

Dominion Parliament

Debate on the Address Continued in the House of Commons.

Speeches by Messrs. Borden, Hallifax, and Fraser, Guyboro-Yukon Charges.

Ottawa, April 6.—The debate on the address was continued yesterday by Messrs. Borden (Halifax) and Fraser (Guyboro). The discussion being of an extremely lively order. Three weeks now the debate has been in progress, and although at one time it looked as though the end would have been reached earlier, it is now recognized that its termination will hardly be accomplished this week.

At the opening of the session a petition was presented from the Montreal Island Belt Lake Railway Company praying for amendments to its act of incorporation. A petition was also presented from the Canada Life Insurance Company praying for certain amendments to its charter. A bill was introduced by Mr. Poirer (Ponchartraine) to confirm an agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Hull Electric Companies. Bills were likewise brought in respecting the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company, respecting the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, and respecting the Atlas Loan Company.

A bill was brought in by Mr. Fortin (Laval) to amend the Wines and Spirits Act, R.S.C. Chapter 120, and to provide for the appointment of inspectors, to advise liquidators and to dispel doubts which seem to exist as to the manner in which liquidators, when authorized so to do, may pledge the assets of the company in liquidation.

Major Beattie (London) moved the first reading of his measure to compel railway companies to issue second-class return tickets.

The Minister of the Interior laid on the table of the House the papers in the Donnelly-Nelson case, which had been appealed from Dawson to a committee of the Privy Council in Ottawa.

The debate continued. Mr. R. L. Borden (Halifax) continued the debate on the address, replying to the speech of the Minister of the Interior and reiterating the charges adduced by Sir Hibbert Tupper against the administration of Yukon. In speaking he found fault with the form of the lease of the Dawson water front. It was not, he said, a lease at all in the proper acceptance of that term. The Minister of the Interior, on the other hand, had been openly admitted that he had no authority to deal in mining claims, and that he had no authority to deal in the regulations governing the Yukon. The Minister of the Interior, on the other hand, had been openly admitted that he had no authority to deal in mining claims, and that he had no authority to deal in the regulations governing the Yukon.

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Mr. Fraser informed the opposition that it acted unwisely in placing too implicit a trust in every anonymous charge published in the newspapers. If they believed in the charges, they should have taken them up and tried to prove them. The resolution, said Mr. Fraser, adopted by the Dawson miners' meeting, was received in August. The commission was ordered to inquire into the matter.

The witnesses cited by Sir Hibbert Tupper in support of that gentleman's charges against the Minister of the Interior were both reliable and truthful. The Minister of the Interior had been charged with such a task as the organization of Yukon had never before been equalled in this country. In reply to this statement Mr. Borden would only say that the same thing had been accomplished by the British government in the organization of British Columbia, and this in spite of the fact that the affairs were conducted from London.

The Nugget's Charges. Mr. Borden had obtained a statement from Messrs. Allan and Semple, of the Klondike Nugget, in which instances were given where men paid bribes to gain admission to the gold commissioner's office, the usual fee being from five to ten dollars for the "tip" and twenty-five dollars for the other door marked "No admission." Surely these charges did not lack the quality of being specific. Names were also given of parties who months ago would have backed up the allegations. A man, whose name was withheld, had paid \$400 to an official for information from the gold commissioner's office, and was prepared to swear to the same if an inquiry were held. These same gentlemen allege that they have in their possession passes admitting the holders to the gold commissioner's office, stamped with the official stamp, and initiated by an officer of the department. Messrs. Allan and Semple are on record likewise to the effect that the sanitary condition of Dawson is nothing short of disgraceful, and that the management of the Dawson post office was most inefficient. Reference was also made to the charges preferred by the London Times, and to a letter from Col. McGregor, of Glenora, now in Dawson, dated March 1 last, in which he had said: "The camp would be a good one, but it is impossible for a man to do anything useful in it, owing to the official ring of corruption and fraud."

