

# HAIDA INDIANS RAISED HADES NEAR VICTORIA

Went There to Trade and Were  
Placed on Songhee Point  
Where They Remained  
QUARRELLED WITH WHITES  
Eventually Were Deported to  
Northern Homes by Hudson's  
Bay Co.

The Haida Indians from the Queen Charlotte Islands were always active and warlike and were feared by all other natives on the coast. Writing of their invasion of Victoria in the early days of settlement D. H. in the Victoria Times says: The principal point in Victoria Harbor, called Songhee Point was named by Kellet on a chart dated 1847. It is now the Songhee Indian reserve, and the few remaining members of the tribe still live there. The name Songhee Point was given to it because of these Indians, who lived in the neighborhood, and who before the coming of the Hudson's Bay Company, had their principal village at what is now known as Cadboro Bay.

When the Hudson's Bay fort was erected in 1843, the Songhees settled closer to it in order to trade with the white men, and soon were placed by the company on Songhee Point. Their chief in those days was known as "King Freedy," and he held undisputed sway over the tribe for many years. His rule as far as could be ascertained, was just and honorable, and in dealings with the white men and other Indian tribes he was as peaceful as it was possible for him to be. There were, however, actions over which he could keep no control, as in the case of the Haidas or Northern Indians.

From Queen Charlottes  
This tribe, originally from Queen Charlotte Islands in those days was savage and warlike, and for years had been the scourge of the coast. Soon after the Hudson's Bay Fort was built at Victoria, large numbers of these Northern Indians came down for trading purposes, and settled in the direction of Esquimalt at no great distance from the Songhee lodges. After this there was trouble, both with the whites and with the Songhees; especially between the two tribes, who kept up a bitter feud. Whether this feud was of long duration, beginning prior to the Haidas coming to Victoria, or whether it was a result of their too close relations with the Songhees, I cannot say, but it was a bitter warfare, and resulted in many tragedies. Much of the trouble was started by the liquor poison, supposed to be alcohol, sold to the Indians in large quantities by white traders. There was little or no attempt to stop the sale of this "fire water," and an instance of this is an announcement in The Colonist of March 10, 1860, that a schooner load of whisky was landed at Macaulay the day before.

A long string of tragedies following this kind of thing ended in the Northern Indians being deported. Whiskey and the feud mixed, made the setting for some very blood-curdling and tragic scenes.

for the disarming of the savage population. Will not our legislators move in the matter, and pass some law whereby these ruthless attacks may be prevented?

Despite this appeal, however, the attacks continued, and people were being knocked down and robbed almost every day. On a Sunday in April an express wagon carrying eleven people to Victoria with Indians in the vicinity of Victoria. The Haidas, white men and Songhee Indians lived peaceably and comfortably with no need of protection against attacks.

time they ventured near the encampment, and after some months during which time numerous white men were injured and some Songhees murdered, the Company deported the Haidas back to their northern homes. Over three hundred of them departed under escort, and from that time there was no trouble with Indians in the vicinity of Victoria. The Haidas, white men and Songhee Indians lived peaceably and comfortably with no need of protection against attacks.

**WATER NOTICE.**  
Diversion and Use  
TAKE NOTICE that Engineer Gold Mines Ltd., whose address is Engineer Mine, A.H.N., B.C., will apply for a license to take and use the total of ten cubic feet of water out of Gleaner Creek also known as Butler Creek, which flows westerly and drains into West Taku Arm about an hour's walk from the water wharf. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about the southwest corner of the Miley claim, and will be used for domestic purposes and the mine described as the Engineer Mine. This notice was posted on the ground on the twenty-second day of July 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the Water Act, 1914, will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at A.H.N., Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is August 6th, 1925.  
ENGINEER GOLD MINES LTD., INC.  
Applicant.  
By Reginald Brook, Agent.

**WATER NOTICE.**  
Diversion and Use  
TAKE NOTICE that Engineer Gold Mines Ltd., whose address is Engineer Mine, A.H.N., B.C., will apply for a license to take and use the total of ten cubic feet of water out of Engineer Creek, which flows westerly and drains into West Taku Arm about an hour's walk from the water wharf. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about the southwest corner of the Northern Partnership No. 5 Mineral Claim, and will be used for domestic purposes and the mine described as the Engineer Mine. This notice was posted on the ground on the twenty-second day of July 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the Water Act, 1914, will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at A.H.N., Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is August 6th, 1925.  
ENGINEER GOLD MINES LTD., INC.  
Applicant.  
By Reginald Brook, Agent.

