THE ATLIN CLAIM.

VOL. 3. ATLIN, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1900. NO. 53

F. E. McFeely and Co.

DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils, Varnishes,
Builders' Hardware,
Sash and Doors,
Tinware, Graniteware, Crockery

All kinds of Tinsmith work done. Corner of First and Pearl Street.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL.

J. St. Clair Blackett and Co.

IRON STORE, FIRST ST.

Have the Most Complete Stock in Atlin.

THEIR PRICES ARE RIGHT FOR ALL CLASSES OF GOODS.

THEY ARE OFFERING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTHING.

PINE NUTS.

Pine, April 25.—Many old-time faces are returning to town. Among the latest to arrive are William Fitzgerald and son Charles, and Frank Fitzgerald and son William, who are en route to Wright creek, where they mined so successfully last year. They are all practical miners and have high hopes of doing well this summer. The party are at the Gold House.

Mrs. J. Letherdale has received a letter from M. G. McLeod, Victoria, stating that his little boy, whom it will be remembered, sprained his ankle last winter, was a patient in St. Joseph's Hospital, and would in all probability remain an inmate for about a year. The complaint, as stated by Dr. Davie, was tuberculosis in the ankle, brought about by drinking impure cow's milk.

The hotels of Pine are making ready for another year of rushing business. Paint brushes are in evidence everywhere, and other improvements are noticeable on all sides. The cozy little Pine Tree, under the old management, looks as bright as a new dollar, after an unstinted application of oil and varnish to its interior.

The famous Gold House has been thoroughly overhauled and renovated by the wide-awake proprietors, Letherdale & Burton, and they have spared no expense in making their house one of supreme comfort and beauty. The dining room is finely fitted up with high-backed chairs, the floors laid with matting and the table service is new, bright and homelike. The building occupied by the Bank of Halifax last summer has been utilized for this purpose, and entrance can be effected to this portion of the house from Main street, without going through the hotel proper. A large number of sunny, airy bedrooms, all neatly furnished and named alphabetically—Atlin, Bennett, Cassiar, Dawson, Egypt, etc.—are at the disposal of guests, and the bar is stocked with all the creature comforts the sybarite could wish. The telephone office is located in the hotel and will be a great convenience. The whole aim of the enterprising owners has been realized, that of securing the maximum amount of comfort combined with elegance.

Mr. H. Cancellor, our obliging postmaster, has received a communication from the Educational Department, Victoria, stating that the matter of a school for Pine, was receiving favorable consideration. He also received some time ago a letter from his brother E. V. dated at Vancouver, informing him that he had been accepted by the Strathcona Horse, and would hear from him again when he arrived at the Cape.

Mr. Harris, of the Vendome, Atlin, has taken over the Cassiar hotel.

Lambert & Jackson, 26 below on Pine, expect to start working in about 10 days.

Dr. J. D. Johnson, the Saganore claim, above on Pine, is hauling logs for his wingdam and expects to be sluicing in ten days. He has cut a strip of ice out—111 by 9 feet wide—for his wingdam foundation.

Frank Britton is another of the late arrivals.

THE TALK OF THE TOWN.

Everybody is wondering how it is The Exchange does the most prosperous business in Atlin? This store is fitted up with almost anything anyone can imagine, from a needle to an anchor. The question is very simple. We do business on business principles, and our motto is quick sales and small profits. Give us a trial; of course, you know where it is, First street, Atlin.

The Exchange is always in the market for stocks of merchandise, miners' outfits, watches, diamonds, jewelry and gold dust.

An empty Queen's chocolate tin, which had been sent by a soldier in South Africa, was put up for auction in a public-house in the Euston Road, and fetched £6 10s.

"ROUND THE TOWN."

The following is a complete edition of the latest Atlin success as sung by our leading baritone, Mr. Richardson, at the recent entertainment in the A. B. Hall. Some of the verses were not rendered in deference to the wishes of one of the performers. Copyright has been applied for, and it was only after strenuous efforts that the author condescended to allow THE CLAIM the privilege of publishing it:

We're a lightin' of the wily, pious Boer
He's good at white flag frauds and Bible lore.
We're fed on horse or mule
And, as a general rule,
It's a fact that we do very much deplore.
'Bout the town, up and down,
We've got our gallant foes a-lying roun'.
We can't get much to drink
Except water, so they think
There must be lack of spirits in the town.

We had a paper which was sold for wages,
'Twas a classic pen that did adorn its pages.
It didn't give us news,
But it aired the judge's views
On prominent events throughout the ages.
Sold in town, up and down;
The paper it was printed on was brown.
The editor's going north whence we hope
he'll issue forth
With sufficient funds to build a 'moral' town.

In case there might be any misconception—
You must know that in this show there's no
deception—
I'd like you to believe
That the judge who's going to leave
Isn't Marmaduke of magisterial mention.
But he's in town—with wig and gown—
A man of parts and very wide renown;
He is athlete, actor, wit, and they say he's
learnt a bit
From the artists that frequent a certain
town.

The Half-Way House, near by, is quite a
place
Where live three English 'Johnnies' red of
face;
One of them is named Sam Plumbe
(Or "Peach" he's called by some)
Who a London cabby's seat would not disgrace.
He's seen town, up and down,
And hence, perhaps, the bald place on his
crown.
He's a very decent boy—free from any base
alloy—
And we wish we could see more of him in
town.

There's a man as wants to get our precious
votes—
A sort of mariner as sails them river boats—
And much safer it would be
If he'd change his drink to tea
When his ship upon the wicked water floats.
Round this town, up and down,
In political affairs he's played the clown.
He says he's "on the fence,"
He's not very flush of sense.
So it isn't likely he'll succeed in town.

There's a big man come to town called de
Lamare
Who's brought an automobile from afar.
It clatters down the street
And to ride on it's no treat
For you might get meningitis from the jar
Up and down, round the town.
The bloomin' thing is always 'breakin' down.
I suppose it is a toy
To amuse that little boy
Who tooted the contrivance roun' the town.

A full stock of miners' tools at the lowest prices. The Exchange,

Note—The most careful attention is given to mail or stage orders at The Exchange.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

A meeting of stockholders and directors of the Atlin Abstract Co., Ltd., was held in their rooms, corner Second and Discovery street, on Wednesday evening for the purpose of organization and filling several vacancies on the board. The stockholders present were C. Christopher, R. D. Fetherstonhaugh, J. A. Fraser, Alex. Godfrey, A. C. Hirschfeld, W. G. Paxton, E. M. N. Woods and Dr. Lewis. The first five named were elected a board of directors by the general meeting, after which the directors elected officers as follows: C. Christopher, president and treasurer, and A. C. Hirschfeld secretary. The meeting then adjourned to meet this evening at 8 o'clock in the office of the company.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

A representative meeting to consider taking action for the proper celebration of Her Majesty's birthday was held in the sitting room of the Grand Hotel on Saturday evening 21st inst. Thirty-five gentlemen were present. Gold Commissioner Graham was voted to the chair with W. R. Dockrill as secretary. A discussion on the advisability of having a lacrosse or baseball game took place and was decided in favor of the latter, owing to impossibility of getting in a set of lacrosse sticks in time for practice. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the people of Pine to find out if a team from that thriving burg could be organized to meet the Atlin team. Messrs. Dockrill, McKenna and Mackay were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions for the sports. The meeting adjourned to Saturday, May 5th, when a sports committe, and Treasurer will be elected.

