The Cat Was In Command.

Wrecked Barkentine Picked up With Only the Mascot on Board.

Last Voyage of the Jane L. Falkenburg—Crew Reach San Francisco.

On the further side of Esquimalt harbor from the little naval town, with her lines out on the dilapidated remnant of the old railway wharf, is all that is left of the lumber barkentine Jane L. Falconburg, which sailed for San Francisco on the 25th of October last with lumber cargo from the Port Hadlock mills.

The wrecked coaster and the ricketty skeleton of the once busy wharf are fitting associates, for the desolation of each is utter and complete.

The Jane L. Falconburg is an old style, oak-hull vessel of Atlantic build, launched almost fifty years ago and during her eventful career employed in almost every imaginable service from blockade running during the exciting period of the American civil war to the prosaic carrying of oats and potatoes, and more recently lumber, from port to port on the Pacific Coast.

She has a net tonnage of 395; is (or rather was) barkentine rigged; and was on her last voyages, commanded by Capt. Marden of San Francisco, in which port she was owned. She sailed from San Francisco on the 21st of September, arrived at Port Hadlock to take a return cargo of lumber on October 4, and sailed homeward from the Puget Sound mill port on the 25th ultimo.

The bad weather must have struck her very shortly after she had left the Straits, and her present condition would indicate that, hampered with cumbersome deck cargo, she became unmanageable in the gale and was abandoned by her captain and crew after main and mizzen masts had snapped and gone by the board.

This deduction from the condition of the ship—the stump of the foremast alone standing with its dreary signal of distress—is borne out by the news from San Francisco that all hands were picked up in their boat by a passing steamer and safely restored to their homes and friends on Saturday morning.

The abandoned vessel continued to float, and drifting with the prevailing southwest winds soon got in the direct path of navigation for vessels bound to or from the Straits of Fuca. She was sighted and reported about ten days ago by the ship Coriolanus, and was in practically the same position again yesterday morning, when the Lorne sighted her midway between Flattery and Carmanah.

The American tug Holyoke, also on the lookout for the supposed wreck on Point Carmanah, noted the derelict at about the same time, and with smoke streaming from their funnels the rival tugs made a pretty race for it, the Lorne of course winning out.

It was a ticklish matter to get a line fast on the floating ruin, for the sea was sweeping over it, the decks awash, and bulwarks and rigging for the most part gone. In performing their hazardous work, however, the line crew quickly satisfied themselves that there were no living men aboard; and noted generally the condition of their pick-up.

She was indeed a valueless prize, scarce worth the cost of towing to Victoria, and with cargo included likely to return very little more than a contract tow of the same distance. The hull was unquestionably strained as well as badly battered; the water in the hold was within a foot of the deck, and only the buoyancy of the cargo below prevented the old hulk from going to the bottom like a stone; the lumber hold swollen and the deck was warped and forced in half a dozen places; and the cabin was gutted and cleaned out of contents even to the bare walls.

It was while they were noting these details in the general picture of desolation that the men of the Lorne had their nerves tested by a low but weird and dismal wail. The sound came from the deserted galley; and, investigating, the rescuers drew therefrom a wild-eyed, gaunt and miserable black cat.

It had been the pet and mascot of the ship, and—true to the traditions of its race at sea, or else forgotten in the haste and excitement of abandoning ship—had stuck by the old craft to the end.

Of course the sole survivor on board was quickly passed down to the warm and comfortable engine room of the tug and as quickly given opportunity to demonstrate just how much a starving cat can consume without exploding.

It is still attached to the Lorne and will possibly go on the towboat's articles as Mascot. The luck of a cat—and especially a black cat—picked up in such fashion is something not to be despised.

In coming up the Straits with her prize the Lorne, as well as the San Francisco steamer Queen, passed the three-masted schooner Wawonah, which had been spoken of as the probable victim reported on shore at Cape Carmanah. If she had been, her detention must have been both brief and unimportant, for she was proceeding under easy sail in safe water and asked assistance from neither the tug nor the San Francisco liner.

It is just possible, however, that the vessel in trouble on the Vancouver Island coast may not have been the Wawonah—that it may prove to be the much better known coal bark Highland Light, a vessel of 1180 tons commanded by Capt. Herbert, and which for some time past has been engaged in the delivery of the product of the Nanaimo mines to California consumers.

She sailed from San Francisco for Victoria ten days or more ago to go on the ways, and was recently reported outside the Cape with her rudder either gone or disabled.

