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RAPPER.
K CITY.

Day's Work
his fine Watch for selling two
boxes of Exquisite Perfume
ts each. Send your address
forward the perfume, postpaid,
Premium List. No money re-
Sell the perfume among your
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Watch, and guaranteed a good
In writing mention this paper.
Co. 56 Victoria St. Toronto

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DAWSON OF TO-DAY.

Reuter's Commissioner Writes of the Klondike City and Its Characteristics.

Corrupt Officials and Efficient Police—Welcome for Men of Integrity.

A Reuters letter from Dawson, bearing date of the 15th August, reads as follows: All through this summer, Dawson has resembled a country town on fair every day, but particularly each and every day, but particularly each and every night of continuous daylight. When I reached Dawson early this summer there were about 20,000 people here, of whom perhaps five thousand lived in log and lumber cabins and houses, while the rest were scattered along the river front around the town and on the hillsides, in tents of all shapes and sizes. The town itself consisted of little more than one muddy street about a mile in length, built upon the virgin marsh which extends backwards from the river for a distance of about half a mile.

The "business" side of the street faced the river, and was one unbroken succession of saloons, dance-houses and restaurants. The leading industry of the place was evidently the retailing of strong drinks, and the principal occupation of the inhabitants gambling and dancing, with occasional intervals for refreshments. At these occupations the people were very energetic, for the places of business never closed for a minute, night or day, excepting on Sundays, and then only by special order of Major Walsh, the commissioner, who was credited with possessing very straight-laced ideas for issuing such an order.

Midnight was very early in the evening, figuratively speaking, for it was of course broad daylight and no one began to think of going to bed until the sun was high in the heavens, at 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. By comparison with midnight, mid-day was as quiet almost as Sunday. At all hours the street was as crowded as Cheapside in London, or Broadway in New York, and at the busy time of the night in Dawson there was scarcely standing room on the street or in the saloons.

And what a hetereogeneous crowd! Old Yukon pioneers fresh from the diggings, with their sacks full of the precious dust the craving for which has cost so many men their lives or their fortunes—Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Swedes, Germans, Japanese—members of almost every civilized race—all tanned, roughly-clad and hardy, the sturdiest crowd of men that were probably ever gathered together in one spot.

Though many have now gone there is still a large crowd here, and the "leading industry" still flourishes. Inside the saloons the fun rages gloriously day and night. Each saloon contains three distinct departments, drinking, gambling, and dancing, in each of which a conspicuous feature is the big gold scales, where the coarse-grained yellow dust that is the ordinary currency of the camp, is solemnly weighed out.

The miner comes into his favorite place of amusement in the evening accompanied by a small crowd of thirsty admirers, and throws his sack, often containing hundreds of dollars' worth of dust, over the bar, where often—only too often—it returns some hours later to the owner, drained to the last grain of its precious contents. Meanwhile the dust has gone in frequent and numerous driblets by way of the big gold scales to the coffers of the saloon keeper, each driblet representing "drinks for the crowd," including a number of highly decorated "dancing ladies."

The guileless simplicity of the miner is never more strikingly betrayed than in one of these places that are run for his especial benefit. It is the most perfectly constructed machine for the effective extraction of gold dust that is in use anywhere in these diggings. From the loud-voiced gentleman who hustles up the couples for the various dances, which he cuts as short as possible, to the weigher who had reduced the art of manipulating the gold scales down to a science, every member connected with the institution knows his or her part to perfection, and acts it most efficaciously, to the cost of the simple-minded.

Men who have worked hard in the diggings for a month at $15 a day, will come into Dawson and find that they have only earned enough for one night's entertainment. The miner is the only laborer who reaps his harvest without having previously had the trouble of sowing, and for that reason perhaps, he fails to appreciate its value, but the saloon keeper has a big pair of scales, and he knows better.