Dockrill Bros., the druggists, have decided to keep pace with the times and are erecting a handsome 16x30 store on the lot adjoining the Northern Hotel. Mr. Olive is the contractor.

E. L. Pillman, has opened up in the Hotel Northern with a large and fresh stock of fruits, vegetables, cigars, tobaccos and stationery.

ICE ACCIDENT.

On Thursday afternoon, a valuable team with empty sled en route for Bennett and belonging to Capt. John Irving, went through the ice one mile from Taku City. Before assistance could be rendered the weight of the sled had dragged the horses under and everything was lost. T. Brown, the driver, escaped.

NEW MEAT MARKET.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that Messrs. Braden and Hastings have opened up a butcher shop and produce store, corner of First and Discovery. Their first display of meat looks as tasty and appetising as any one could wish to put a tooth into. We predict for them a fair share of custom.

On active service each soldier armed with pick and shovel is expected to excavate five feet of trench, 2ft. 6in. wide, 1ft. 6in. deep, in half an hour. This affords shelter for one rank of men kneeling.

During the siege of Ladysmith 4,000 horses of the cavalry brigade were converted into soup or sausages in a single month.

Hand-saws, Diston make, and other leading brands, $1. The Exchange, First street, Atlin.

Two hundred stoves as good as new from $2.50 to $5. The Exchange.

THE ATLIN CLAIM.

Published every Saturday morning by THE ATLIN CLAIM PUBLISHING CO. Office of publication: Second, between Trainor and Pearl streets.

Advertising rates made known on application.

The subscription price is $1 a year payable in advance. No paper will be delivered unless these conditions are complied with.

With the present number THE CLAIM commences the second year of its existence. Twelve months ago Atlin was an experiment; now it is solidifying rapidly into a concrete fact. During the past year we have endeavored to the best of our ability to present our readers with a paper worthy of the district and always strictly representing its best interests, and purpose in the future, as in the past, to be found in the van in all making for the district's well-doing. When business justifies, as we hope it will soon, the publication of a bi-weekly, or even a daily, THE CLAIM is prepared to fill the bill. We will be civil to all and truckle to none, and quite recognize the fact that the mission of a paper is to help the improvement of the district it is published in, financially, morally and socially. If we have trodden a little heavily on any one's toes during the past year, we have done so in a spirit absolutely free from all taint of personal malice, and would no more think of injuring any one than a surgeon, who, after he has cut off and cured a tumor, would plunge his knife into the patient wantonly. We start the second year and will strive to make THE CLAIM a better paper even than in the year just gone, but editors, compositors and devils tire of running a paper just for the fun of the thing and chewing wind. The community owes a duty to its representative paper, that of properly supporting it. The paper owes a duty to the community in recognition of its support. Let the two loyally stand by each other and the general results to each cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Bennett Sun, April 21: "Why not strike out that bad name and substitute McKay? Keep on fishing with your political hook, Mac, maybe you will secure a sucker with more money than brains. Promiscuous flattery is a good bait."

We would like to ask the Sun for a definition and minute description of the sucker that Judge Fry landed on these shores last fall. He was a peach; red inside and out. Bethunic species, some say.

The summary of the mineral production of Canada for 1899, issued by the Geological Survey, shows that the value of the copper, gold, iron ore, lead, nickel, platinum, and silver produced was $28,833,717. The value of the non-metallic product is placed at $18,141,795. The gold output of the Yukon is placed at $16,000,000, while the other districts yielded $5,049,730. The mineral production of Canada for 1899 shows increase over the returns of 1898 of 22·2 per cent.

Here is a story which Baron Dowse, the celebrated Irish judge, once told in the exaggerated 'brogue' which he so loved to employ: "I was down in Cork last month holding assizes. On the first day, when the jury came in the officer of the court said, 'Gintlemen av the jury, ye'll take yer accustomed places, if ye plaze.' And may I never laugh again," said the Baron, "if they didn't all walk into the dock."

Pine is the possessor of a real live hi-you-washee Chinaman. He meandered in last summer from old Cassiar, and has been quietly running a wash-house ever since. Now the mystery of Pine's four hundred's fine linen is solved.

The following is taken from the wants advertisement column of the Victoria Colonist of the 10th inst.:

DOCTOR WANTED.

An excellent opening exists for a competent registered medical practitioner in the Atlin mining district, B. C. For particulars address P. O. box 566, Vancouver.

PROMINENT MINING MEN.

E. P. Spaulding, M. E., of New York, who visited Atlin in the interest of Chicago capitalists, left on Sunday for the outside, after a week's stay in the district, investigating placer, quartz and hydraulic possibilities. Mr. Spaulding informed us that he considered the outlook for hydraulics here as remarkably good, and the quartz possibilities as being worthy of very extensive investigation. Mr. Spaulding will return with the first boat and make Atlin his headquarters for the future.

Mr. H. L. Griffiths, of Seattle, who was in here all through the past week examining the Sunrise hydraulic group for Sound capitalists, is another operator who thinks well of the district. The group in question lies on the right of Pine creek and extends from the Halfway House to Discovery. Mr. Griffiths brought in with him Mr. Fred. Cook, a mining engineer of very wide experience, in both North and South America. The result of the examination is that Mr. Griffiths has decided to acquire the property, which is controlled at present by Mr. J. M. Ruffner. Messrs. Brownlee & Lowry, are carrying out the necessary surveys and locating the ditch line, which will be one of the largest conduits in the district. The piping, which is of large size, has been ordered, and will come in on the first boat. Mr. Cook is already making arrangements for opening up the mine.

CARD OF THANKS.

Eric Halverson writes this paper, under date of April 25th, saying that he has been handed by Dr. Cameron a bank book showing $91 to his credit, and expressing his gratitude to those who arranged and took part in the performance, to those who gave their services gratuitously, to all who bought tickets, and likewise to Capt. M. Foley for his donation of $5.

When the New Zealanders at Rensburg were racing to get to a kopje before the Boers, they had to jump a wire fence about 5ft. high. Out of thirty-eight only two failed.

To the Electors of Cassiar District:

GENTLEMEN:

On account of the distance, I do not expect to be able to hold meetings in Cassiar constituency. The platform of the present government is before you. I hope that the electors of Cassiar will insist on having two supporters of the Government before them in the coming campaign. I have no use whatever for so-called independent candidates, and I think that no constituency can make a greater mistake than to send to Parliament a man who is on neither side of politics.

The platform of the present Government offers a means of developing the immense district of Cassiar in a way that never yet has been attempted. If the people there desire a policy of that kind to be inaugurated, the only way to accomplish it is to support the present Government. I may point out to to you that the Government will certainly not attempt to to remain in power if it is it necessary to depend upon the support of men who have been elected independent and who will feel at liberty to desert us whenever they may find it convenient. I shall, therefore, assume that if an independent candidate is elected in any part of the Province he may be considered as practically an opponent of the Government. We put forward a platform in the interest of the people as we believe. Surely we have the right to ask that the electors of the Province should say yes or no to the question whether they support that platform.