Mr. Borden could not accept the explanation concerning liquor permits, which had been made by the Minister of the Interior, charged that six tons of whiskey went into the Yukon last September. Major Walsh's reply to Sir

Hibbert Tupper's charges he looked upon as rather in the light of a challenge than as a denial. Mr. Borden directed some attention to the Yukon mail service, and concluded by an eloquent appeal for recognition of the principle that there is something greater for a government, especially a liberal government, than the mere retaining of office.

A Government Champion. Mr. D. C. Fraser, the burly member for Guyboro, considered that it was truly edifying to see a purist rise among the opposition ranks. He came too late, however, to do honor to the party, and he remained there long would find himself alone and in surroundings that would be made pretty hot for him. Mr. Fraser adduced an interesting little computation by which he showed that in the present debate the opposition speakers have done by all odds the bulk of the speaking, having filled 563 columns of Hansard as compared with 277 columns occupied by the government supporters. First came the leader of the opposition with a speech of sixty columns, and his first lieutenant, Mr. Foster, with one of forty-two columns. After these followed the member for West Assinibola, (Mr. Davin), who uttered both by a speech of sixty columns, and his first lieutenant, Mr. Foster, with one of forty-two columns. After these followed the member for West Assinibola, (Mr. Davin), who uttered both by a speech of sixty columns, and his first lieutenant, Mr. Foster, with one of forty-two columns.

Mr. Fraser devoted some attention to what he termed the trinity of slander against three members of the government, Messrs. Tarte, Blair and Sifton. Irresponsible and unsupported by a grain of evidence. They had tried to strike at the government's French friends in Quebec by asserting that the real master of the administration is the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Tarte.

In Nova Scotia the New Brunswick general elections have been held, and in each case an effort was made to steal the legislatures from the Liberal party. What humiliation the results must have been!

Intercolonial Extension. Falling in with line of campaign the Conservative party had charged the worst kind of corruption and jobbery against the Minister of Railways in connection with his scheme for the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Montreal. This, too, failed in its purpose, and was this failure which had prompted the charges of Sir Hibbert Tupper and Mr. Borden. The latter had stated that the Minister of Railways had been openly admitted that he had no authority to deal in mining claims, and that he had no authority to deal in the regulations governing the Yukon.

Mr. Borden—"I mean that that time passed by the Dawson miners' meeting, which was about Feb. 15."

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On the question of the tariff Mr. Fraser announced himself an out and out free trader; but he did not expect that such a task as the organization of Yukon had never before been equalled in this country. In reply to this statement Mr. Borden would only say that the same thing had been accomplished by the British government in the organization of British Columbia, and this in spite of the fact that the affairs were conducted from London.

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serious trouble at Skagway between the Canadian Police and American Customs officers, caused by the refusal of the former to allow American convoys with liquor to pass the summit. In consequence the Americans, as reported, had retaliated by refusing to allow Canadian liquor to pass in boats over the strip of American territory. Mr. Patterson said he had heard nothing of the matter, but that he would cause enquiries to be made.

Col. Prior on the Speech.

Col. Prior (Victoria) resumed the debate on the address, and in opening told how a friend had met him with the call that his speech should be lengthened with something in it. (Laughter.) He felt sorry that there were too many subjects for discussion to render that possible. He then devoted some time to tariff matters, going over the stock arguments of the Opposition, and claiming that the government had deceived the people in regard to prohibition. He praised Major-General Hutton's appointment, and urged that the government should be more generous towards the militia. That the country is prosperous he fully admitted; but coupled with the fact that the government had deceived the people in regard to prohibition. He praised Major-General Hutton's appointment, and urged that the government should be more generous towards the militia. That the country is prosperous he fully admitted; but coupled with the fact that the government had deceived the people in regard to prohibition.