Ostensibly ninety-nine out of every hundred inhabitants of Dawson come here to prospect for gold or engage in the busines of mining. Consequently in their more lucid moments they carry out in their own peculiar manner this ostensible object. This they do mostly in the form that is locally known as the "stampede."

To engage in this kind of prospecting successfully it is first and principally necessary to secure a source of exclusive information. Everyone desires most to have a friend in the Gold Commissioner's office, but failing that a friend who has a friend there, and so on through a chain that sometimes extends to so many links that it does not prove as effective as might be desirable.

Upon this source of information the enterprising prospector relies for early "tips" regarding the most recent "strikes," or ground that is presumably worth staking. Having obtained a "tip" he and many others, who invariably in some way or other get the same "tip," shoulder their packs and rush along up the creeks to drive their stakes as near as possible to the supposedly rich ground.

If the stampeder succeeds in finding room for two more stakes amongst the forest of stakes that already adorn the banks of the creeks, he returns to Dawson, and then begins the long and wearisome job of getting his claim "recorded" or accepted for registry in the Gold Commissioner's office.

This is an operation that seldom can be successfully carried out without spending at least the whole of one working day in the crowd outside the front door. Once inside the office, in the course of another hour or so, while the provokingly-cool, leisurely clerks slowly thumb the crude records, the applicant may or may not get his claim recorded. That depends on several apparently irrelevant conditions which I confess candidly that I do not understand.

The recorder himself has admitted that the business of the office is in a very disorganized state. He excuses it on the grounds of the enormous volume of the business, the want of facilities, and the short time that has elapsed since the office was first opened. But I must confess that it occurred to me that I had seen Chinese laundries where, comparatively, the work was equally heavy, where certainly the facilities were less, and where a superior system of record has undoubtedly prevailed.

It is perhaps a waste of energy to criticize the present manner of conducting business in the Gold Commissioner's office, as the news has already reached us that a complete re-organization of the office is already decided upon, and that an entirely new staff of officials are already on their way here. I can only say that the universal sentiment here is that it is indeed time.

A good deal that is true of the recorder's office is also true of the post office. In respect to the time and trouble nenessary to get a letter out of the post office or get a record, there is very little to choose between them. In either case a man is very lucky if he succeeds in getting what he wants in a day, and many a man has spent the greater part of a week over either operation.

Crowds arrive at the doors of both offices Monday morning, some with boxes, some with blocks of wood, and all prepared evidently for a long stay. Whether prepared or not, they get it. The queue at either of these doors all through the waiting day reminds one of nothing so much as the pit entrance of a popular theatre just before opening time.

There is, of course, an alternative. To both buildings there is a side door. This little device saves a great deal of waiting, though it costs a little money. There never was a place like Dawson for side doors. Undoubtedly a vast amount of business is done via the front doors, but certainly by far the most desirable and profitable transactions take place through the medium of the side entrances. If one has the means one does all one's business that way.

Particulars would be too lengthy, and perhaps unsavory, to enter into exhaustively, but I can give just one withheld from the public. They are not indeed public records at all, but appear benefit of the office clerks. Consequently a regular traffic in what is locally known as "inside information" goes on through the side door.

Only those who have been on the ground that has been staked in the reckless, promiscuous manner in which the creeks of the Klondike are staked, can realize what this means, but anyone can understand that it is of great value to a prospector to know what ground is really recorded, or only staked and not recorded. He cannot get the information by way of the front door, so he goes to the side door and gets what he wants—"after hours."

Every man, they say, has his price—even government clerks, and I must admit that, from what I have heard, that price is not an unreasonable one, proportionate with ordinary Klondike rates. There are, it will reasons why it pays to have a friend at the recorder's office—or even a friend who has a friend.

Little irregularities of this kind may, perhaps, be considered trivial; indeed, they are, by comparison of the prevalent rumors concerning abuses of a much more serious nature. If it be true that where there is a little smoke there must always be a little fire, there must certainly be some foundation in fact for the enormous amount of gossip that forms the most common topic of conversation in and about Dawson.