Definite information on the subject of this supposed Carmanah wreck is still unobtainable, for the wires are yet down. Neither the Queen nor the Lorne saw anything of any vessel ashore, but the disengaged Holyoke intended pursuing the quest a little farther along the Vancouver Island western seaboard.

NEWFOUNDLAND STORMS.

St. John's, Nfld., Nov. 19.—Severe storms continue to rage in this section, causing much damage to shipping. Several vessels are missing. The railroads are blocked and the telegraph lines destroyed by severe snowfalls in the interior.

The steamer Bruce, which usually crosses Cabot strait in six hours, was nineteen hours in effecting the passage on her latest trip.

DISASTER IN JAPAN,

One Hundred Persons Killed in a Railway Accident.

News was received by the Oriental liners arriving yesterday of a serious accident on the Japan railway early in October. The Kobe Chronicle says:

"Twenty bodies were recovered and vigorous search is being made for the rest of the passengers, who are estimated at about 100. The hypothesis is that on the cars reaching the bottom of the stream the men became frantic in their efforts to escape through the windows, and were drowned or swept off by the swift torrent. One witness, a survivor of the awful accident, says that he saw about seventy passengers in one car alone and that many were washed away. Their appeals for assistance were heart-rending as they were rapidly swept away by the swirling water. If this statement is correct, there must have been, at least, 200 passengers in the train, but the railway company is firmly persuaded that the number does not exceed 100 at the utmost."

A dispatch has been received by the local mandarins from Chinan, capital of Shantung, reporting the assassination of Brigadier-General Wan, commanding the Ts'aouchou division, the prefecture of which name has the reputation of containing the most turbulent and lawless population of all China, says the N. P. Daily News. The deceased officer had been most active in arresting and punishing Great Sword Society men who have been infesting the region round about for some time past, and to get news of the movements of the outlaws better the late General used to travel about incognito with only half a dozen men, disguised as rustics, and it was in one of these expeditions that he met his death, the six men with him being killed at the same time.

The N. C. Daily News also says: "The Chinese authorities evidently anticipate trouble with the Italians in the near future, for, according to an official despatch received from Hangchow by the local mandarins, Governor Liu of Chekiang wired on the 10th inst. to Brigadier-General Yu, in command at Taichou, to abandon the search for the fugitive adherents of Ying Wan-te, to mobilize all his troops at Taichou, and prepare to resist a possible aggressive movements of the Italians in that vicinity. Former Shanghai Taotai Li Kuang-chin, who is now provincial judge of Chekiang and also generalissimo of the territorial forces of that province, has also received a wire from Peking to hasten with all his available troops to the sea coast and mass them at certain important points near Wenchow."

The Hongkong China Mail states: "It is reported among well informed natives in Manila that almost all the Spanish prisoners held by the rebels have voluntarily enlisted in Aguinaldo's army, as they are giving up all hope of being released."

"QUIET" SYMONS.

The English General Killed at Glencoe a Descendant of William Penn.

Marquise de Fonteney in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Americans the late Sir William Symons, the first British General to win a battle, and at the same time to meet with death in the Transvaal war, possessed more than an ordinary amount of interest, owing to the fact that he had in his veins the blood of William Penn, the Quaker and English colonist in America, to whom the State of Pennsylvania owes its name. In fact, it was in connection with this colonial ancestry that the late General bore the name of William Penn Symons; and that his grandmother was a member of the house of Penn is demonstrated by the fact that her tomb in the church yard of the ancient parish church of Botusfleming, in Cornwall, bears an inscription to the fact that her maiden name was Agnus Penn, and that she was "a lineal descendant of the excellent William Penn, and inherited many of his pious and amiable qualities."

There has been a general disposition to ascribe to the dead general Hebrew origin by reason of his name of Symons. But the Symons of Hatt are one of the most ancient and honored families of the untitled aristocracy of the duchy of Cornwall.

In the early part of the century the name of Symons of Hatt became as familiar as that of Tichborne in connection with a very similar cause celebre as that brought a quarter of a century ago in London by the notorious claimant to the baronetcy and estates of the Tichbornes. The great grandfather of the dead General, Nicholas Symons who was a second son, formed a romantic attachment, it would appear, with a peasant girl. Owing to the vehement opposition made by his family and his friends to his marrying her, he suddenly disappeared, abandoning the girl, and leaving no trace or clew as to what had become of him. This was in the year 1780. Twenty-two years later, that is to say in 1802, his elder and only brother, who had succeeded to the estates on his father's demise, himself passed over to the majority, and the property was thereupon divided between his two sisters, each of whom had married a clergyman.

