at Sixty-Mile, Stewart River, White River, and another on the trail. Walsh is the man of supreme power in this country. He may ignore the laws of Parliament and make new ones of his own.

Much interest is felt with regard to him and what he will do, especially as to questions of duty and the taxes imposed for every privilege of the situation is more especially with regard to the 20 per cent tax of the product of the mines, which has thrown a damper over the camp almost equal to the scarcity of provisions. It is hoped that he will ignore that law.

In the meantime the great question is one of provisions. The whole river above Fort Yukon is suffering the same conditions. Circle City, a town of 400 cabins, has but no provisions, and the situation is very dark. It has difficulty on my way up getting a meal there and Dr. Spencer Harris, in charge of the Alaska Commercial Company's stores, says that the company had not guaranteed to supply him with food he would certainly leave the country. No provisions have been put ashore this year, and they were wholly dependent upon later boats, which have not yet arrived. The situation is the same at Forty Mile and over the other posts on the river. The outlook is exceedingly gloom and blue.

SAM W. WALL.

LIBERT-GOVERNOR MINNES

The New Executive Head of the Province Sworn in To-Day.

Hon. T. R. E. McInnes, the new Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, was sworn in this afternoon by Chief Justice Davie before a large number of prominent British Columbians, including the retiring Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Edward Dewdney, Premier Turner and Messrs.