Without fear of contradiction, it is safe to say that practically every man in Dawson to-day believes that many of the high officials are as thoroughly corrupt as it is possible for men to be. The population of the camp is composed of people from every part of the world. They differ in creed, intelligence, habits—in almost everything but this one prevalent idea that every mining official is corrupt. It is generally asserted that the office is conducted in such a manner that nothing of any account can be done by private individuals until they have first "squared" one or more of the employees.

One cannot even record an ordinary document, such as a bill of sale, without first feeing a clerk—unless one is willing to do business by the front door. If one's time is of any value, the former plan is, of course, by far the cheaper. There is also always the possibility of the loss of something even more valuable than time—while one is waiting at the front door, somebody else may be forestalling him at the side doors. Hundreds of poor men who had no money to spare for such purposes, have left the camp in despair of being able to get anything worth having without "friends" or means.

These accusations are most loudly voiced by Canadians and Britishers. They are not confined to the Americans, who are certainly least complaining and the most orderly of the people here. They accept the situation as it is, and if they cannot take advantage of it, they quietly leave the country and return to the realms of Uncle Sam. The worst thing they do or say is to cast back in the teeth of us Britishers oft-en expressed contempt for the corruptness of American officials.

Before closing, I would say that I do not assume the responsibility of either excusing or condemning the officials. I merely report the facts as they exist, and certainly the most conspicuous fact in Dawson to-day is the universal distrust of the mining officials. It may or may not be gossip, but certainly specific charges are made against almost every official in the gold commissioner's office, except the commissioner himself, who is accused of nothing worse than a kind of fatuous incompetence.

Personally, the most I can say is that I certainly have heard some of these officials themselves make insinuations against the others. Perhaps that is sufficient.

In bright contrast to the general odium of the mining officials is the universal regard and respect for the judge, the magistrates, the mounted police and everyone responsible for the administration of justice and the maintenance of order. To them is due the credit for the fact that this large camp, crowded with all kinds and conditions of men and women, situated a thousand miles away from anywhere, is to-day as orderly and as free from crime as the quietest village in Canada. In the camp are many thousand revolvers, and nine out of every ten of them are rusting into uselessness.

It is possible that the gentlemen of the gold commissioner's office hardly realize how much they owe to the gentlemen of the police; but when one hears peaceable and respectable men actually regretting the efficiency of the latter, one can vaguely imagine what might have happened if the police had not been so popular. Everyone regrets above all things that such a splendid camp as Dawson should have been spoilt by the avarice of a few officials, and most people contemplate with satisfaction the changes that are now being made.

Mr. Ogilvie, now on his way here, is not very popular in the Klondike just now, because to his exaggerated reports are attributed many of the present unfavorable conditions; but he, or anyone else with a record for integrity, will be welcomed in Dawson in any official capacity. Major Walsh, the present administrator, has left us; Judge Maguire has also gone, and everyone regrets their departure, hoping that if they do not return, as good men as they may be sent in their places. H. S. WHITE.

SAANICH HOP CROP.

Not So Many Acres Under Cultivation, But the Yield Good.

The Saanich hop crop is being gathered. On account of the long dry season it may not be quite as good as usual, but it is nevertheless very satisfactory. The only large growers this year are Messrs. Downie, Towner and Breed. Mr. Towner's crop is contracted for by the Victoria-Phoenix brewery, while Messrs. Downie and Breed ship to Australia and the United Kingdom. These three growers have the very latest appliances for handling their crops, and it is a well-known fact that Saanich grown hops command a better price than any others.

The acreage under hop cultivation in Saanich this year is considerably less than during the last few years, Messrs. Moses and Wayne, two large growers, having withdrawn from the business, not because of any failure of the industry, but for personal reasons.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.

West Coast Mines Being Developed by American Capitalists.