A question was raised as to Col. Prior's questioning the accuracy of a statement of the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Bourassa (L'Assommoir), quoted by the Hansard as showing that Col. Prior must have meant what he now denied. Mr. Foster objected that Mr. Bourassa had no right to doubt Mr. Prior's explanation, and after some involved explanations all round, was called upon to sit down, and was overruled by the Speaker. As he sat down he was heard to remark that Col. Prior could look after himself and the Speaker could look after Mr. Tarte's interests.

Mr. Speaker—"Do not want any insinuations of that kind."

Mr. Foster rose once more and tried to repeat his point of order against Mr. Bourassa, but the Speaker declined to allow him to proceed, and the Minister of Finance was compelled to sit down.

Subsequently Mr. McNeill (Bruce) raised the same point, and was sustained by the Speaker. He criticized some of Mr. Bourassa's remarks, and Mr. Bourassa had left the House, and so the incident ended.

Yukon Charges. Taking up the Yukon charges, Col. Prior reiterated them and submitted additional allegations. He read a statement from a party whose name he did not give, but which he said he was prepared to be personally responsible for, in which the informant stated that on Aug. 28 last he had gone to the law office of Wade, Clark & Wilson, as he understood that he could get claims there. He had been told that the Minister of the Interior, in the office, and made arrangements by which he was to get a good claim on Gold Bottom creek. He and his partner were instructed to put down false stakes to name the claim, and at midnight on Aug. 31, when it would become vacant, they were to substitute their own names. They were then to return to the law office, and the trouble of recording the claim was to be taken off their hands. In return for this Killam was given a half interest in the claim and the papers were filed in Mr. Wade's name.

Mr. Sutherland—"Will the honorable gentleman tell the House whether that agreement was carried out and whether Mr. Wade was in Yukon at the time?" Col. Prior replied that the agreement had not been carried out, and he knew nothing as to Mr. Wade's whereabouts at the time. He was prepared to produce another witness who would tell the House that the agreement had been carried out, and he knew nothing as to Mr. Wade's whereabouts at the time. He was prepared to produce another witness who would tell the House that the agreement had been carried out, and he knew nothing as to Mr. Wade's whereabouts at the time.

Mr. Sifton—"Mr. Morley Ogilvie for a few minutes, but he had no information as to the investigation. I think son before the investigation began."

Dr. Landarkin—"There were no charges to investigate."

Mr. Leighton McCarthy.

Mr. Leighton McCarthy, nephew of the late Dalton McCarthy, who succeeded that gentleman in the representation of North Simcoe, was the next speaker. From the tone of his remarks it is apparent that he will tender the government an independent support. Mr. McCarthy felt it his duty to give to the

"The Thorn Comes Forth With Point Forward." The thorn point of disease is an ache or pain. But the blood is the feeder of the whole body. Purify it with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Kidneys, liver and stomach will at once respond? No thorn in this point. Severe Pains—"I had severe pains in my stomach, a form of neuritis. My mother used to tell me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me well and strong. I have also given it to my baby with satisfactory results. I was weak, hardy, and I took Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." Mrs. John La Paro, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont. "I was weak, hardy, and I took Hood's Sarsaparilla to others." Mrs. John La Paro, 240 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

House his impression of the order of the debate which had been in progress now for some time. He admitted that he had listened to worthy speeches from members on both sides, speeches which afforded food for thought. Latterly it seemed to him, however, that the debate has degenerated into a mud-slinging contest. Members, too, ought to confine their deliveries to more reasonable periods. When he looked at the numbers of empty seats in the chamber, he was forced to the conclusion that the talking was being done chiefly for political effect in the country.

His own position he defined in a very few words. He stood by the platform of the late Dalton McCarthy, a platform which calls for a lightening of the burden of taxation to the agriculturist, for the suppression of trusts and combines, preference in our tariff schedule to the products of Great Britain, and better trade relations with our neighbors in the United States. In so far as the present tariff came up to these principles he would support the government of the day. He had no fault to find with the failure to secure free trade, for to his mind free trade was not feasible, but he was his opinion that trade should be free.