With regard to the Alien Exclusion Bill, in addition to agreeing to repeal this bill at the next session, the Government have practically arranged to nullify it immediately. There is a clause in the act which leaves it to the discretion of the Government to grant free miners' certificates to incorporated companies. Heretofore the Government have refused to do so, but we have adopted the policy of issuing these certificates to any company which applies for the same. Practically under this arrangement, any foreigner by incorporating a company can buy all the claims that he wishes, so that there is no longer anything to prevent the investment of foreign capital in the Atlin district. We have caused this arrangement to be noticed in the leading American newspapers.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Premier.

—THE—

Canadian Bank...
...of Commerce

Corner Second and Pearl Streets.

GOLD ASSAYED,
PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.

Exchange sold on all the principal points in Europe, the United States and Canada.

ASSAY OFFICE
IN CONNECTION
FOR GOLD DUST ONLY.
T. R. BILLETT, Manager.

BROWNLEE & LOWRY

E. H. Brownlee, P. L. S., D. L. S.
R. C. Lowry, A. M. I. C. E.

Civil and Hydraulic Engineers,
Land Surveyors.

PEARL STREET, ATLIN, B. C.

Rant & Jones,

NOTARIES,
MINING BROKERS
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENTS

Agents for the Imperial Life Assurance Co.

Certificate of Improvements

War Eagle Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Atlin Lake Mining Division of Cassiar District. Where located: Pine Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, C. Christopher, Free Miners' Certificate, No. B696, intend 60 days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1900.

C. CHRISTOPHER.

PINE TREE HOTEL.

DISCOVERY, B. C.

When you come to Discovery take shelter under the tree.

Finest of liquors. Good stabling.

When in Atlin stop at the

OLYMPIC HOTEL

First Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR LEMP'S ST. LOUIS LAGER BEER.

First class Restaurant in connection.

A. BURKE, Manager.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
First Street, Atlin.
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS.
I. RIPSTEIN.

Parsons Produce
COMPANY.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
BRANCHES: Vancouver, Atlin, Dawson.

QUEEN RESTAURANT.

First Street, Near Pearl.

BEST 50C. MEAL IN ATLIN.
J. TANAKA, Prop.

E. L. PILLMAN

FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER

Third and Discovery, Atlin, B. C.

Bodies Embalmed for Shipment a Specialty. Orders on short notice. All kinds of Funeral Supplies at reasonable rates.

JULES EGGERT

SWISS WATCHMAKER.

Has charge of government instruments. First street, Atlin. In A. S. Cross' Store.

PRINCIPAL BATH HOUSE AND LAUNDRY.

Best Equipped Establishment in Atlin. Refurnished and reopened under the old management.

Baths 50c. Lake St. Near Sawmill.

Atlin Lake Lumber Co.
(LIMITED.)

ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER
Of All Kinds.

Capt. Westcott, Manager.

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To the Electors of the Vancouver Electoral District:

GENTLEMEN:

I beg for the third time to offer myself as a candidate at the coming general election to represent you in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

In the campaign of 1898 I announced my adherence to certain general principles, and you did me the honor to choose me as one of your representatives. Since that election I have consistently adhered to those principles and still stand by them.

When I accepted office as Attorney-General in Mr. Semlin's administration, you were kind enough again to return me by acclamation.

As a member of the Government I took an active part during the session of 1899 in placing on the statute book legislation carrying out, as far as it went, those principles. I feel quite safe in saying that the work done by the Semlin Government and its supporters during that session was eminently satisfactory to the electors of this Province whose votes placed that Government in power. I look back with pride and satisfaction to the part which I took in connection that work.

The members of the Government continued apparently to work together in the most harmonious manner until the Deadman's Island dispute arose. In connection with that matter you will remember that I placed myself in your hands. My colleagues, Messrs. Macpherson and Tisdall also agreed to be guided in that dispute by the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. Cotton, on the other hand, took a firm stand against any settlement or arrangement of the matter until the question of the ownership of the land had been decided by the courts.

The very slight progress made in the suit then instituted shows that the litigation would probably not be completed for a number of years.

This difference between Mr. Cotton and myself produced some friction in the Government, but apart from that dispute, I never had the slightest intimation from Mr. Semlin or any of my other colleagues of any dissatisfaction whatever with regard to my actions until the 1st day of July, 1899, when Mr. Semlin peremptorily asked for my resignation, giving three reasons, all of which I can safely say were regarded by the public at large as extremely frivolous. I refused to resign and asked for a caucus of Government supporters to consider what should be done under the circumstances.

Last session it was stated by Mr. Cotton, in the House, that I had tacitly agreed to be bound by the decision of this caucus, and should have continued to support the Government when the decision was against me. This statement is very wide indeed from the truth. The gentlemen who were present at the caucus remember that I stated most distinctly that if the decision went against me I could no longer support the Government and would deem it my duty to take every means in my power to bring about their defeat.

As the caucus, by a very slight majority, sided with Mr. Semlin, I at once tendered my resignation, and announced publicly that I must be considered an opponent of the Government.

Just prior to the meeting of the House, you will remember that I called a meeting of my supporters in the City of Vancouver, and submitted my position to them. I stated that it was my intention, if possible, to defeat the Government with a view to bringing about a general election. I gave my reasons for this course, and also stated if my supporters disagreeded with my proposed action, I would at once resign and allow them to choose a representative who would act in accordance with their wishes. The meeting was very large and representative, and a resolution was passed without dissentient voice, expressing entire approval of my intended opposition to the Government.

I had already informed members of the Opposition in the House that while my principles were the same as they had been, and I had no sympathy with their views upon political questions, still I had a common object with them in wishing to bring about the defeat of Mr. Semlin's Government, and I had assured them that if they stood together I would be found working harmoniously with them for that purpose only.

The consequent defeat of the Government and the invitation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to myself to form a Government, are fresh in your minds. I accepted the task from His Honor upon condition that I should be granted a dissolution of the present House; and in accordance with this understanding, a general election will take place as soon as it can conveniently be held.

It has been charged that my action in opposing Mr. Semlin's Government after my expulsion from it, was actuated by personal feelings against Mr. Cotton. There is no truth whatever in this suggestion. I have opposed and helped to defeat Mr. Semlin's Government because I believed that it no longer represented the principles which I had espoused.

It must be clear to everyone that the frivolous reasons given by Mr. Semlin for my dismissal had behind them real reasons of substantial character, and I think that subsequent events have shown what these reasons were.

I attribute Mr. Semlin's action, not to his own desire, but to Mr. Cotton. I am satisfied that in his heart Mr. Cotton did not agree with the thorough manner in which the Government and the House carried out their pledges in the session of 1899; and he knew full well that so long as I remained a member of the Government, similar action would be taken with regard to every question that came before it.

At the time that the trouble occurred there were two matters of vital importance to this Province pending before the Government, as to which the course to be adopted was clearly pointed out by reference to the principles which it was supposed to represent.

These matters were first, the disallowance of the labor Regulation Act, 1898, which prohibited companies holding franchises from the Province employing Mongolian labor, and, second, the application of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company for a crown grant of their land subsidy.