A gentleman, who is probably as well rosted as any man in the province in regard to the mining districts, made the prophecy yesterday that within a few months there would be a mine on the West Coast of Vancouver island that would rival the famous Le Roi mine, of Rossland. He had reference to what is known as Hayes' property, on Alberni canal. Mr. Hayes and his associates have the necessary capital to thoroughly develop the property, and they are doing so. They have gone in over 150 feet, and have struck some splendid copper-gold ore, the assays obtained being highly satisfactory. The development of this mine will establish the value of the many other West Coast properties, and will assuredly bring a large amount of outside capital into the country.

There are several other properties being worked along the Coast by capitalists from across the border, and as evidence of their satisfaction with the properties obtained by them, are making the final payments under their bonds. One syndicate alone is said to be about to make a final payment of $20,000 for a group of claims which they bonded some time ago, making a deposit of but $1,600 as a guarantee of good faith. The property must be pretty good to warrant this.

FITS ONE FOR WORK.

A trial of a good article establishes its goodness. With a poor article the reverse is the case. The Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal has this to say of Abbey's Effervescent Salt: "We have tried Abbey's Effervescent Salt, and find it an excellent compound. It was most favorably commented upon by the medical profession at the recent meeting in Montreal of the British Medical Association. The company was not afraid of submitting it to the criticism of medimen. All were invited to sample and passe judgment on it. This was invariably favorable, some expressing the opinion that it was superior in points to any similar article in the market. A morning draught of this stimulating preparation will send a man to his daily occupation invigorated and ready for any task."

The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health. Price 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size, 25 cents. Any druggist will supply you with it.

REFILLING APOLLINARIS BOTTLES.

On July 8th William J. Verner, of Richmond Street West, Toronto, was charged before the police magistrate with unlawfully selling and having in his possession for sale goods to which a false trade description, namely Apollinaris, was applied. The actual offence of which he was accused was that of refilling Apollinaris bottles bearing genuine labels, with the intent that same should be taken to contain genuine Apollinaris, which is bottled only at the Spring near Neuenahr, Rhenish Prussia. He was convicted.

It may not be generally known that such offenders, likewise those who use counterfeit labels, or otherwise sell spurious Apollinaris, are liable under the criminal code to imprisonment for two years with hard labor, and fine.

TARIFF PREFERENCES.

Montreal Gazette.

It is quite possible that there is foundation for the statement that the United States delegates at the Quebec conference proposed the British preferential clause in the Canadian tariff law as an obstacle in the way of a United States-Canadian reciprocity arrangement. It should not be such, and it would not be if there was any general desire for reciprocity in this country on the part of the United States. This double-tariff principle, on which the first Canadian preferential enactment was based, is not commendable in itself, but it is not novel. The United States itself has, in the reciprocity clauses of its present tariff, embodied practically the same principle in its law. In the case of Germany, which maintains the double tariff system, the United States at this moment has an advantage over Canada, through the arrangement by which its merchandise is admitted at the low rate, while Canadian goods pay the higher duties of the maximum tariff. It is quite true, of course, that in the case of Canada and Great Britain the preference given to the products of the latter country is peculiar. Germany, France and other countries only grant the advantages of their minimum tariff rates to nations which give like or equivalent advantages to them. Canada's preference in the case of British goods is a free gift to the manufacturers of the Mother Country. This, however, is not a matter of practical concern to the United States. If the preference had been given by Canada to British goods in return for equivalent advantages in the British market, the position of the United States, from a business point of view, would be exactly as it is now. It would simply be this: It is to the general advantage that United States products should be admitted into Canada on the same conditions as regards customs duties as apply to British goods; and, if so, what customs advantages is it advisable to give to Canadian goods in return? If matters outside of this are introduced, and grounds taken that would interfere with Canada's freedom to do as she likes with her tariff it will be as an excuse and not a reason for declining to accede to the Canadian proposals. It is quite possible, however, that such ground will be taken, and that no reciprocity arrangement will be included in the work of the commission, unless the government abandons its present position in regard to British imports.