A few years afterwards there appeared a claimant to the estates of Hatt in the shape of a young man who bore a striking likeness to many of the ancestral Symons, whose pictures adorned the walls of the old manor house. The story which he told was a romantic one. He declared that he was the son of a man known at Liverpool by the name of Nicholas Sherwood, who after marrying a woman of the name of Robert, had been accidentally drowned at the Runcorn Ferry, on the Mersey, in 1802—the very year in which William Symons, of Hatt, had died. The family of the drowned man had no idea that he was other than Nicholas Sherwood. But upon a full examination of some papers which he had left they acquired for the first time a knowledge of his connection with Cornwall, and ultimately secured possession of various letters and documents which placed his identity beyond doubt. It was further learned that after his disappearance from Cornwall he had secured employment in various humble, but not disreputable occupations, and had finally settled in Liverpool, where the claimant was born in 1784.

The action came into court at the Cornish assizes, at Bodmin, and the claimant having been adjudged to have made out his case to the satisfaction of judge and jury, he assumed the name of William Symons, and was placed in full possession of the Hatt estates, which he held until his death in 1832, when they passed to his son who likewise bore the name of William, and on the latter's demise in 1883 to Sir William, the General just laid low by Boer bullets.

The General used to be known in the army by the nickname of "Quiet Symons," owing to his singular reticence and modesty. Indeed, his patience as a listener rendered him wonderfully popular with his comrades. Though so quiet, gentle and modest in his demeanor, alike with his fellow-officers and with his men, he was a very hero on the battlefield, in this sense that there was at the time of his death no field officer of the English army who had ever fought so many hand-to-hand encounters, or faced death at such close quarters as Sir William, who among the frontier tribes in India, and by the natives of Burmah, was believed to bear a charmed life. His first wound, the one which he received at Glencoe, was his death wound.

MAILS TO THE ISLANDS.

Residents Petition for the C. P. N. Company's Satisfactory Service Rather Than New Arrangement.

A largely attended meeting of the residents of Mayne, Galiano, Pender and Moresby islands took place in the schoolroom, Mayne island on the evening of the 11th inst., to protest against the new regulations regarding the mail service among the Gulf islands. Mr. H. L. Robertson of Moresby island was voted to the chair and Mr. J. W. Sinclair of Mayne island acted as secretary.

Addresses condemning the proposed change were delivered by the chairman and secretary, Mr. H. Macklin of Galiano, Messrs. H. Andrews and W. Grimmer of Pender, and Messrs. W. T. Collinson and T. Bennett of Mayne. Mr. A. H. Menzies of Pender, who was one of the prime movers in this new service was also heard from. He said he had a resolution to bring before the meeting, that as the new service was deemed unsatisfactory a petition be drawn up for presentation to the postmaster-general, praying that Mr. Paterson's company be given an additional subsidy to allow him to make a weekly round trip to Vancouver, calling at all the islands, and carrying the mails each way.

The islanders, however, seemed to prefer the old and efficient service, so the resolution was defeated, only the mover (A. H. Menzies) and the seconder (H. Hamilton of Pender) voting for it. It was resolved unanimously also, that a strong protest be forwarded to the Dominion government against the proposed change and asking that the C. P. N. company be allowed to continue its present satisfactory mail service. Copies of these resolutions were directed to be forwarded to Messrs. W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., and E. H. Fletcher, post office inspector, Victoria.

Another resolution, moved by Mr. T. Bennett, and seconded by Mr. B. Robertson, was carried unanimously. It read: "That whereas the new service is endeavoring to rob us of our long-enjoyed rights, we, the settlers of Mayne, Galiano, Pender and Moresby islands, in meeting assembled, pledge to support the C. P. N. company in the event of an opposition boat coming on, and that the secretary communicate with the management at Victoria regarding reduced rates on freight and passage."

After enjoying a daily mail service for a number of years the people scout the idea of willingly accepting a semi-weekly one, and of being cut off from all through mail communication with the mainland. The islanders generally recognize that Salt Spring island is in an exceptional position, and may have reason to be satisfied with the proposed change, as that island is on a different route altogether, but they object strongly to the proposed interference with the Gulf islands' splendid steamboat facilities to and from the mainland.

It was also shown that the petitions circulated some time ago did not correctly present the facts, and a number who signed them publicly withdrew their names.

LOCAL NEWS.

(From Monday's Daily Edition.)

Real Estate Sale.—At the board of trade building to-day Mr. Joshua Davies will sell a fine residence and land on the Gorge road.