Mr. McCarthy stood by the utterances of his late respected uncle in the matter of the French language, and if when new provinces came to be carved out of the territory to influence electors and he could not believe that the English language in an official sense, he would feel it his duty to oppose the same. If French is to be recognized in a country where the people are not French, Russians, and prospectively, Finlanders, there would have to be half a dozen official tongues.

Touching on the Manitoba school question, he would merely say that he was opposed to coercion. He favored the government's redistribution bill inasmuch as it would restore county boundaries. As to the transportation question, it was his opinion that Mr. J. R. Booth, who was in charge of the railway, had demonstrated that we could through the Georgian Bay control not only the trade of the Northwest Territories, but the northwest state of the American union. Up to the present the trade of this country has been going to the seaboard by way of Buffalo, but all should unite for the purpose of diverting it to Canadian channels.

In conclusion, Mr. McCarthy observed that he had been charged with the duty of the seat which he occupied in the chamber among the government supporters. His answer was that the seat which had been good enough for Sir John Ross Robertson.

Mr. John Ross Robertson (East Toronto) followed, and spoke up to the six o'clock adjournment. So far as he was concerned, Mr. Robertson said this debate might have died a natural death long ago. The government had promised that it would stand by its policy in giving effect to the prohibition of liquor, though in so doing they were to meet with defeat at the polls. He was not in the House to advocate the policy of prohibition, but he would stand by it, and he was not a temperance man in Canada who was given to understand that it would take a majority of the votes on the list to secure the adoption by the government of the prohibition law, which they sought a majority, too, of the votes on an old list, on which neither side could by any possibility poll the half.

Of Mr. Maxwell he would say that, although in principle a free trader he sits in support of one of the strongest of protective governments.

Mr. Sifton in his speech in reply to Sir Hibbert Tupper the other day had called for charges of a specific and direct nature. Whatever might be said of the charges adduced by Sir Hibbert Tupper in this regard he could not recognize that those brought forward by Mr. Borden and by Col. Prior did not lack this quality.

Of Mr. Ogilvie he would say that, whatever his attainments as an inveterate explorer, his qualifications were not such as to fit him for the holding of a court of inquiry into charges such as those preferred against officers of the government in the Yukon.

The Senate reform scheme he considered as tantamount to its abolition of the Imperial Parliament would not entertain.

Mr. Campbell (Kent) in speaking of the preferential tariff and the development of the Imperial spirit in England followed the course of the late Sir John Ross Robertson.

It is altogether admirable when a man, by dint of sheer will, wrings a fortune from niggardly circumstances. The world is full of instances of men who have done this, but never in the history of the world has a man accomplished this by a weak and feeble mind. It is not only mental power, but every physical faculty, that is required for such a feat.

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The Rev. G. R. Maxwell. Mr. Maxwell (Burrard) who spoke after recess, defended the government against the charges which have been raised in relation to non-fulfillment of pledges. The government had promised for one thing to endeavor to obtain from the United States a fair reciprocity treaty, and it was now engaged in the attempt. In this connection he believed

that Conservatives had something yet to learn as to the spirit of imperial politics. In England political parties were a unit in endeavoring to settle all great foreign matters, but here it was different. If both sides would join and give the American people to know that Canada's representatives on the joint commission represented the people of Canada, and not a party, it would be a great benefit. For himself and his constituents who shared the view, Mr. Maxwell said he was in favor of the abolition of the Senate of ending rather than mending it, and applying the money it cost to more useful purposes. He defended the principle of large expenditures by the government as the revenues increased, saying that the people did not want a miserly government, but one which would spend honestly and fairly the public money. Referring to the Deadman's Island lease, he said it was one of the most honest, fair and pure things ever done in the Militia Department and nothing ever done for Vancouver would be half so advantageous to its commercial prosperity.