MERCANTILE MARINE.

Chinese Railway Construction May Result in Immense Orders for Provincial Lumber.

A Cut in North Bend Traffic Rates—News From the West Coast.

Pacific Coast lumbermen are bidding for the contract to supply ties for proposed Chinese railways, which when let will be one of the largest lumber contracts ever entered into. Should the contract come to British Columbia it would tax the mills of the province to their utmost capacity, for already they have a great deal of work ahead of them. A number of new charters having been announced, irrespective of the big contract. The steamers Vagnar and Tordenksjold, both big carriers, have been chartered to load at Moodyville, the former for Neuchwang and the latter for Shanghai; the steamer Lombardi, now at Vancouver, will load a part cargo of lumber at Moodyville and piles at either Cowichan or Salt Spring Island for Neuchwang; the bark Seminole is due to load lumber at Moodyville and the Rose is now loading at the same mill for the latter port. At the Hastings and Chemainus mills there is similar activity, all sharing in the benefits arising from the development of China and the demand for lumber there and elsewhere. The bark Gladys will finish loading at Chemainus next week for Melbourne and will be followed by the C. F. Crocker, now on the Sound, which will load for Sydney. The ship John A. Briggs is also on her way to Chemainus to load lumber for the Cape of Good Hope. The prop cutters of Salt Spring Island, Saanich Inlet and Cowichan also have a busy time ahead of them. The bark Northwest is now loading at Coal Island and the Vidette and J. M. Griffith are due to load at one of the prop stations, all the cargoes being for the Mexican mines. The supply of props for the southern mines is quite an important part of the lumber industry of British Columbia, and the part from which Victoria draws the most direct benefit, all the supplies for the camps going from here. It is also a source of revenue to the farms of the district, who are thus enabled to dispose of the timber on their land.

FREIGHT FOR TELEGRAPH.

To-morrow evening the steamers Amur and Horsa will sail for the North, both well laden with passengers and freight. The Amur will have a very large shipment of hay, oats and other general supplies for the Casca Trading and Transportation Co., the consignment going up the Stikine to Telegraph creek. It is said the company has great expectations of the Dease river gold fields and are shipping the supplies in preparation for the development work. Mr. Marriot, formerly of the Victoria Metallurgical Works, will have charge of the company's interests at Telegraph.

RATES TAKE A DROP.

It is not very long ago since the northern transportation companies combined to secure a uniform rate schedule. The covenant was made, stayed with for two or three weeks, and to all intents and purposes seemed a lasting one until yesterday when advices were received by several local agents announcing a tremendous cut both in passenger and freight business. No explanation of the cause of the step was given and the agents in consequence are a little perplexed. "I can see no reason for the change," said one, "unless it be for the purpose of crowding the weaker to the wall." Fifteen dollars the ticket for leading Alaskan ports has been deducted and the cut all round nearly corresponds to this. The steamship Aliki, of the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., will inaugurate the new schedule sailing to-day. The rates which will be charged passengers for single fare will be as follows:

Port.	1st-class.	2nd-class.
Wrangel	$15.00	$10.00
Juneau	20.00	12.00
Skagway	25.00	15.00
Dyea	25.00	15.00
Sitka	20.00	15.00
Sum Dum	20.00	12.00
Douglas Isle	20.00	12.00
Douglas City	20.00	12.00
Ketchikan	15.00	10.00
Loring	15.00	10.00
Killisnoo	25.00	15.00
Mary Isle	15.00	10.00

ALL SAFE.

A letter has been received from Frank Yorke, who is in charge of the Canadian Development company's stern-wheel steamer Victoria, now on her way to St. Michael, stating that that vessel arrived safely at Yakutal on or about August 20. Rough weather, the letter states, was encountered but the staunch Victoria built boat had came through it unharmed. She is travelling under her own steam and the steamship Alpha is standing by in case of emergency.