Mr. Cotton was not prepared to stand by the principles of the party in connection with these two matters, and for the purpose of putting into effect his views with regard to them, saw clearly that it was necessary to get rid of me.

With regard to the disallowance of the Labor Regulation Act, my contention was, and still is, that the Provincial Legislature should at the earliest moment have been brought together for the special purpose of re-enacting this statute, in order to show the Dominion Government and the people of other Provinces that this question is considered a most vital one in this province.

With regard to the land subsidy of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, when the application was made I, as Attorney-General, looked into the question with great care and came to the conclusion that the Railway Company had not complied with the conditions laid down in the statute granting the subsidy, and that the Government had no right or power to issue the grant.

No one can be more impressed than I am with the sacredness of a contractual obligation. I quite admit that, no matter how improper the action of the Legislature may have been in granting to the B. C. Southern Railway Company their land subsidy, still the Province is bound by their action, and the only enquiry that can be made is whether the railway company have complied with the conditions imposed by the statute in question. If they have not done so, then it appears to me clear that it is the duty of the government to stand by the rights of the Province.

I reported to the government my opinion that the conditions of the statute had not been complied with, and suggested that, as the amount involved was extremely large, it would be advisable to obtain the best legal opinions available. I was authorized by the government to do so, and submitted the case to Mr. Haldane, Q. C., of London, Eng., and to Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q. C., and B. B. Osler, Q. C., of Toronto. Mr. Haldane's opinion was inclined to be against my contention, but he stated that he thought the case was a proper one to be brought before the court. Messrs. Robinson and Osler on the contrary, gave a very strong opinion that my contention was correct, and that the government were not compelled, even if they were permitted to issue the crown grant under the circumstances.

It may be that their opinion is not correct, but my contention is that, in the face of my opinion as Attorney-General, supported by lawyers of their eminence, the only course open to the government — if it was to be guided by the principles which it was chosen to represent — was to refer the matter to the courts, and, after the highest court of appeal had decided, act strictly in accordance with that decision.

As soon as I had been got out of the way, and before a new Attorney-General had been appointed, Mr. Cotton at once proceeded to ignore the above considerations, and issued a crown grant for some 600,000 acres, including about 150,000 acres of coal lands, which, I am informed, are worth many millions of dollars.

With regard to the Mongolian labor question, the Government refused to adopt the policy which I advocated, and met the House without any proposition as to a re-enactment of the disallowed statute.

The action of the government after I left it, with regard to the matters referred to in His Honor's letter of dismissal of Mr. Semlin, also affords strong proof that I was right in my opinion that I had been removed from the government in order to enable Mr. Cotton to carry out his reactionary ideas, and practically nullify the legislation which we had enacted in the session of 1899.

One of the most important acts that was passed in 1899 was the Torrens Registry Act. Up to the time I left the Government active preparations were being made to bring this statute into force; but evidently nothing whatever has been done since, and apparently the Government had decided to nullify the action of the Legislature by neglecting to issue the necessary proclamation.

Again it was proposed by the Government after I left it to expend a sum of about $400,000 in purchasing from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the land grant claimed to have been earned by them in building the Columbia and Western Railway. In my opinion this proposition was entirely in the interest of the railway company, and overlooked altogether the interests of the people.

In appealing to you as the Premier of the Province, I beg to lay before you the platform of the new government as follows:

1. The abolition of the $200 deposit for candidates for the Legislature.

2. The bringing into force, as soon as arrangements can be completed, of the Torrens Registry system.

3. The Redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of population, allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.

4. The enactment of an accurate system of Government scaling of logs, and its rigid enforcement.

5. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion Government.

6. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this Province.

7. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works, with a view to compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.

8. With regard to the Eight-Hour Law the Government will continue to enforce the law as it stands. An immediate enquiry will be made by the Minister of Mines into all grievances put forward in connection with its operation, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. If no settlement is reached the principle of the referendum will be applied and a vote taken at the general election as to whether the law shall be repealed. If the law is sustained by the vote it will be retained upon the statute book with its penalty clause. If modifications can be made, removing any of the friction brought about without impairing the principle of the law, they will be adopted. If the vote is against it the law will be repealed.

9. To re-establish the London agency of British Columbia, and to take every effective means of bringing before the British public the advantages of this Province, as a place for the profitable investment of capital.

10. The retaining of the resources of the Province as an asset for the benefit of the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or for actual bona fide business, or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the same.

11. The taking of active measures for the systematic exploration of the Province.

12. The borrowing of money for the purpose of providing roads, trails and bridges, provided that in every case the money necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan shall be provided by additional taxation so as not to impair the credit of the Province.

13. In connection with the construction of Government roads and trails, to provide by the employment of competent civil engineers and otherwise that the Government money is expended upon some system which will be advantageous to the general public, so that the old system of providing roads as a special favor to supporters of the Government may be entirely discontinued.

14. To keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue in order to preserve intact the credit of the Province, which is its best asset.

15. To adopt a system of Government construction and operation of railways, and immediately to proceed with the construction of a railway on the south side of the Fraser river connecting the coast with the Kootenay district, with the understanding that unless the other railways now constructed in the Province give fair connections, and make equitable joint freight and passenger arrangements, the Province will continue this line to the eastern boundary of the Province. Proper connection with such Kootenay railway to be given to the Island of Vancouver. With respect to other parts of the Province, to proceed to give to every portion of it railway connection at as early a date as possible, the railway when constructed to be operated by the Government through a Commission.

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18. To take away from the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council any power to make substantive changes in the law, confining the jurisdiction entirely to matters of detail in working out the laws enacted by the Legislature.

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20. To repeal the Alien Exclusion Act, as the reasons justifying its enactment no longer obtain.

21. A amicable settlement of the dispute with the Dominion Government as to Deadman's Island, Stanley Park, and other lands, and an arrangement with Mr. Ludgate by which, if possible, a sawmill industry may be established and carried on Deadman's Island, under satisfactory conditions, protecting the interests of the public.

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I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

British America Corporation, Ld.

ATLIN, B. C.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE NORTH OF VANCOUVER.

See our greatly reduced prices on all our winter stock.
See our prices on groceries. Ladies' goods a specialty.
Pine City branch now open.

A. H. STRACEY, Atlin Manager. ARCHIE W. SHIELS, Agent Atlin City.

PIONEER STORE . . .

PINE CITY, B. C.

Carries a full line of Groceries, Hardware, Gent's Furnishings and Boots and Shoes.

C. D. NEWTON & CO.
Proprietors.

ATLIN BATH HOUSE AND LAUNDRY

Corner Rant and Lake streets.
Laundrying in all its branches.
Private apartments for ladies.
C. R. COFFIN PROP.

THE ATLIN CLAIM.

Published every Saturday morning by THE ATLIN CLAIM PUBLISHING CO.
Office of publication:
Second, between Trainor and Pearl streets.
Advertising rates made known on application.
The subscription price is $4 a year payable in advance. No paper will be delivered unless these conditions are complied with.

