Ladies Work In Earnest.

Success of Movement Inaugurated on Behalf of the Jubilee Hospital.

Immediate Needs of the Institution Laid Before the Committee.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Auxiliary Society, Royal Jubilee hospital, was held on Wednesday afternoon in the city hall. Those present were: The president, Mrs. A. J. Smith; vice-presidents, Mrs. Rocke Robertson and Mrs. D. M. Eberts; committee, Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. Rykert, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Dalby, Mrs. Ben. Gordon, Mrs. Simon Leiser, Mrs. Rudlin, Mrs. R. A. Brown, Mrs. Hasell, and a large attendance of friends of the society.

The meeting opened with prayer, after which the following business was transacted and motions carried:

"That this society shall be known under the name of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Royal Jubilee hospital, and be understood to be merely an enlargement of and not a substitute for the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, which has for nine years and with a very large membership done such excellent work for the hospital.

"That the by-laws be passed and printed for distribution to every member of the society.

"That each church should be represented upon the executive committee.

The president then asked for the minutes of the general meeting,w hich were adopted, and for the secretary's report, which was read as follows:

Madame President and Ladies,—Since the general meeting I have to report to you the kind consent of Mrs. McInnes to be nominated patroness of our society; also letters received from Rt. Rev. Bishop and Mrs. Cridge and Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, regretting their unavoidable absence from the meeting, but assuring us of their sympathy and support; also a letter from Mrs. Maude, a recent patient in the hospital, offering to canvas Duncan, and to further the interests of our society in that district. I have also to inform you that permission has been obtained from Mr. Hartnagle to hold our monthly meetings in one of the reception rooms of the Driard hotel, which he has kindly promised to have ready for the purpose.

Several members of our executive attended the annual meeting of the board of directors on Friday last, and were well and cordially received by them. The president, Mr. Alexander Wilson, spoke warmly of the women's work for the hospital in the past, and said that it gave him great pleasure to see them taking an active interest in the business of the institution. Mr. H. D. Helmcken, in a kind and graceful speech, proposed that an advisory committee be appointed from among the ladies to confer with the board on all such matters in which they could be of any assistance.

The sum of $22 has been already received per annual subscriptions of $2, of which $2 have been expended in stationery, postage, etc., and $20 lodged to the credit of the society in the Bank of Montreal.

Miss Grady, the matron, begs to accept the invitation on the executive committee, but regrets that owing to pressing duties she is unable to attend to-day. She has, however, furnished the following list of urgent needs: Six dozen table napkins, six dozen towels, six dozen pillow slips, three dozen toilet coyers, one dozen pneumonia jackets, night dresses, night shirts, six wrappers, tray cloths, 26 inches long by 16 inches (hemmed), always old cotton and linen, twenty small granite tea-pots, fifteen small granite coffee-pots (for trays), two dozen hot water jugs, two dozen glass sauce dishes, one dozen cream jugs and sugar bowls, two dozen egg cups, three dozen small china plates, two dozen butter patties, three dozen cups and saucers, one dozen small (waiter) trays, one dozen forks, two dozen desert spoons, one dozen tea-spoons, one dozen salt and pepper shakes, two dozen bowls.

Besides these material needs, it is greatly to be hoped that the women of this society will make it their kindly interest to inquire into all reasonable complaints, to consider defects and to correct errors, remembering always the great anxiety and responsibility attendant hourly upon those engaged in the medical and nursing professions and giving them the encouragement of sympathetic recognition in their work, and the protection of their loyal friendship in cases where there are defects and imperfections.

The present equipment of the hospital is inadequate to meet the demands made upon it, and this will not be difficult to understand when, as this year's report will show, there have been fifty more patients received and nearly one hundred more surgical operations performed than in any previous year, while the nursing staff has not been increased.

No case is accepted unless it can be conscientiously accepted, and the pressure is often so great as to make this impossible. It is, however, intelligible that wrong impressions are produced and unkind and unjust comment made. The women who befriend the hospital are asked, when this occurs, to consider it their province to ascertain the truth, and to see that it is told.