A CANCELLED CHARTER.

The charter of the British bark Celtic Chief to load salmon at this port for the United Kingdom has been cancelled and the ship will go to Tacoma to load wheat. The salmon charter of the Acamas has not been cancelled as previously reported.

THE MANAUENSE STILL DETAINED.

Telegrams from Vancouver give the news that the steamer Manauense is still tied up there, at the instance of Mr. Cook, the libellant. The application to set aside his suit was made to Mr. Justice Irving yesterday, and refused, on the ground that he had no power to interfere in an Admiralty court proceeding. The case comes before the Admiralty court to-day.

INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS.

First of the Courses to Be Commenced at the High School To-morrow.

Two of the four courses of instruction to be given to the teachers of the public schools of the city who may feel the need of such aids to professional advancement, will be commenced, according to previous announcement, to-morrow in the High school class-rooms. These are the class in education, to be conducted by the city superintendent from 10 to 11 a.m.; and the class in botany, by Mr. Pineo, of the High school staff, from 11 to 12.

The class in pedagogy will discuss, under the three general divisions, school-room ethics, relative values of school studies, and principles of method, a variety of topics of direct practical interest to the every-day life of the school. Among the subjects to be introduced to-morrow under the first of the above divisions is school discipline.

The scope of the botany course will include the examination of familiar typical plants, with a view to a systematic study of the morphology of roots, stems, leaves, flowers and fruits, as a basis of plant classification. The first lesson will embrace a general introduction to the science of botany, and a special study of the roots of selected specimen plants.

The class in zoology, to be conducted by Principal Paul, will commence on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 10 a.m., and that in mineralogy, by Miss Watson, on the same day at 11 a.m. In the former of these two courses, familiar types of the animal kingdom will be selected for individual study as to form, adaptation of structure to habitat, modes of life, and the like, with a view not only to a knowledge of the individual studied, but also to a clear comprehension of the general principles of classification.

The course in mineralogy will cover the study of the physical characteristics of the common minerals, particularly of this province, their occurrence and their economic values; the study of typical rocks, e. g., granite, lava limestone, slate, etc., with some account of their composition, mode of formation, and their classification, together with an elementary introduction to the more formal study of the sciences of mineralogy and geology.

The work in each of these three natural history courses will have special references to the teaching of "natural lessons" in the various classes of the graded schools; and, as far as possible, will illustrate the methods to be followed by teachers of such classes.

ARE YOU

Troubled with pains in the small of your back, pains up each side of back bone to lower points of shoulder-blade every now and then? Have you head pains, left or right side? Have you a dizzy feeling or sensation, floating specks or dots before the eyes? Do you feel melancholy? Are you nervous? Have you over-worked? Have over-eaten? Have you over-exhausted your mind or body? Have you abused nature or yourself? If you have you must get cured as soon as possible. What will cure you?

HUDYAN

Will cure you. Hudyan is certain to cure you. It has cured others—it will cure you Consult Hudyan doctors free, or write for

Circulars and Testimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?
IS IT IN YOUR BLOOD?

First, secondary or tertiary forms of blood disorders are manifested by copper-colored spots and falling hair. Thirty-day cure is certain.

CALL OR WRITE FOR

30 - DAY CIRCULARS

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
Stockton Market and Ellis Sts.
San Francisco, - - Cal.

Chafed Skins, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblanes, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly relieved by the use of . . . .

CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Large Pots, 1x1½ each (English Rate.) Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds in the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found Calvert's Carbolic Ointment invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER
Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
AGENTS:
Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B. C.

....FINE....
ITALIAN BEES

Seventy-five hives for sale at a low figure. Italian Bees are better workers and very much easier handled than the ordinary bee. Apply W. J. ARMSTRONG, 26 Fourth St., Work Estate, Victoria, B. C.