With the present number THE CLAIM commences the second year of its existence. Twelve months ago Atlin was an experiment, now it is solidifying rapidly into a concrete fact. During the past year we have endeavored to the best of our ability to present our readers with a paper worthy of the district and always strictly representing its best interests, and purpose in the future, as in the past, to be found in the van in all making for the district's well-doing. When business justifies, as we hope it will soon, the publication of a bi-weekly, or even a daily, THE CLAIM is prepared to fill the bill. We will be civil to all and truckle to none, and quite recognize the fact that the mission of a paper is to help the improvement of the district it is published in, financially, morally and socially. If we have trodden a little heavily on any one's toes during the past year, we have done so in a spirit absolutely free from all taint of personal malice, and would no more think of injuring any one than a surgeon, who, after he has cut off and cured a tumor, would plunge his knife into the patient wantonly. We start the second year and will strive to make THE CLAIM a better paper even than in the year just gone, but editors, compositors and devils tire of running a paper just for the fun of the thing and chewing wind. The community owes a duty to its representative paper, that of properly supporting it. The paper owes a duty to the community in recognition of its support. Let the two loyally stand by each other and the general results to each cannot fail to be satisfactory.

Bennett Sun, April 21: "Why not strike out that bad name and substitute McKay? Keep on fishing with your political hook, Mac, maybe you will secure a sucker with more money than brains. Promiscuous flattery is a good bait."

We would like to ask the Sun for a definition and minute description of the sucker that Judge Fry landed on these shores last fall. He was a peach; red inside and out. Bethunic species, some say.

The summary of the mineral production of Canada for 1899, issued by the Geological Survey, shows that the value of the copper, gold, iron ore, lead, nickel, platinum, and silver produced was $28,833,717. The value of the non-metallic product is placed at $18,141,795. The gold output of the Yukon is placed at $16,000,000, while the other districts yielded $5,049,730. The mineral production of Canada for 1899 shows increase over the returns of 1898 of 22·2 per cent.

Here is a story which Baron Dowse, the celebrated Irish judge, once told in the exaggerated 'brogue' which he so loved to employ: "I was down in Cork last month holding assizes. On the first day, when the jury came in the officer of the court said, 'Gintlemen av the jury, ye'll take yer accustomed places, if ye plaze.' And may I never laugh again," said the Baron, "if they didn't all walk into the dock."

Pine is the possessor of a real live hi-you-washee Chinaman. He meandered in last summer from old Cassiar, and has been quietly running a wash-house ever since. Now the mystery of Pine's four hundred's fine linen is solved.

The following is taken from the wants advertisement column of the Victoria Colonist of the 10th inst.:

DOCTOR WANTED.

An excellent opening exists for a competent registered medical practitioner in the Atlin mining district, B. C. For particulars address P. O. box 566, Vancouver.

PROMINENT MINING MEN.

E. P. Spaulding, M. E., of New York, who visited Atlin in the interest of Chicago capitalists, left on Sunday for the outside, after a week's stay in the district, investigating placer, quartz and hydraulic possibilities. Mr. Spaulding informed us that he considered the outlook for hydraulics here as remarkably good, and the quartz possibilities as being worthy of very extensive investigation. Mr. Spaulding will return with the first boat and make Atlin his headquarters for the future.

Mr. H. L. Griffiths, of Seattle, who was in here all through the past week examining the Sunrise hydraulic group for Sound capitalists, is another operator who thinks well of the district. The group in question lies on the right of Pine creek and extends from the Halfway House to Discovery. Mr. Griffiths brought in with him Mr. Fred. Cook, a mining engineer of very wide experience, in both North and South America. The result of the examination is that Mr. Griffiths has decided to acquire the property, which is controlled at present by Mr. J. M. Ruffner. Messrs. Brownlee & Lowry, are carrying out the necessary surveys and locating the ditch line, which will be one of the largest conduits in the district. The piping, which is of large size, has been ordered, and will come in on the first boat. Mr. Cook is already making arrangements for opening up the mine.

CARD OF THANKS.

Eric Halverson writes this paper, under date of April 25th, saying that he has been handed by Dr. Cameron a bank book showing $91 to his credit, and expressing his gratitude to those who arranged and took part in the performance, to those who gave their services gratuitously, to all who bought tickets, and likewise to Capt. M. Foley for his donation of $5.

When the New Zealanders at Rensburg were racing to get to a kopje before the Boers, they had to jump a wire fence about 5ft. high. Out of thirty-eight only two failed.

To the Electors of Cassiar District:

GENTLEMEN:

On account of the distance, I do not expect to be able to hold meetings in Cassiar constituency. The platform of the present government is before you. I hope that the electors of Cassiar will insist on having two supporters of the Government before them in the coming campaign. I have no use whatever for so-called independent candidates, and I think that no constituency can make a greater mistake than to send to Parliament a man who is on neither side of politics.

The platform of the present Government offers a means of developing the immense district of Cassiar in a way that never yet has been attempted. If the people there desire a policy of that kind to be inaugurated, the only way to accomplish it is to support the present Government. I may point out to to you that the Government will certainly not attempt to to remain in power if is it necessary to depend upon the support of men who have been elected independent and who will feel at liberty to desert us whenever they may find it convenient. I shall, therefore, assume that if an independent candidate is elected in any part of the Province he may be considered as practically an opponent of the Government. We put forward a platform in the interest of the people as we believe. Surely we have the right to ask that the electors of the Province should say yes or no to the question whether they support that platform.

With regard to the Alien Exclusion Bill, in addition to agreeing to repeal this bill at the next session, the Government have practically arranged to nullify it immediately. There is a clause in the act which leaves it to the discretion of the Government to grant free miners' certificates to incorporated companies. Heretofore the Government have refused to do so, but we have adopted the policy of issuing these certificates to any company which applies for the same. Practically under this arrangement, any foreigner by incorporating a company can buy all the claims that he wishes, so that there is no longer anything to prevent the investment of foreign capital in the Atlin district. We have caused this arrangement to be noticed in the leading American newspapers.

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPH MARTIN,
Premier.

—THE—
Canadian Bank...
...of Commerce
Corner Second and Pearl Streets.
GOLD ASSAYED,
PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.
Exchange sold on all the principal points in Europe, the United States and Canada.
ASSAY OFFICE IN CONNECTION
FOR GOLD DUST ONLY.
T. R. BILLETT, Manager.

BROWNLEE & LOWRY
J. H. Brownlee, P. L. S., D. L. S.
R. C. Lowry, A. M. I. C. E.
Civil and Hydraulic Engineers, Land Surveyors.
PEARL STREET, ATLIN, B. C.

Rant & Jones,
NOTARIES,
MINING BROKERS
AND
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
Agents for the Imperial Life Assurance Co.

Certificate of Improvements

War Eagle Mineral Claim.

Situate in the Atlin Lake Mining Division of Cassiar District. Where located: Pine Creek.

TAKE NOTICE that I, C. Christopher, Free Miners' Certificate, No. B606, intend 60 days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of January, 1900.

C. CHRISTOPHER

PINE TREE HOTEL.
DISCOVERY, B. C.
When you come to Discovery take shelter under the tree.
Finest of liquors. Good stabling.