**LAND ACT.**  
Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land  
The Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, B.C., and situate on the northwest coast of British Columbia, Portland Canal, and being at South Point, Portland Canal, and bearing north magnetic from Tree Point, Prince Rupert, B.C., contains the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at high water mark at Spit Point, Portland Canal, and extending easterly along the water mark for forty-eight hundred feet to a post marked No. 3, S.E.; thence southerly to the shore more or less; thence westerly to the shore more or less; thence northerly to the shore more or less; thence easterly to the shore more or less; and containing 75 acres, more or less.  
ANGLO-BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKING CO. LTD.  
Applicant.  
Per Walter E. Walker, Agent.  
Dated July 23rd, 1925.

**LAND ACT.**  
Notice of Intention to Apply to Purchase Land  
The Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, B.C., and situate at Shannon Bay, B.C., contains the following described lands:  
TAKE NOTICE that Anglo-British Columbia Packing Company Limited, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation packers, intends to apply for purchase the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted approximately 15 chains west, more or less, from the northeast corner of Lot 1548, 7 1/2 chains south 5 chains; thence south 5 chains; thence east 19 chains more or less, to a post; thence following meandering of each to point of commencement, and containing 48 acres, more or less.  
GOSSE-MILLER LIMITED.  
Applicant.  
Per Wm. G. Mitchell, Agent.  
Dated July 7th, 1925.

**WATER NOTICE.**  
Use and Storage  
TAKE NOTICE that William C. Splan, whose address is Lockport, Camosun, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use 2 miner's inches daily and store 5,000 gallons of water out of an unnamed stream which flows southerly and drains into west arm or west portion of Lockport Harbor, O.C.I., B.C. The storage dam will be located at the source of the stream. The capacity of the reservoir to be created is about 8,000 gallons, and it will flood about 1/2 acre of land. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point at its source, and will be used for domestic and canopy purposes upon the land described as Lot 18 and Lot 441 Block A, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. This notice was posted on the ground on the 14th day of July, 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at Prince Rupert, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is July 23, 1925.  
W. C. SPLAN, Applicant.

**WATER NOTICE.**  
Diversion and Use  
TAKE NOTICE that Monty H. Moore, agent for the Engineer Gold Mines Ltd., whose address is Engineer Mine, A.H.N., B.C., will apply for a license to take and use 20 cubic feet per second of water out of Wann River which flows westerly and drains into Tagish Lake about two and one-half miles south of the Engineer Mine. The water will be diverted from the stream at a point about two miles from the terminus of the said river into Tagish Lake and will be used for hydro electric power purposes upon the Engineer Mine. The mine is described as the Crown Grant Claim, and situate on the ground of Lots Nos. 19, 20, 108, 207, 209, 257, 968, 970, 972 and 1204, Group 1, Cassiar District. This notice was posted on the ground on the 21st day of July, 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at A.H.N., B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is the 24th day of August, 1925.  
ENGINEER GOLD-MINES LTD., INC.  
Applicant.  
Monty H. Moore, Agent.

**LAND ACT.**  
Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land  
The Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, B.C., and situate on the southwest shore of Wales Island, B.C., being north magnetic from Island Point, Sirhan Island, contains the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the southwest shore of Wales Island in a position bearing north magnetic from Island Point, Sirhan Island, and true north from Island Point, Sirhan Island, and extending easterly along high water mark for one hundred feet, more or less; thence northerly to the shore more or less; thence northerly to the shore more or less; thence easterly to the shore more or less; thence northerly to the shore more or less; and containing 70 acres, more or less.  
ANGLO-BRITISH COLUMBIA PACKING CO. LTD.  
Applicant.  
Per Walter E. Walker, Agent.  
Dated July 24th, 1925.

**WATER NOTICE.**  
Diversion and Use  
TAKE NOTICE that the Gleaner Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited, whose address is 202 Yorksire Building, Vancouver, B.C., will apply for a license to take and use all or ten second feet of water out of Gleaner Creek, which flows westerly and drains into Taku Arm about 200 feet south of the Myosotis mineral claim, Lot No. 239, and will be used for mining purposes on the Gleaner property, Lots Nos. 239, 240 and 241. This notice was posted on the ground on the 3rd day of August, 1925. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office of the Water Recorder at A.H.N., Victoria, B.C., within thirty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is the 24th day of August, 1925.  
GLEANER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED.  
Applicant.  
By O. B. Smith, Agent.