Natural History.—The Natural Society held their regular meeting last evening, interest in the session being increased by the exhibition of Dr. Kirker's collection of microscopic slides of bacteria.

Continued To-night.—The investigation by the city police commissioners into Constable Clayards' charges against Chief Sheppard will be continued this evening at the police court chamber. It is not anticipated that the Chief will call any witnesses.

Smiley Concert Company.—Among future musical events the appearance of the Smiley Concert Company in the A. O. U. W. hall on December 11 may be mentioned. Mr. Smiley is "an elocutionist and entertainer," and he hails from London. With him are Miss Mildred Walker, soprano, and Miss Ellen Bridgeland, contralto.

A Sunday Fire.—Between 11 o'clock and noon on Sunday last the firemen were called to action on Superior street, where a dwelling had ignited from a stove-pipe too close to the partition. The presence of the men from the district fire station saved the building and contents. This was the first fire in three weeks and more.

Philharmonic Society Rehearsal.—On account of the Arion Club concert on Wednesday the rehearsal of Sterndale Bennett's "May Queen" for soloists, chorus and orchestra, will take place in Waitt's hall on Thursday evening. As the concert is so soon to take place all are urgently requested to be present; orchestra at 8, soloists and chorus at 8:30.

Will Arbitrate.—In accordance with the agreement between the Dominion government and E. & N. Railway Company to submit to arbitration the question of the value of certain lands occupied by the company, Mr. F. G. Richards has been appointed arbitrator for the government and Mr. George Riley for the company. They have decided upon Judge Harrison as umpire and will hold their first meeting on Monday next. The legal representatives for the government are Messrs. Davis, Marshall & McNeill of Vancouver, and for the company Messrs. Bodwell & Duff of this city.

A Celebrated Entertainer. — Crowded houses are expected on the evenings of Wednesday and Friday of this week in the A.O.U.W. hall, when the celebrated Mr. J. W. Bengough appears in Victoria. The entertainments will consist in part of impromptu sketches on local topics, original recitals in prose and verse, humor, pathos, burlesque and song. Mr. Bengough is noted the Dominion over as a humorist and a cartoonist and is highly spoken of everywhere he goes by the press. His entertainments are pleasurable all through, such a conservative paper as the Montreal Witness stating that he is the most versatile man in Canada—cartoonist, humorist, lecturer, opera singer, reciter, poet, mimic—all being his attributes.

Do not despair of curing your sick headache when you can so easily obtain Carter's Little Liver Pills. They will affect a prompt and permanent cure. Their action is mild and natural.

All Are Able To Hold Out.

British at Kimberley and Estcourt Show Their Ability to Hold Positions.

Reinforcements are Now Nearing Estcourt and Will Be Heard From.

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 18.—The latest news from the seat of war in South Africa is favorable to the British, showing that Kimberley is able to hold its own easily against bombardment and that Estcourt is also in a position to beat back an attack by the Boers. But on the other hand the advices pay testimony to the activity of the burghers on the Free State frontier, with a determination to cut off relief from Ladysmith if possible, and to isolate or capture Estcourt which is the nearest town to Ladysmith, still held by the British. A number of Boer commands from the east and west are converging on Estcourt and the railroads south of that place. They already aggregate at least 20,000 with a few guns which they evidently meant to mount on hills dominating any advance north from Estcourt where Gen. Hildyard is still commanding. Even with the strong relief column now hurrying from Durban the British will have a tough time to pierce the Boer forces thrown across the road to Ladysmith, while crossing the Tugela river on pontoon bridges in the face of Boer artillery and rifle fires from the northern ridges commanding the river, will prove one of the stiffest enterprises of the war.

The full story of the armored train disaster has brought into relief a number of cases of individual gallantry. Among them is that of a crack rifle shot named Caegenhead, who furnished the range at three different points for the crew of the train and kept firing until his trigger finger was shot away. An old Black Watch veteran named Crow was conspicuous for bravery in helping to clear the derailed trucks. Winston Churchill amid a hail of bullets turned to him and shook his hand, calling him a brave old man. Another case was that of a volunteer named Wright who during the firing knelt in the regulation position, remaining cool and collected, and cracking a joke with every shot, thus keeping his comrades from becoming flurried while all the time he was suffering from a wound, his right arm having been shot through Corp. Bickie, though wounded and lying on his back encouraged the men by shouting "Give 'em beans, boys."