Coming down to Yukon matters, Mr. Maxwell said that Sir Hibbert Tupper had made a dead-end to the Minister of the Interior, whose magnificent management of the Yukon matters, Mr. Maxwell said that Sir Hibbert Tupper had made a dead-end to the Minister of the Interior, whose magnificent management of the Yukon matters, Mr. Maxwell said that Sir Hibbert Tupper had made a dead-end to the Minister of the Interior, whose magnificent management of the Yukon matters.

Mr. Maxwell declared that, while at Skagway, he never saw Major Walsh take a single drop of intoxicating liquor, and from what he had seen of him he could not believe that the English language in an official sense, he would feel it his duty to oppose the same. If French is to be recognized in a country where the people are not French, Russians, and prospectively, Finlanders, there would have to be half a dozen official tongues.

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as a flour exporter, had to work his way, "made in America," instructions were forwarded him at the time. Mr. Campbell had heard of the Conservative cry that the Liberals had stolen their clothes. Ripped and stolen, and mended, crawling with vermin, there was not a ragman within fifty miles who would have touched their dirty old things unless they were first disengaged. The house rose at twelve o'clock. Mr. Henderson (Haltoun) the floor for the debate to-day.

It is apparent from the tenor of a statement made by the leader of the Opposition that the debate on the address is by no means disposed of. When asked by the First Minister as to when the government might expect to see it brought to a close, Sir Charles replied that from the number of questions on his side who purposed to speak on the subject at length it was finished this week.

Mr. McInnes, member for Vancouver Island, gives notice of the introduction of a couple of bills, which are of some public interest, in relation to the Yukon act of last session, in such a way as to provide for a speedy appeal against any refusal of the gold commissioner or any other officer of the Interior to sign an amendment to the Criminal Code and is designed to increase the dependence of the electorate. It will also make it an offence for any spiritual adviser to attempt to influence electors and also makes it an offence for an employer within a certain time before and after an election to dismiss an employee.

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The Samoa Mass

News of the Fighting Great Excitement Berlin.

Consul Rose Exonerated From Any Blame in Affair.

New York, April 13.—A. the Herald from Berlin says that the lights burned during the afternoon owing to news from Samoa. The American and British military warships are in a most serious light.

A despatch, which reached the German embassy at Washington, clearly exonerating the German ambassador, as feared might possibly be the case, has been received from Berlin. The German ambassador at Washington, Mr. von Holten, is said to be the first of the German embassy at Washington, Mr. von Holten, is said to be the first of the German embassy at Washington, Mr. von Holten, is said to be the first of the German embassy at Washington.

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Ready for Emergencies. Chicago, April 13.—Senator Lincoln, who asked for an opinion on the massacre of German sailors by the American cruiser Albatross, in which no lives were lost, has been asked for an opinion on the massacre of German sailors by the American cruiser Albatross, in which no lives were lost, has been asked for an opinion on the massacre of German sailors by the American cruiser Albatross, in which no lives were lost.

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TRIAL OF MRS. GEORGE.

Canton, Ohio, April 11.—When the hearing of the charge against Mrs. George was resumed to-day, John A. Shanafelt, who yesterday testified to seeing Mrs. George near the scene of the killing within a few minutes of the occurrence, was recalled for additional cross-examination.

Jesse Taylor, street car employee, said Mrs. George got on a car a few minutes before six on the night of the murder.

Cure Sick Headache,
Nauseousness, Sour Stomach
and Constipation. Sold
everywhere, 25c. per box.
Prepared by C.L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

ous mining companies, and a smelter corporation which own in the aggregate seventy-five mining properties in various portions of British Columbia and the State of Washington. Several of the properties include such bonanza winners as the famous Knob Hill and Old Redrivers. In addition, Mr. Graves is the vice-president of all these corporations, whose capitalization exceeds ten million dollars. A supplementary list embraces the City of Paris, the Lincoln, and

Stanley Muir, of the famous Grimaud

"I cheerfully recommend B. B. B. as a splendid blood purifier and spring medicine and wish it the best of success."