When in Atlin stop at the
OLYMPIC HOTEL
First Street.
HEADQUARTERS FOR LEMP'S ST. LOUIS LAGER BEER.
First class Restaurant in connection
A. BURKE, Manager.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
First Street, Atlin.
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR RAW FURS.
I. RIPSTEIN.

Parsons Produce
COMPANY.
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, MAN.
BRANCHES: Vancouver, Atlin, Dawson.

QUEEN RESTAURANT.
First Street, Near Pearl.
BEST 50C. MEAL IN ATLIN.
J. TANAKA, Prop.

E. L. PILLMAN
FUNERAL DIRECTOR AND EMBALMER
Third and Discovery, Atlin, B. C.
Bodies Embalmed for Shipment a Specialty
Orders on short notice.
All kinds of Funeral Supplies at reasonable rates.

JULES EGGERT
SWISS WATCHMAKER.
Has charge of government instruments. First street, Atlin.
In A. S. Cross' Store.

PRINCIPAL BATH HOUSE AND LAUNDRY.
Best Equipped Establishment in Atlin. Refurnished and reopened under the old management.
Baths 50c. Lake St. Near Sawmill.

Atlin Lake Lumber Co.
(LIMITED.)
ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER
Of All Kinds.
Capt. Westcott, Manager.

ATLIN, B. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

To the Electors of the Vancouver Electoral District:

GENTLEMEN:

I beg for the third time to offer myself as a candidate at the coming general election to represent you in the Legislative Assembly of this Province.

In the campaign of 1898 I announced my adherence to certain general principles, and you did me the honor to choose me as one of your representatives. Since that election I have consistently adhered to those principles and still stand by them.

When I accepted office as Attorney-General in Mr. Semlin's administration, you were kind enough again to return me by acclamation.

As a member of the Government I took an active part during the session of 1899 in placing upon the statute book legislation carrying out, as far as it went, those principles. I feel quite safe in saying that the work done by the Semlin Government and its supporters during that session was eminently satisfactory to the electors of this Province, whose votes placed that Government in power. I look back with pride and satisfaction to the part which I took in connection that work.

The members of the Government continued apparently to work together in the most harmonious manner until the Deadman's Island dispute arose. In connection with that matter you will remember that I placed myself in your hands. My colleagues, Messrs. Macpherson and Tisdall also agreed to be guided in that dispute by the wishes of their constituents.

Mr. Cotton, on the other hand, took a firm stand against any settlement or arrangement of the matter until the question of the ownership of the land had been decided by the courts.

The very slight progress made in the suit then instituted shows that the litigation would probably not be completed for a number of years.

This difference between Mr. Cotton and myself produced some friction in the Government, but apart from that dispute, I never had the slightest intimation from Mr. Semlin or any of my other colleagues of any dissatisfaction whatever with regard to my actions until the 1st day of July, 1899, when Mr. Semlin peremptorily asked for my resignation, giving three reasons, all of which I can safely say were regarded by the public at large as extremely frivolous. I refused to resign and asked for a caucus of Government supporters to consider what should be done under the circumstances.

Last session it was stated by Mr. Cotton, in the House, that I had tacitly agreed to be bound by the decision of this caucus, and should have continued to support the Government when the decision was against me. This statement is very wide indeed from the truth. The gentlemen who were present at the caucus remember that I stated most distinctly that if the decision went against me I could no longer support the Government and would deem it my duty to take every means in my power to bring about their defeat.

As the caucus, by a very slight majority, sided with Mr. Semlin, I at once tendered my resignation, and announced publicly that I must be considered an opponent of the Government.

Just prior to the meeting of the House, you will remember that I called a meeting of my supporters in the City of Vancouver, and submitted my position to them. I stated that it was my intention, if possible, to defeat the Government with a view to bringing about a general election. I gave my reasons for this course, and also stated if my supporters disagreeded with my proposed action, I would at once resign and allow them to choose a representative who would act in accordance with their wishes. The meeting was very large and representative, and a resolution was passed without dissentient voice, expressing entire approval of my intended opposition to the Government.

I had already informed members of the Opposition in the House that while my principles were the same as they had been, and I had no sympathy with their views upon political questions, still I had a common object with them in wishing to bring about the defeat of Mr. Semlin's Government, and I had assured them that if they stood together I would be found working harmoniously with them for that purpose only.

The consequent defeat of the Government, and the invitation of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to myself to form a Government, are fresh in your minds. I accepted the task from His Honor upon condition that I should be granted a dissolution of the present House; and in accordance with this understanding, a general election will take place as soon as it can conveniently be held.

It has been charged that my action in opposing Mr. Semlin's Government after my expulsion from it, was actuated by personal feelings against Mr. Cotton. There is no truth whatever in this suggestion. I have opposed and helped to defeat Mr. Semlin's Government because I believed that it no longer represented the principles which I had espoused.

It must be clear to everyone that the frivolous reasons given by Mr. Semlin for my dismissal had behind them real reasons of substantial character, and I think that subsequent events have shown what those reasons were.

I attribute Mr. Semlin's action, not to his own desire, but to Mr. Cotton. I am satisfied that in his heart Mr. Cotton did not agree with the thorough manner in which the Government and the House carried out their pledges in the session of 1899; and he knew full well that as long as I remained a member of the Government, similar action would be taken with regard to every question that came before it.

At the time that the trouble occurred there were two matters of vital importance to this Province pending before the Government, as to which the course to be adopted was clearly pointed out by reference to the principles which it was supposed to represent.

These matters were first, the disallowance of the labor Regulation Act, 1898, which prohibited companies holding franchises from the Province employing Mongolian labor, and, second, the application of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company for a crown grant of their land subsidy.

Mr. Cotton was not prepared to stand by the principles of the party in connection with these two matters, and for the purpose of putting into effect his views with regard to them, saw clearly that it was necessary to get rid of me.

With regard to the disallowance of the Labor Regulation Act, my contention was, and still is, that the Provincial Legislature should at the earliest moment have been brought together for the special purpose of re-enacting this statute, in order to show the Dominion Government and the people of other Provinces that this question is considered a most vital one in this province.

With regard to the land subsidy of the British Columbia Southern Railway Company, when the application was made, I, as Attorney-General, looked into the question with great care and came to the conclusion that the Railway Company had not complied with the conditions laid down in the statute granting the subsidy, and that the Government had no right or power to issue the grant.

No one can be more impressed than I am with the sacredness of a contractual obligation. I quite admit that, no matter how improper the action of the Legislature may have been in granting to the B. C. Southern Railway Company their land subsidy, still the Province is bound by their action, and the only enquiry that can be made is whether the railway company have complied with the conditions imposed by the statute in question. If they have not done so, then it appears to me clear that it is the duty of the government to stand by the rights of the Province.

I reported to the government my opinion that the conditions of the statute had not been complied with, and suggested that, as the amount involved, was extremely large, it would be advisable to obtain the best legal opinions available. I was authorized by the government to do so, and submitted the case to Mr. Haldane, Q.C., of London, Eng., and to Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., and B. B. Osler, Q.C., of Toronto. Mr. Haldane's opinion was inclined to be against my contention, but he stated that he thought the case was a proper one to be brought before the court. Messrs. Robinson and Osler on the contrary, gave a very strong opinion that my contention was correct, and that the government were not compelled, even if they were permitted to issue the crown grant under the circumstances.