From the Free State frontier comes news that reinforcements are rapidly arriving at the Orange River camp where Lord Methuen is hurriedly preparing to push a relief force to Kimberley. The Scots Guards arrived from Capetown on Thursday. The force in Kimberley ought to be almost strong enough to tackle the Boers besieging the town.

DRIVEN FROM POSITIONS.

Successful Sortie Made by Gen. White at Ladysmith on Tuesday.

Estcourt, Nov. 17.—A runner arrived here from Ladysmith to-day bearing despatches from Gen. White, who reports that all is well there. He adds that the Boer shells have no effect.

Gen. White recently made a sortie and drove the Boers from their gun position, killing five and wounding two. The British did not lose a man. The town is healthful.

It is rumored that the Boers have occupied the village of Weenen, 25 miles from here. What advantage the hope to derive therefrom is not known. They are said to be seriously short of provisions.

REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVE.

Over Four Thousand Men Added to the African Force Yesterday.

London, Nov. 18.— It is announced the following transports arrived at Capetown to-day: The Mongolian, with the Seaforth Highlanders and field hospital; the American, with a battery of horse artillery, a part of the cavalry brigade and ammunition column; the Pavonia, with the Second Royal Fusiliers and the Second Royal Scots Fusiliers; the Jamaican, with a squadron of the Sixth Dragoons; the Cephalonia, with the Fourth Brigade staff, First Durhams' Mounted Infantry and detachments of the Medical Corps. This adds 4,600 men to the British force in South Africa, making a total of about 27,000 men of General Buller's army corps who have arrived.

The admiralty announces that the British-Transvaal transports Goorkha has sailed from Capetown with the Royal Engineers, the Second Scottish Rifles and other details for Durban, and two companies of mounted infantry for East London.

The officials of the war office having considered Sir Thomas Lipton's offer of his steam yacht Erin for use as a hospital ship, have decided she is not suitable for that purpose.

WILL REMEDY INCONVENIENCES

Gen. Buller's Reply to Col. Shiel's Application for a Parole.

London, Nov. 18.—Belated despatches from Capetown give Gen. Buller's reply to the application of Col. Shiel, the German officer captured at Elandslaagte, for a parole in accordance with the alleged promise of Gen. White. Gen. Buller expresses regret that it is inconvenient to Col. Shiel, but declines to admit there is any breach of etiquette. He continues: "No commander can give a parole or exercise control over the safe keeping of a prisoner outside the limits of his own command. By the action of the forces of the Republic Gen. White's command at present is limited to Ladysmith and the general commanding at Natal is perfectly justified in making any arrangements for the safety of prisoners of war that the circumstances of his command require. Great Britain is 6,000 miles from the Cape, and the Transvaal declared war and invaded British territory before a British force could be put in the field. They therefore obtained an immense military advantages at the outset. They no doubt took into consideration the fact that the small British force opposed to them would have few men to spare to guard prisoners who might not therefore be subjected to close restraint. On the arrival of the British force I will do my best to remedy any inconveniences."

BOERS IN RHODESIA.

British Forces Confident That They Can Keep Them in Check.

Fort Tuli, Rhodesia, Nov. 14, via Lorenzo Marquez, Nov. 18.—Col Plumer has received a despatch from Palapye saying Chief Khama has sent another regiment, 370 strong, to Selikewe Hill, making a total at Selikewe Hill of 700 men. He has also sent 150 men to the Maklutsi river.

Chief Khama reports from Selikewe village that the Boer forces there joined the Boer force on the Crocodile river opposite Selikewe Hill on Tuesday, November 7.

The Boers, with a large number of armed natives and four guns, crossed the Crocodile river and proceeded to Selikewe Hill, fired four shots and retired across the river. There were no casualties.

Khama is confident he can hold the hill, Bryce's store is strongly entrenched.

The Boers, with two guns, have been seen by Pilson, who reconnoitered there yesterday.

Jarvis, with "D" Squadron, is reconnoitering east of the Boers' position today. All is quiet.

COOLNESS UNDER FIRE.

Details of the Engagement in Which Col. Falconer Was Killed.

London, Nov. 19.—A special despatch from Orange River camp under date of Saturday gives fuller details of the engagement of the previous day in which Col. Keith Falconer of the Northumberland Fusiliers was killed. The special says: "It was on the Spitskop that we suffered the serious casualties of the day. Col. Falconer was reconnoitering there with a small party and advanced within 400 yards of the enemy before discovering them. The Boers suddenly opened fire. Col. Falconer was the first to fall shot through the chest. Lieut. Wood, who had just replied to his major's orders to retire, was killed by a bullet through his head and Lieut. Hill was wounded in the thigh on the same spot. Despite the losses the officers and men never faltered but retreated coolly covered by the cavalry. The enemy did not attempt to follow them. The bodies of Col. Keith Falconer and Lieut. Wood were brought here and have been buried in a pretty spot under neath a kopje overlooking the camp. Their burial place is marked with a cairn of white stones."