**LAND ACT.**  
Notice of Intention to Apply to Lease Land  
The Land Recording District of Prince Rupert, B.C., and situate north of Indian Reserve No. One, Graham Island, contains the following described lands:  
Commencing at a post planted about 4 chains north from the northeast corner of Indian Reserve No. One, Graham Island, thence northerly 3 chains to low water mark; thence following low water mark 160 chains in a westerly direction; thence southerly 3 chains; thence easterly 160 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 48 acres, more or less.  
EUGENE H. SIMPSON, Applicant.  
Dated June 30th, 1925.

# Beware, Madam

## Don't Experiment with Your Good Complexion

Remember, no soap that is safe for toilet use will "remove" germs better than Palmolive

THERE'S a false idea going the rounds which, in the interest of fine complexions, we must combat . . . for your sake and for ours. That is, that some soaps combat germs and others not. And that for aseptic reasons certain toilet soaps should be used.

That is wrong. Don't believe it if it is told to you. Good complexions are too precious for experiment.

Soaps to "destroy germs" should be used only on the advice of a physician. And for beauty's sake, remember this important fact:

The true difference in soaps is in their effect on your skin. All soaps "remove germs" to a certain degree. No soap suitable for toilet use will remove germs better than Palmolive. Why then take chances with a good complexion?

In old days, you were told, "use no soaps on your face." For all soaps were too harsh. Then Palmolive came. A soap made of cosmetic oils. A soap made to be used lavishly on the skin.

Women tried it and were amazed. Palmolive became the leading toilet soap in the world. In France itself, home of cosmetics, Palmolive is supplanting French soaps.

Palmolive is a scientific soap. A soap made for one purpose only: to foster and safeguard good complexions. When asked to try harsh ways, beware.

Palmolive is not the only fine toilet soap. We know of two others that compare favorably. But they cost you 25 cents, while Palmolive costs but 10 cents . . . no more than ordinary soaps. Enormous production brings you this modest price.

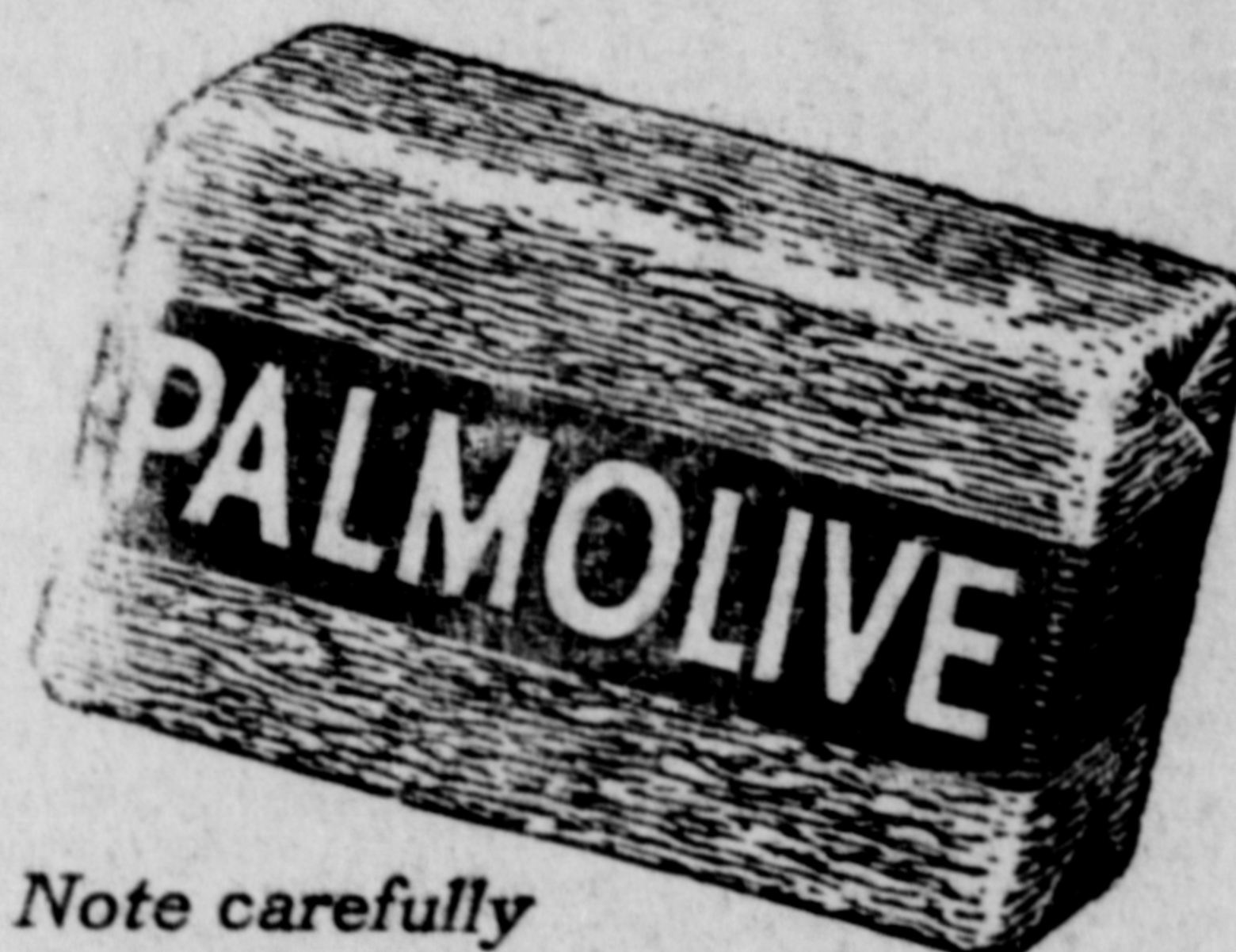
Wash, launder, cleanse with any soap you wish. But when beauty is at stake, take care. Use Palmolive, a soap you know is safe to use. It is nature's formula to "Keep That Schoolgirl Complexion."