BOYS BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation
Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.
We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS,
141 Yates Street, Victoria
Ladies and gent's garments and household fur nishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new
el-1yDaw

NOTICE

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the island locally known as Darr Island, situate at the mouth of the West Arm of Sidney Inlet, Clayoquot District, and containing 60 acres, more or less. J. M. ASHTON.
July 14, 1898.

NOTICE.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land in Cassiar District as follows:

Commencing at Thos. Tugwell's southeast post, thence east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, to point of commencement.
a12 WM. FIELD.

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 107.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect 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 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is $75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of $1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at No. 39 Government street, Victoria, and Francis Mawson Rattenbury, architect, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To construct, maintain and work steamers, rail or tram roads in the Dominion of Canada, to facilitate access to Dawson City or elsewhere in the Klondike district, in Canada aforesaid, and for that purpose to enter into agreements with Mr. Francis Mawson Rattenbury and others, with power to vary such agreements and to carry the same into effect with or without any modifications:

(b.) To obtain an Act or Acts of parliament of the Dominion of Canada, or a charter or charters for, and to build, equip, and work a railway from the north end of Marsh lake to Hootalinqua river, and a railway or tramway on either side of the White Horse rapids and Miles canyon, and to obtain any land grants, concessions, and rights connected therewith:

(c.) To purchase, take on lease and otherwise acquire any real and personal property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and any concessions, licences, rights or privileges which the company may think necessary, and to develop the resources of and turn to account the lands, buildings and rights for the time being of the company in such a manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by clearing, draining, fencing, planting, grazing and mining, and by promoting immigration and establishing towns, villages and settlements:

(d.) To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire and hold steam and other ships or vessels, or any shares or interests therein, and also shares, stocks and securities of any companies so possessed of or interested in any ships or vessels, and to maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange, charter or let out to hire any or otherwise deal with and dispose of any ships, vessels, shares or securities as aforesaid:

(e.) To employ any such ships or vessels in the conveyance of passengers, mails, troops, munitions of war, timber, machinery, live and dead stock, meat, corn, and other produce, and of treasure and merchandise of all kinds:

(f.) To carry on all or any of the businesses of constructors and proprietors of railways, tramways, docks, wharves, jetties, piers, saw-mills, warehouses and stores, and of ship owners, ship brokers, insurance brokers, managers of shipping property, freight contractors, carriers by land and sea, barge owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, warehousemen, wharfingers, hotel proprietors, mechanical engineers and general traders:

(g.) To insure with any other company or person against losses, damages, risks and liabilities of all kinds which may affect this company, and also to carry on the business of marine insurance and marine accidental insurance in all its respective branches, and to effect re-insurance and counter-insurance:

(h.) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, or rights, railways, tramways, canals, water rights, lands, buildings, hereditaments, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, or any estate or interest therein, or any rights or privileges over or in respect of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion:

(i.) To make, construct, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and from time to time to vary, maintain, work, manage, and otherwise deal with any roads, ways, works, warehouses, sheds, wharves, docks, stores, dwelling and other houses, mills, workshops, tramways, railways, and other roads, water-works, water-courses, and water power and steam power in general, machinery, steam and other engines, implements, tools, utensils, and any other erections, plant, articles, and things which may from time to time be requisite or convenient for carrying on or developing any of the properties or businesses of the company:

(j.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency businesses, and to establish and regulate, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad, agencies for all or any of the purposes of the company:

(k.) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, landowners, millowners, water proprietors, manufacturers, traders, carriers, and other persons and companies, that may seem conducive to any of the company's objects, and to obtain from any such government or authority or persons any rights, privileges, and concessions, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions, and to obtain any act of parliament or order of any such government or authority for enabling the company to carry into effect any of its objects:

(l.) To give any guarantee of or in relation to mortgages, loans, investments, or securities, whether made or effected or acquired through the company's agency or otherwise, and generally to guarantee or become securities for the performance of any contracts and obligations:

(m.) To raise money in such manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or by mortgage or charge upon all or any of the company's property, both present and future, including its uncalled capital or otherwise:

(n.) To make, accept, indorse and execute cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments:

(o.) To sell or otherwise dispose of any property of the company to any other company, person or firm, and in particular either for cash, shares, debenture stock or mortgage, or any other securities of any company, whether registered in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and whether such shares be fully paid or not:

(p.) To enter into partnership or any joint purse arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with others, or any agency for any company, firm or person, whether carrying on business within the objects of the company or otherwise:

(q.) To amalgamate with any other company in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or other, and whether by sale or otherwise (for shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities of the company or any such company as aforesaid, with or without winding up, or by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of the company or any such other company as aforesaid, or by partnership or any arrangement of the nature of partnership, or in any other manner:

(r.) To sell, exchange, let on royalty, share of profits or hire, or otherwise use and grant licences, easements and other rights of and in respect of, and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking, business or property of the company to any company, firm or person in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and in consideration thereof to accept, in whole or part, cash or shares, stock, debentures or securities of any company, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie:

(s.) To form, register, and promote any company, either limited by shares or otherwise, in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring the properties, or any of them, of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to subscribe for and take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, debentures, or stock therein, or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company:

(t.) To make advances for the purpose of the company, either with or without security, and in particular to agents and persons having dealings with the company, and to persons desirous of developing the company's property:

(u.) To invest money at interest on the security of land of any tenure, buildings, stocks, shares, securities, merchandise, and any other property in the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, and generally to lend and advance to such persons, upon such securities and terms and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient:

(v.) To procure the company to be registered, incorporated, or otherwise duly constituted, if necessary or advisable, in British Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, or any foreign country, or any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom:

(w.) To bear and pay the expenses of the formation of the company, including all registration fees and expenses of the preparation of the memorandum and articles of association:

(x.) To do all things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, including a power to pay brokerage or commission for services rendered in obtaining capital for the company or otherwise:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
a28 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LICENCE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 108.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "New Fraser River Gold Mines, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at No. 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is $75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of $1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in the Board of Trade building, Victoria, and the Honorable Frederick Peters, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established:

To be set out in the certificate of registration granted to the company on the 8th day of May, 1897, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 13th day of May, 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 5th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.
[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
a23 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

No. 117.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT, 1897."

Arctic Express Company.

Registered the 10th day of August, A. D. 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Arctic Express Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect 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 in the City of Seattle, County of King, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one hundred thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in Victoria, and Francis M. Rattenbury, architect, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

1. To acquire and take by grant, purchase, donation, prescription, or by any other lawful means lands, tenements, goods, chattels and choses in action of every kind and description, and to acquire property, proprietary rights, titles, interests, estates, franchises and privileges of every denomination whatsoever known to the law within the term property, real, personal and mixed, and necessary and convenient to fully carry out the specific objects of this corporation hereinafter more particularly stated, together with the fruits, increase or accretions or accessions thereof to the same extent that any natural or artificial person may of right and according to law acquire and take the same, and to hold the same title, and under similar right, and in like manner to sell, convey, occupy, better, incumber, or alienate the same, in whole or in part, as any person, natural or artificial, having similar dominion over property and property rights may lawfully do:

2. To establish, maintain and operate any express route or routes by land or by water for the transportation of treasure, merchandise or property of any kind from, to and between any place or places in the State of Washington and any place or places beyond the limits thereof in the United United States and the territories thereof and the Dominion of Canada:

3. To erect or hire and maintain warehouses and other structures for the safe-keeping of goods, wares and merchandise and other chattels or effects necessary for the transaction of the business of this company.

4. To do a general collection and commission business at any place on any of its routes and generally to engage in any business legitimately and ordinarily belonging to the business of express companies:

5. To acquire, possess, own, lease, sell, mortgage, and deal in such real and personal property as may be necessary or convenient to transact or facilitate its business:

6. To acquire, own, charter, sell