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

stealing a diamond ring. There was nothing in that which the jury would not deal without any remarks. They were all familiar with

Cottage City Arrives.

She Reached Port Early This Morning With Late News From the North.

Steamer City of Topeka Has Been Floated and is Coming Down.

That Find of Russian Mounds—Steps Taken to Prevent Spread of Disease.

Steamer City of Topeka arrived from the ports of southwestern Alaska early this morning. Between two and three o'clock her heavy sounding whistle awakened the sleepers of James Bay. She was about a day late, having been compelled to lay over at Wrangell narrows on account of low water, she being heavily loaded with freight, about 360 tons. There were comparatively few passengers, including several from Dawson. Ten sacks of Dawson mail were also brought.

The Cottage City brings news that the stranded steamer City of Topeka has been raised. Just as the mail steamer entered the narrows leading to the scene of the wreck she saw the iron steamer sliding off from the reefs which held her into deep water. The divers had patched the gaping holes in her iron hull with canvas and cement temporarily, and when the water was pumped out of her she came off easily with the rising of the tide. She passed the Cottage City at a fairclip, steaming towards Juneau. The Topeka will be put on the mud flats near the natural Alaskan marine ways and repaired further and then she will proceed southward to Quaternary harbor for repairs. Her cargo has suffered severely in the water, and it is a question whether any of it will be of use.

The Dawsonians, most of whom slept the sleep of the weary pilgrim, for the liner had been buffeted considerably by the confused seas encountered yesterday, brought considerable gold in dust and nuggets. One was found awake during the night and getting the full benefit of the cold night air, and he said that when he and his comrades left the Klondike capital Commissioner Ogilvie was taking steps to prevent the

Ravages of Disease during the coming summer. He was endeavoring to secure the sanitation of the city. He issued an order on March 10th that all garbage and debris would have to be removed, and called upon the people to help him place the city in a healthy condition.

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by the oddity of the mounds and the manner of marking them.

Consul McCook at Dawson is waiting for the Finlanders to report to him. He will send out a party, including Russians, with photographic instruments, to make a thorough investigation. The government of the United States will undoubtedly furnish funds.

The Klondikers tell of the exploitation of that mineral bearing land just below where the aurora borealis dances over the torn berg-edges for copper. An expedition which is to

Explore an Unknown Section of the goldfields left Dawson the first week in March. It is composed of J. O. Jackson, of Seattle, a son-in-law of Capt. John J. Hickey, of the North American Transportation and Trading Company, Martin Gorman and Richard Emmonds.

They will explore the headwaters of the White, Tanana, Copper and Kuskokwim rivers, finally returning to the Yukon by way of the Tanana. Not less than 1,100 miles will be covered on snowshoes. The trip will occupy five months. The party is accompanied by a band of Indian hunters and will supply their larder with their guns after the two months' supplies taken along are exhausted.

The secret of the expedition is the location of some enormous ledges of rich copper which the North American Transportation and Trading Company has learned of through the Indians. They will also look into the possibilities of agriculture in the unknown country.

Dawson had a sensation recently in the attempted whipping of Louis Allenberg by Mrs. Joseph Schwartz, whose husband is under arrest for selling brass filings for gold dust. Mrs. Schwartz had taken an oath to her husband any one who thinks her husband is guilty and says so in her presence. She did not hear Allenberg's remark, but it was reported to her. She went direct to the Northwest Trading Company store, in which Allenberg is a part owner. He only escaped by using an unrequited entrance and did not return to the store until Mrs. Schwartz had been driven out by threatened arrest.

Late in February and well on into March stampedes

To Nine-Mile Creek took place from Dawson. Dave Cuskey, of the Klondike Trading Company, who participated in a stampede to Nine-Mile creek late in February, was brought back to Dawson with his feet badly frozen. He fell through the ice on Indian river. Indian river discoveries are also said to have attracted a great deal of attention of late and a number of stampedes have taken place.