### Soap from Trees

The only oils in Palmolive Soap are the soothing beauty oils from the olive tree, the African palm and the coconut palm—and no other fats whatsoever.

That is why Palmolive Soap is the natural color that it is—for palm and olive oils, nothing else, give Palmolive its green color!

The only secret to Palmolive is its exclusive blend—and that is one of the world's priceless beauty secrets.



Note carefully the name and wrapper. Palmolive is never sold unwrapped.

(MADE IN CANADA)

### OBJECTS TO THREAT OF RUPERT'S MAYOR

Juneau Empire Suggests that Reciprocity is Best Policy for Both Countries

The Juneau Empire published a short editorial article recently in regard to the halibut situation as follows:

The implied threat presented at the tariff hearings at Seattle by Mayor Newton of Prince Rupert that unless the United States will abrogate the two cents a pound duty on Canadian halibut the people of Prince Rupert will ask that American

halibut fishermen be denied the privileges of marketing their catches at that place, is not likely to further the purpose of those seeking the removal of the tariff. The Prince Rupert case was presented much more strongly by those who urged reciprocity between the United States and Canada. There ought to be reciprocity—the broadest sort of reciprocity—between the United States and Canada in everything. We believe that absolute free trade between the two countries—trade as free as between two American States—would prove a blessing to both. It would be the next best thing to a complete peaceably commercial and political union of the two great nations.

However, if there is to be a tariff wall between America and Canada not only is the halibut tariff logical but likewise logical is the contention of the people of Ketchikan that all fish, whether caught by American fishermen or otherwise, marketed in Prince Rupert, prepared for shipment there and from there shipped back in the United States, should be treated as foreign products and charged the duty.

Advertise in the Daily News

"Goosh's" relatives and stabbed to death. A rope was fastened round his neck, and the body dragged to the Arm and thrown in. The next day it floated down to the Songhee settlement. This murder could only lead to one thing—open hostilities—and on Sunday night the two tribes were literally at war. All night long a ceaseless fire was kept up, and much ammunition was wasted, but little damage was done; and with the coming of dawn firing ceased. The Haidas then brought out a Songhee squaw whom they had kept prisoner, and tortured and murdered her in front of a large number of spectators. This episode was too much for the company, and measures were at once taken to put a stop to the brutality of the Northern Indians.

**Whites Suffer**  
They did not indeed stop at outrages of which the Songhees were the victims. The white inhabitants of Victoria suffered frequently from their cruelty. An extract from the Daily British Colonist, dated, March 10, 1860, said, "The frequency with which the white people are being knocked down in the vicinity of the Northern Indian encampment calls

**Haida in Trouble**  
The first of these was on Friday, March 30, of the same year. A noted Haida chief, known as "goosh," was spitting wood outside his lodge, when two Songhee braves broke from the woods and shot him. His death was almost instantaneous and aroused his people to fury. The next day a Songhee squaw was found with her throat cut from ear to ear and horribly mutilated. "King Freedy," although swearing vengeance for this brutal act, sent a man who was a great favorite with them and make peace over the affair for the time being. This brave, while talking peaceably with the Haidas, was suddenly set upon by some of

**Police Attacked**  
Police were attacked every

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Diversion and Use  
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GLEANER CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES, LIMITED.  
Applicant.  
By O. B. Smith, Agent.