It may be that their opinion is not correct, but my contention is that, in the face of my opinion as Attorney-General, supported by lawyers of their eminence, the only course open to the government — if it was to be guided by the principles which it was chosen to represent — was to refer the matter to the courts, and, after the highest court of appeal had decided, act strictly in accordance with that decision.

As soon as I had been got out of the way, and before a new Attorney-General had been appointed, Mr. Cotton at once proceeded to ignore the above considerations, and issued a crown grant for some 600,000 acres, including about 150,000 acres of coal lands, which, I am informed, are worth many millions of dollars.

With regard to the Mongolian labor question, the Government refused to adopt the policy which I advocated, and met the House without any proposition as to a re-enactment of the disallowed statute.

The action of the government after I left it, with regard to the matters referred to in His Honor's letter of dismissal of Mr. Semlin, also affords strong proof that I was right in my opinion that I had been removed from the government in order to enable Mr. Cotton to carry out his reactionary ideas and practically nullify the legislation which we had enacted in the session of 1899.

One of the most important acts that was passed in 1899 was the Torrens Registry Act. Up to the time I left the Government active preparations were being made to bring this statute into force; but evidently nothing whatever has been done since, and apparently the Government had desired to nullify the action of their Legislature by neglecting to issue the necessary proclamation.

Again it was proposed by the Government after I left it to expend a sum of about $100,000 in purchasing from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company the land grant claimed to have been earned by them in building the Columbia and Western Railway. In my opinion this proposition was entirely in the interest of the railway company, and overlooked altogether the interests of the people.

In appealing to you as the Premier of the Province, I beg to lay before you the platform of the new government as follows:

1. The abolition of the $200 deposit for candidates for the Legislature.

2. The bringing into force, as soon as arrangements can be completed, of the Torrens Registry system.

3. The Redistribution of the constituencies on the basis of population, allowing to sparsely populated districts a proportionately larger representation than to populous districts and cities.

4. The enactment of an accurate system of Government scaling of logs, and its rigid enforcement.

5. The re-enactment of the disallowed Labor Regulation Act, 1898, and also all the statutes of 1899, containing anti-Mongolian clauses if disallowed as proposed by the Dominion Government.

6. To take a firm stand in every other possible way with a view of discouraging the spread of Oriental cheap labor in this Province.

7. To provide for official inspection of all buildings, machinery and works, with a view to compelling the adoption of proper safeguards to life and health.

8. With regard to the Eight-Hour Law the Government will continue to enforce the law as it stands. An immediate enquiry will be made by the Minister of Mines into all grievances put forward in connection with its operation, with a view of bringing about an amicable settlement. If no settlement is reached the principle of the referendum will be applied and a vote taken at the general election as to whether the law shall be repealed. If the law is sustained by the vote it will be retained upon the statute book with its penalty clause. If modifications can be made, removing any of the friction brought about without impairing the principle of the law, they will be adopted. If the vote is against it the law will be repealed.

9. To re-establish the London agency of British Columbia, and to take every effective means of bringing before the British public the advantages of this Province, as a place for the profitable investment of capital.

10. The retaining of the resources of the Province as an asset for the benefit of the people, and taking effective measures to prevent the alienation of the public domain, except to actual settlers or for actual bona fide business, or industrial purposes, putting an end to the practice of speculating in connection with the sums.

11. The taking of active measures for the systematic exploration of the Province.

12. The borrowing of money for the purpose of providing roads, trails and bridges, provided that in every case the money necessary to pay the interest and sinking fund in connection with the loan shall be provided by additional taxation so as not to impair the credit of the Province.

13. In connection with the construction of Government roads and trails, to provide by the employment of competent civil engineers and otherwise that the Government money is expended upon some system which will be advantageous to the general public, so that the old system of providing roads as a special favor to supporters of the Government may be entirely discontinued.

14. To keep the ordinary annual expenditure within the ordinary annual revenue in order to preserve intact the credit of the Province, which is its best asset.

15. To adopt a system of Government construction and operation of railways, and immediately to proceed with the construction of a railway on the south side of the Fraser river connecting the coast with the Kootenay district, with the understanding that unless the other railways now constructed in the Province give fair connections, and make equitable joint freight and passenger arrangements, the Province will continue this line to the eastern boundary of the Province. Proper connection with such Kootenay railway to be given to the Island of Vancouver. With respect to other parts of the Province, to proceed to give to every portion of it railway connection at as early a date as possible, the railway when constructed to be operated by the Government through a Commission.

16. A railway bridge to be constructed in connection with the Kootenay railway across the Fraser river, at or near New Westminster and running powers given over it to any railway company applying for the same, under proper conditions.

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21. An amicable settlement of the dispute with the Dominion Government as to Deadman's Island, Stanley Park and other lands, and an arrangement with Mr. Ludgate by which, if possible, a sawmill industry may be established and carried on Deadman's Island, under satisfactory conditions, protecting the interests of the public.

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JOSEPH MARTIN.

British America Corporation, Ld.

ATLIN, B. C.

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE NORTH OF VANCOUVER.

See our greatly reduced prices on all our winter stock.
See our prices on groceries. Ladies' goods a specialty.
Pine City branch now open.

A. H. STRACEY, Atlin Manager. ARCHIE W. SHIELS, Agent Atlin City.

PIONEER STORE . . .

PINE CITY, B. C.

Carries a full line of Groceries, Hardware, Gent's Furnishings and Boots and Shoes.

C. D. NEWTON & CO.

Proprietors.

ATLIN BATH HOUSE AND LAUNDRY

Corner Rant and Lake streets.

Laundrying in all its branches.

Private apartments for ladies.

C. B. COFFIN — PROP.

PICKED UP HERE AND THERE.

Church of England services will be held at corner Trainor and Third streets on Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

Until futher notice there will be no regular morning service at the Presbyterian Church. The Sunday School will meet at 10 a. m. (instead of 10:30, as announced from the pulpit). Bible class taught by Rev. George Pringle. Evening service at 7:30, as usual.

Dockrill Bros., the popular druggists have moved temporarily into the Hotel Northern, pending the erection of their building on the adjacent lot. Customers will please make a note of this.

Mrs. E. L. Pillman has leased the Hotel Northern and is now prepared to rent nice quiet, clean bedrooms by the day, week or month at reasonable rates.

Mrs. White has removed from her late place of business to the Russell Hotel annex, where she is prepared to cater to the appetites of the hungry public with all the best things to be had in the market.

Rev. J. Pringle, the popular Presbyterian missionary at Atlin, passed through town Tuesday on a three months' vacation tour of the East. He predicts that inside of five years Atlin will be the richest mining camp in the world.—Bennett Sun.

At a meeting of the Episcopal church members, held on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to solicit funds for the erection of the proposed new church building: Messrs. de Gex, Gillard, Wollaston and Bickle, with Mr. Trimen, secretary.

One of our veteran restaurateurs has had his hair cropped to the bone. He says he expects his wife in soon.

Picks, newly sharpened, as good as new, $1, worth $2. The Exchange.

THE HALVERSEN BENEFIT.