"Do you know Charles Tilly?" asked "Governor Budd," and without waiting for a reply he went on to say: "Well, he's in trouble at Dawson with his laymen. He employs a number of laymen and naturally is anxious to keep tab of the amount of treasure they are unearthing; but he can't do it because the laymen won't allow him to see the cabin or shafts. Besides, one of the laymen appeared to have hotheaded a quantity of provisions belonging to him. He caused the arrest of Patrick G. Sullivan, but finally dropped the case when the laymen refused in the future to let him be about the mine as much as he liked."

"Miners are losing a great deal of grub this winter owing to the thefts of Malamoots, and the worst of the business sickness is that if a man does find a dog getting away with his provisions he cannot shoot him. Captain Stearns of the Mounted Police decided so recently. The articles the brute may steal may be for use between the miner and positive want, but still the miner is not allowed to take the law into his own hands. He would not hesitate to shoot a man under the same circumstances, but he is valuable in Klondike, especially in winter."

A case in point is that of a Bonanza creek miner who had been annoyed by the repeated thefts of a strange dog. He saw him one day running away with a side of bacon. He shot the brute dead. For this he was fined \$25 and compelled to pay \$75 to the owner of the dog. He received a lecture into the bargain.

Now a Malamoot is just as "foxy" as a pickpocket in his thefts. The only thing that can be done is to hang the bacon beyond reach, for the Malamoot can climb a pole has not yet been discovered.

Experience in England.

Diamond Dyes Have First Place in the Old Land.

A Hamilton Lady Says: "Diamond Dyes Are Far Above All Others."

Mrs. J. S. Burton, Hamilton, Ont., says: "While living in England I had considerable experience in home dyeing work, and never had perfect success there till I used the Diamond Dyes. When I came to Canada I still used the Diamond Dyes, and am using them now, and will never have any other kind to do my work. Diamond Dyes are far above all others."

RHEUMATISM CURED.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid remedy for rheumatism and other household ailments for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Cuyler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent in this vicinity. W. G. Phipps, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

A cable to the Montreal Star from Montreal says: "People in steamship circles are eagerly discussing the rate war which is anticipated upon the opening of the Lawrence river navigation. Manchester shippers are making strenuous efforts to secure the bulk of Canadian cargoes by bringing their shipments right into the heart of the consuming districts."

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Murdered by Chilcats.

Two Miners Pay With Their Lives For Cutting Totems.

Were Carving Their Initials When Surprised and Killed by Indians.

The scene of that "pipe dream" battle between Canadians and Americans or thereabouts has, according to news received by the Cottage City, been the scene of a murder by Chilcat Indians. Two prospectors out of a party of three were shot dead by revengeful swiftness, and a third only saved his life by flight to the woods, whence he made his way to Dyea. The survivor, John Henley, of Baltimore, told the story of the tragedy at the gateway city of the Chilcoot pass as follows: He and the two victims, Sydney Vance, a young Englishman, and a Swedish miner, Charles Erickson, who, with Henley, was in the service of Vance, were returning to the coast from Shorty creek, where they had been prospecting with little success that they abandoned their claims, and they encamped about two weeks ago a short distance north from the Indian village of Klukwan. While there Vance and Erickson found a big totem pole standing near by, where the Indians have been in the habit of burying their dead, and in a foolish moment conceived the childish idea of leaving their autographs on the big Indian totem. They cut their initials and were beginning to carve the totem when they were surprised by a party of Indians, who were terribly enraged, it seems, at the sacrilegious onslaught. Mad with rage, they opened fire with rifles on the two miners, and killed them almost instantly. The survivor of the trio was attracted by the sound of the firing, and on reaching the scene of the fray he saw the swiftness crowding around the prostrate forms of his late comrades. Fearing a similar fate, he took to the woods, leaving the camp as it stood, with the evening meal on the fire, and managed to reach the coast in safety. He told his story on reaching Dyea, and with a number of residents of that town started back to the scene of the murder.

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