B. M. HASELL, Secy.-Treas.

The president then proceeded to appoint committees for quarterly active service, as follows:

Purchasing—Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. D. M. Eberts, Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mrs. Simon Leiser.

Cutting out and Distributing—Mrs. Ben Gordon, Mrs. Arthur Butler, Mrs. Wollaston, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Crane. In connection with this work Mrs. Ben Gordon most kindly offered her house for the first quarter, where all supplies may be sent. All those willing to undertake sewing are asked to send name and address to the secretary, or give it in when they are canvassed.

Visiting—Mrs. Rocke Robertson, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Ross and Mrs. Dalby. This committee will be appointed monthly and are asked to visit once a fortnight, in turns of two.

Canvassing—A meeting of all willing to undertake this work is called for Wednesday next at 2:30 p. m. at the residence of Mrs. A. J. Smith, 36 Superior street. Many have already given in their names, but more are needed and will be welcomed at the meeting.

The president decided to postpone the appointment of the advisory committee until after the next meeting of the board of directors.

Mr. Hartnagle's kind offer of a room at the Driard hotel was accepted for the regular meetings, which it was decided to call for the second Tuesday in the month, commencing Tuesday, August 8, at 2:30 p. m.

Letters and messages were received from Mrs. Arthur Butler, Mrs. Philip Goepel, Miss Kitto and other friends, regretting absence but promising interest and support. The secretary was directed to reply to all these, and also to Mr. Hartnagle, thanking him for his accommodation.

Mrs. Simon Leiser handed in (per collections) the sum of $117, besides having received the promise of donations of linen and has since telephoned the kind offer of Mr. Leiser to make special terms to buyers for the hospital. Nine membership subscriptions were also paid, making the total sum in hand $155—a most encouraging result of the movement.

In conclusion the president invited Mrs. Rocke Robertson to address the meeting, which she did in a few eloquent and impressive words. She begged all the women thus banded together to pursue their work with punctuality, strength and courage, and above all with true charity. She reminded them that "God's possible is taught by His world's loving," and that only in this spirit can good or lasting work be performed. She invited all women to take to heart the nurture and well-being of the hospital, recognizing its work and aims, and assisting its defects so that the hands of the directors might be strengthened and a thorough understanding aroused.

Mrs. Robertson's remarks were received with much attention, and the thanks of the meeting are due to her for so nobly setting forth the beauty and simplicity of true service. After a vote of thanks and congratulations to the president, Mrs. A. J. Smith, on her re-election to the office she has long filled so faithfully, the meeting adjourned.

INVESTIGATION RESISTED.

From the Toronto Mail and Empire.

The government, through Mr. Sifton, the impeached minister, formally declined yesterday—and this for the second time—to submit the Yukon scandals to judicial investigation. Never before has a Canadian administration so strenuously resisted enquiry into accusations brought against it or its officials. The Mackenzie government always yielded to the public demand for an examination into its transactions. By the government which succeeded that of Mr. Mackenzie, investigations were invariably conceded, and sometimes even determined upon before they were suggested by persons, political or otherwise, or by the public press. The moment it was suspected that there had been wrong-dong in connection with the construction of the Lachine bridge, Mr. Haggart advised his colleagues to appoint an impartial and inquisitoral commission of enquiry, and that advice was acted upon. Why should a different course—a course that is at variance with British precedent, with Canadian practice, and with common sense—be pursued now? Why should the ingenuity and the physical strength of the government be exerted in this particular case to prevent the turning of the searchlight upon the world-renowned rascalities? How is it that Mr. Sifton, who spent nineteen thousand dollars of public money in trying to prove that a hired informer's story of ballot-box stuffing was true, is so economical that he cannot spend five or ten thousand dollars in learning the truth about the Yukon, and in bringing the guilty parties to justice?