When Col. Keith-Falconer was shot through the breast he was going to the assistance of Lieut. Bevan, who was wounded.

Lieut. Brooke, of the Lancers, had a marvellous escape while sketching the Boer position having his horse shot under him. He was some distance ahead of his troopers and had dismounted to sketch when thirty Boers opened fire. The first bullet passed under his leg as he mounted, a second riddled his helmet and a third killed his horse. Lieut. Brooke thereupon started to run, followed by pursued Boers, who were mounted, and wound certainly have captured and killed him but for an intervening wire fence. Bullets fell thick around the lieutenant as he climbed the fence, but he escaped unscathed.

ANANIAS REDIVIVUS.

Spanish Press Makes Record in Maligning British in Africa.

London, Nov. 19.—As in the war with the United States, so now, the Spanish papers furnish more stirring war news than others. Their animosity against Great Britain is very bitter. The ministers' organ, Epoca, asks: "Why should England seek a pretext to devour us?" And it gives the extraordinary answer: "Because when it has conquered the Transvaal it intends to absorb Lorenzo Marquez and compensate Portugal out of our territory."

The Imparcial, the leading newspaper in Madrid, prints some startling stories. Its London correspondent, who quotes as his authority "the most important London papers," sends specials narrating how Boer prisoners at Ladysmith, many of them wounded, have been tied to the mouths of Maxims and blown to pieces. He also tells how, at the order of Gen. White, a charge was made on a defenceless mob of Boer women and children, and says that among the victims were nine women wearing the Geneva Cross, who were put to death by the knife.

The Imparcial has also announced that the Russians have invaded Afghanistan and already possess Kabul.

The Pais has twice narrated, with circumstantial details, the surrender of Ladysmith, and twice killed Gen. White, once in battle and once by suicide; while the Heraldo announces that 15,000 British are prisoners in Pretoria.

ANARCHY IN COLOMBIA.

Government Leading the Raid Under Name of Forced Loans and War Taxes.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 19.—The British steamer Acrato from Barranquilla Tuesday and Colon Friday reports a widespread revolutionary movement in Colombia and a grave outlook. The government is recruiting an army by impressment under martial law and is levying forced loans in Colon, Barranquilla, Panama and Carthagena where the Colombians have been taxed $25 each with the alternative of $100 fine or enlistment. Foreigners are excluded but commercial houses in Colon and Panama are subjected to a forced loan of $100,000 at 12 per cent. and a guarantee of railroad subvention. Business is practically suspended, famine prices prevail, and foreign exchange is at eight hundred.

TUGELA BRIDGE DESTROYED.

Boers Blocking the Way for the Reinforcements From Durban.

Lorenzo Marquez, Nov. 17.—The official Volkstem reports that the great bridge over the Tugela river near Colenso was completely destroyed on Wednesday, November 15.

The Boers are looking forward with great interest to the impending encounter between Colenso and Estcourt with the advancing British. About 600 burghers, with cannon, are guarding the Helpmakaar pass, 16 miles from Dundee, to baffle any strategical attempt to reoccupy Dundee by the Pietermaritzburg Greytown route.

RAILWAY NAVVIES KILLIED.

Ten Italians, Victims of Collision Between Gravel Train and Handcar.

Chicago, Nov. 19.—News was received at the general office of the Northwestern railway to-night of a wreck on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, in which eight or ten workmen were killed.

The wreck occurred near Humboldt, Ia., and was caused by a collision between a gravel train and a handcar. The men killed are said to have all been Italians.

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DEALER IN Malt, Hops And all... Brewers' Supplies.

Crown Brand Pressed Hops for Bakers' and Grocers' Use.

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LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 167.