The A. B. Hall was crowded on Monday night to see the first presentation of The Night Watch. The drama was put on with careful attention to details, and the general verdict was that it was a success from beginning to end. The hero and heroine were played by Dr. A. Lewis and Mrs. Gregory respectively, and the parts were done full justice to. The leading comedy parts were in the capable hands of Messrs. Pavey and Richardson who were well supported by the entire cast, and everything went with a swing and a vim until the drop of the curtain. A dance followed. Net proceeds of the entertainment $91.

PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS.

Editor Claim:

Sir,—As a Liberal-Conservative I would like to enquire, why this supineness which apparently hangs over our district. I understand an association has been formed here, but it is only conspicuous by its non-conspicuousness. Election day is fast approaching, and we Conservatives must give a big pull and a pull altogether, unless we are willing to see ourselves quietly shelved by some hole-in-the-corner politicians. I would respectfully suggest a public meeting to thrash the matter out at as early a date as possible. Let us get into shape for the campaign. Who will take the lead in bringing it about? Are we Conservatives or are we clams? Time will prove.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE.

Atlin, April 25th.

TELEGRAPH CONSTRUCTION

Twenty-two Men Quit Work This Week Over the Firing of One Man.

There is trouble in our telegraph line construction party. Twenty-two men came trailing into town on Thursday tired of the treatment they had received on construction between here and Quesnelle. The head man in the disaffected party is J. Chambers, who says that the boarding department of the line is mismanaged. In other words the flunkies are running the camps.

J. Chambers, one of the tree-toppers, who, by the way, is an Ottawa boy, stated to this paper that the whole trouble arose over some flunkies who rise about 30 minutes ahead of the force. They would put a bunch of hay—presumably Government hay—into the stove, touch a match to it and immediately call the men to breakfast. This was allowed to go on for a considerable time, when, naturally, the men tired of getting up half an hour ahead of the required time, and remonstrated with the parties concerned They paid no attention to the matter, however, and affairs became worse. Finally the grievance got to to the ear of Mr. Rochester, Supt. of Construction, and he, without due investigation, dismissed the principal in the affair, and sought to end the matter. Twenty-one other men thought differently from Mr. Rochester, and the spokesman, D. G. Fraser, interviewed the former gentlemen and stated that if the discharged man was not reinstated and the grievance remedied, they would quit. Mr. Rochester said there was no recall for a discharged Government employee, and thereupon the 21 men came to town.

The commissariat department, the men say, is managed in the interest of private parties. Shoes, for example, that were bought outside for $2.50, are being sold for $5 to the men on construction. We never thought the Government would go into the shoe trade out here," concluded Mr Chambers.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.

Court cases for the week before Judge Woods:

Yose v. Broder—Suit for wages. Settled out of court.

Atlin Lumber Co. v. Stein.—Judgment for defendant.

Hayes v. McLeod—Nonsuit.

Get your cold cured at Medical Hall.

One of the best articles for good health is a wholesome loaf of bread at 12 cents, and a first-class meal for 50 cents at the Pioneer Bakery.

A watch was found on First St. on Tuesday. The owner may have it by proving ownership at the Metropole Hotel and paying for this notice.

Lyman Hodges, lately working for Brown & Sinclair at Surprise Lake, was received into the Presbyterian hospital yesterday suffering from pneumonia.

Up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the total of names registered on the Atlin and Bennett voters' lists was 594.

A little bird has whispered in our shell-like 8x6 auricular appendage that a certain good-looking society gentleman will return soon with a rib more than he took out with him.

The stage is now running on regular time between Atlin and Pine.

The B. A. Company's new wharf at foot of Rant Street is progressing apace. The piles are all in position and the planking will soon follow.

The following registered at the Grand during the week: V. V. Blodgett, Wright Creek; Wm. J. Dick, Skagway; T. T. Brackett, Pine; D. G. Fraser, Dominion Telegraph; T. Rose, Dominion Telegraph; A. L. Swim and wife, New Whatcom.

Mr. Graham left Monday morning for a tour around the district of which he is Gold Commissioner. He is expected to return on Thursday next.

The science of teaching recalcitrant huskies that a straight line between two given points is always the shortest, might profitably be added to the curriculum of a certain very popular official.

We are pleased to note the return of Dr. Young to Atlin. During his absence the doctor has been to Chicago and other cities trying to interest capital in our hydraulics. He has also contributed well written articles to various leading American papers on the desirableness of our district as a field for investment. Atlin is certainly indebted to Dr. Young for his efforts in her behalf.

Joe Clark, who was in Atlin last summer, has instituted a suit for libel against the Yukon Sun, claiming $25,000 damages.

Captain McPhatter, well known in Pine, has arrived in Vancouver from his home in Guelph, Ont. He is liable to turn up here any day.

Godfrey Hardware Co.

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Stoves, Tinware, Etc.

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FINEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE NORTH. EVERYTHING CONDUCTED IN FIRST-CLASS MANNER.

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Don't Eat Frozen Meat when You Can Buy FRESH at the Atlin Meat Market.

DEALERS IN HAY, OATS, FEED and COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods delivered free to any part of town.

.. Braden and Hastings ..

LATE MAR NEWS.

(Taken from the private bulletin issued last evening.)

London, April 23.—Gen. Rundle reported having fought a decisive battle with Boers entrenched. All troops at Bloemfontein supplied with winter clothing. Roberts ordered Methuen to retire from Boshof. Gen. Warren is reported appointed Governor of Free State. Kitchener reported succeeding Buller. Boer Commander DeWitt reported killed. Boers have run out of smokeless powder and their firing lines are now visible. The total Boer force at beginning of war was 105,000. Eighty-thousand are now in the field as follows: Fifty thousand in Orange Free State; 10,000 in Beggartsberg district; 15,000 at Fourteen Strems. Their forces have always been greatly underestimated. Boers are constructing eight miles of tracks around Pretoria. They have 69 guns at Kroonstadt, and 25 mines at Johannesberg have been charged with dynamite ready for blowing up. Australians out-manoeuvred and beat the Boers in several slight engagements. They are receiving great praise.

Shovels as good as new $1, worth $2. The Exchange, First St.

GOLD HOUSE

DISCOVERY, B.C.

LETHERDALE & BURTON, PROPRIETORS.

Our large and commodious dining room is now open. We have lots of fresh vegetables in our cellar, which makes it easy to give a first-class meal. Our bedrooms are all neatly furnished. We need no elevator with our good liquors and cigars. Stabling for 10 horses. Telephone and Telegraph messages promptly attended to. Rates, single meals, 75c. Rooms, 50 and 75c. Board by the week $10.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS

At the HOTEL NORTHERN.

By day or week.

Quiet place. No bar.

Mrs. E. L. Pillman.

KIRKLAND HOTEL,

FIRST STREET, ATLIN.

J. KIRKLAND, - MANAGER.

First-class dining room

And Elegant Sleeping Rooms.

Dr. Boyle returned to Atlin this week after an absence of six months.

The tragic shooting of Lieutenant Scott by Sentry Higgins, R. A., at the Esquimal Navy Yard, culminated in the death of that unfortunate officer.

New axes, with handles, $1.50; worth $2.50. The Exchange, First street, Atlin.