This is to certify that "The Pacific Northwest Mining Corporation, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, to carry out or affect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at Mansion House Chambers, 20 Bucklersbury, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £200,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situated at Victoria, British Columbia, and C. A. Holland, Manager of the British Columbia Land and Investment Province is situated at Victoria, British Columbia, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To ratify, enter into and carry into effect, with or without modification, alteration or amendment, certain agreements which have already been prepared and entered into, and certain agreements which may hereafter be prepared and entered into which agreements are now made, or will hereafter be made between the owner or owners of certain mining properties situate in the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, and in other mining divisions, and in the United States of America, and certain trustees for and on behalf of this Company, pending its incorporation, which agreements have for their object the conveyance to this Company of the said mining properties on the terms and conditions in said agreements mentioned, or to be mentioned:

(b.) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or on license, locate or otherwise further acquire in the name of the Company, or in the name or names of any other person or persons or otherwise, any other mining properties, mines, mining rights, claims, prospects, areas, ores, minerals, tailings, concentrates, alluvial deposits, forests, water rights or grants, lands, hereditaments, easements or premises in Canada, and the United States of America, or elsewhere, and whether of freehold, leasehold or any other tenure, or any other property of any description which the Company may at any time consider useful for its objects or purposes, and to prospect for, develop, work or otherwise turn the same to account in any manner the Company may think fit and expedient, and for any of the purposes or otherwise to exercise any of the hereinafter mentioned powers and objects of the Company, which powers and objects may be exercised independently of the primary objects stated in this clause:

(c.) To search or prospect for, examine, explore, excavate, quarry, dredge, win, purchase or otherwise obtain ores and substances of the earth, and to extract, reduce, wash, crush, smelt, manipulate and treat the same, and by any process or means whatsoever obtain gold, silver, copper, lead, galena, coal, petroleum and other metals, minerals, precious stones or other valuable substances therefrom, or prepare the same for market, and to carry on the business of miners and workers and winners of metals, minerals and precious stones in all or any of its branches, and also to carry on any metallurgical operations:

(d.) To purchase, hire, make, construct or otherwise acquire or provide or maintain, alter, improve, manage, and work any roads, tramways, railways, bridges, piers, wharves, wells, reservoirs, flumes, watercourses, aqueducts, shafts, tunnels, furnaces, crushing mills, works for production and supply of electric light, power or energy, hydraulic works, chemical works, refineries, or reduction works of any kinds, warehouses, wareshops, factories, dwelling houses or other buildings, engines, machinery, ships, boats, barges, implements stock, goods and other works, conveniences and property of any description in connection with, or for the use in, or for promoting any branch of the Company's business, or for developing, utilizing or turning to account any of the Company's property, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist in or take part in the maintenance, improvement, management, working, control or superintendence of any such works and conveniences:

(e.) To apply for, and acquire by grant, license, purchase or otherwise, any patents, or patent rights, brevets d'invention, monopolies, concessions, licenses, secret processes, or other privileges conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights, and to use, exercise, develop, and work the same, and grant licenses for using, exercising or working the same and to such other persons or companies as may be deemed expedient by the Directors:

(f.) To purchase, or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any other mining company, corporation, association, firm or person, which or who shall be carrying on, or which (in the case of a company,) shall be authorized to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which or who may be possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to make and carry into effect arrangements for or with respect to the union of interests, sharing profits or co-operation with any other companies, corporations or persons:

(g.) To pay for any property acquired, or agreed to be acquired by the Company, and generally to satisfy any payment by or obligation of the Company, by the issue of shares of this or any other company credited as fully or partly paid up, or of debentures or other securities of this or any other company:

(h.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, license, let or hire, exchange, mortgage, turn to account, or otherwise dispose of, absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, any of the property, rights, or privileges, of the Company, or all or any of its undertakings, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and to accept payment therefor in money, or in shares, stocks, debentures or obligations of any other company or corporation either by a fixed payment or payments, or conditional upon, or varying with gross earnings, profits or other contingency:

(i.) To establish, promote, incorporate, or concur in establishing, promoting or incorporating any other company, corporation, association or private undertaking, whose objects shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any part of the property or rights of this company, or the carrying out of all or any of the objects of this Company, or shall be in any manner calculated to enhance, either directly or indirectly the interests of the Company or otherwise, and to acquire and hold shares stock or securities of, or guarantee the payment of any securities issued by, or any other obligations of any such company, corporation, association or undertaking, and to defray all or any of the expenses of the establishment, or promotion or incorporation of any such company or corporation, association or undertaking as aforesaid, and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company, corporation, association, or undertaking, and to guarantee or underwrite subscriptions, or to subscribe for the same or any part thereof, or to employ others to underwrite or subscribe therefor:

(j.) To promote, organize, and register, or assist in the promotion, organization or registration of any company or companies, businesses or undertakings, either in Canada, the United States of America, or elsewhere, having objects wholly or in part similar to those of this Company, with power generally to assist such companies, businesses or undertakings, and in particular by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses thereof, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking shares therein, or by lending money thereto, upon debentures or otherwise:

(k.) To subscribe for, take, acquire, hold, sell, and give guarantees by way of underwriting or otherwise in relation to the stock, shares, debentures, obligations and securities of any company, or of any supreme, municipal, public, or local board or authority: Provided, always that the funds of this Company shall not be employed in purchasing or acquiring its own shares, or in loans upon the security thereof:

(l.) To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, or sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, debentures or debenture stock or any interest in the revenues or profits of any company, corporation, association, partnership, or person carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or otherwise, and upon any return of capital, distribution or division of assets, or division of profits to distribute such shares, stock, debentures or debenture stock among the members of this Company:

(m.) To borrow and raise money upon loan or otherwise, for the purposes of the Company; to take money or deposit at interest or otherwise, and to create and issue at par, or at a premium, bonds or debentures to bearer or otherwise, or debenture stock, mortgages, or other instruments for securing the re-payment thereof, with or without a charge upon the undertaking of the Company, or its uncalled capital, or upon its income, or profits, and upon such terms as to priority or otherwise as the Company shall think fit, and so that the same may be either permanent or redeemable with or without a bonus or premium, and be further secured by a trust deed or otherwise as the Company shall think fit:

(n.) To do all acts and things which may be necessary or desirable in connection with, or to procure for the Company a legal recognition, domicile and status in any country, province, state or territory, in which any of its property, estate, effects or rights may be situated, or in which the Company may desire to carry on business, and to appoint a local board, agent or agents (with such powers as the Directors of the Company may determine) to represent the Company in any such country, state, province or territory:

(o.) To procure the Company to be incorporated or registered in other parts or provinces of the Dominion of Canada or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part thereof, or in any of the dependencies of said kingdom or in the United States of America, or elsewhere, as may be found expedient, either as a company or corporation in any kingdom, republic, state or country whatsoever, and to do all acts and things to empower the Company to carry on its business in any part of the world where it may desire to carry on the same:

(p.) To apply to any Government, Parliament, Congress, Local or Foreign Legislature, or other authority for, or enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise for, or otherwise acquire or obtain any orders, licenses, Acts of Parliament, rights, powers, concessions, and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to hold, use, work or dispose of the same, or to apply for an Act of Parliament or order for winding up or dissolving the Company and re-incorporating its members, or for affecting any modifications in the Company's constitution:

(q.) To advance or lend money to such persons on any such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracters by persons having dealings with the Company, and generally to transact and undertake and carry into effect all such commercial, financial, trading or other businesses or operations as may seem fit, and to transact and undertake and carry into effect all such commercial, financial, trading or other businesses or operations as may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects:

(r.) To invest, lend or otherwise deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such security or without any security, and generally in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(s.) To pay the expenses of and incidental to the formation and establishment of the Company, to remunerate by commission, brokerage, or otherwise any person or persons for services rendered, or to be rendered, in introducing any property or business to the Company or in placing or assisting to place any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company:

(t.) To make, draw, accept, indorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, debentures and all other negotiable instruments:

(u.) To amalgamate with any other company or corporation whose objects are to include objects similar to any of the objects or purposes of this Company, whether by sale or purchase (for shares, stock or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of this or any such other company or corporation, subject to the liabilities of this or any such other company or corporation as aforesaid, or by partnership, or any arrangement of the nature of partnership or in any other manner:

(v.) To distribute among the members in specie any property of the Company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property or rights of the Company (and to allot and apportion the unissued capital, stock or shares of the Company,) among the members thereof, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction for the time being required by law:

(w.) To carry on business, enterprise, undertaking or transaction capable of being conveniently carried on or undertaken in connection with the above mentioned objects, or that may be calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the businesses or properties of the Company, or to turn the same to account:

(x.) To engage, employ and pay prospectors, mining experts, mining engineers, miners, assayers, surveyors, counsel, solicitors, and other persons who may be useful or supposed to be useful, in forwarding the interests of the Company or any of its objects:

(y.) To consolidate and divide the capital of the Company into shares of different amounts from the amount hereby fixed, or to convert the paid up shares into stock, or to reduce or increase the capital to such an extent and in such a manner as may be determined:

(z.) To do all or any of the above things either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise, with power to appoint a trustee or trustees, personal or corporate, to hold any property on behalf of the Company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees:

(aa.) To do all such things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, to sell the entire property of the Company, either with or without the intention of purchasing other property, or with or without the intention of winding up the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 21st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

L.S. S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.