Mr. Sifton has given to parliament some of his reasons. When the proposition was first made that Canada should offer to the world proof of her detestation of frauds such as have been charged, he called instily for specific cases, and for "names." He has both now in abundance. But with the charges and the names, including the name of Mr. Sifton, staring him straight in the face, he professes to be still unaware that accusations have been made, or that names have been given. The moral texture of the man who can read Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's sweeping indictment and yet not discover in it a single charge, or find in it a single name, not even his own, although it sticks out so prominently, is such as to relieve him altogether of any suspicion of undue sensitiveness. Mr. Sifton, though morally disturbed by the accusations, knows full well what they mean, for whatever else his fault, he is not wanting in the mental quality necessary to a man engaged in defending such transactions as those to which Sir Hibbert Tupper so directly points. There is a certain degree of skill, for example, in his treatment of his own case. Here is a minister who has been giving out from Ottawa the most valuable franchises in the Yukon, the gold dredging leases, which favorites secure and then transfer to the companies they organize, at profits to themselves ranging from $50,000 to $75,000, according to circumstances. This minister knows absolutely nothing of these leases, and tells us that the fortunes that have fallen to the Drolets, the Mercliers and the Guerins have been conferred by a clerk in his office! His late law partner has dabbled in such leases, and, according to Sir Hibbert Tupper's information, has invited cooperation, declaring that the minister and Walsh were also interested with him, but that their names could not appear "for obvious reasons." A skilful ignorance meets this case. The country is told that the law partner, A. E. Philp, of Brandon, has never had a gold dredging lease, although a document Mr. Sifton has himself laid on the table of the house (sessional paper No. 83, 1898, page 4) credits him with having reaped a twenty-mile grant of a river bed on Klondike creek, while the auditor-general's report acknowledges the receipt of $2,000 from him as the price of this concession. It is to be feared that Mr. Sifton's objection to an investigation is not really founded upon the opinion that there are no charges and no names, but upon the knowledge that there are too many of both, and that an impartial enquiry would throw too much light upon the transactions of a Napoleonic politician and his entourage. At all events, what Mr. Sifton says he fails to see, the country sees very plainly. If ever a minister and his system were impeached, Mr. Sifton and his system are impeached in Sir Hibbert's resolution. He is charged with neglect of duty and maladministration. It is shown that when he opened his eyes to the importance of the Yukon country, which had theretofore been honestly governed, he turned that region into a hunting ground for a batch of his hungry partizans, who combined land-grabbing and money-making with their official duties. It is added that to these men, in violation of the law of the land, he gave express authority to speculate in public property, and that corruption under his regime became prevalent among high and low of the official staff until the very name of the Yukon was a synonym for national disgrace.

Specific charges are made by Sir Hibbert Tupper against the entire Siftonian outfit, and, what is more, Sir Hibbert undertakes, at his own expense, if a judicial commission be given, to prove them. Why is it, let us ask again, that Mr. Sifton, instead of courageously accepting the challenge thrown down to him, slips away, pleading that the specific charges are not specific enough? Why is it that this government, the government of clean men, is the first government in our history to fight against an investigation into its proceedings? If Mr. Sifton believed that Sir Hibbert Tupper had no case against him, we can depend upon it that, instead of resisting an enquiry, he would be demanding one.

Ex-Provost Moncur, Dundee, is giving ten thousand pounds towards a sanitarium there for the treatment of consumption. Another gentleman is to contribute five hundred pounds a year for the first five years for its maintenance.

Probably the oldest railway servant in the Kingdom is Mr. George House, who is now engaged at the Swindon Station of the Great Western Railway. Mr. House entered the service of the Great Western Railway in 1835, and was engaged in construction work under Brunel. He has thus been working under the company for sixty-four years, and at the age of eighty-two he is still a "good going concern" for the same employers.

Supporters Will Meet.

Caucus of Government Members Called for the Twenty-sixth.

Lieut.-Governor Will Probably Return Before the Members Assemble.

There was little or nothing new to report in the political situation yesterday, beyond the fact that at a meeting of the executive a date was set for a caucus of the supporters of the government. The day decided upon was July 26, thus giving the members from the remote parts of the province an opportunity to attend. The whole situation will be discussed, but just what the members will be asked to vote on seems at present shrouded in some mystery. Mr. Semlin might ask the members to pass a resolution endorsing his action in calling on Mr. Martin to resign. Should the members refuse to do so, the Premier would find himself in a rather awkward position, and even if they did pass it, Mr. Martin might still decline to give up his portfolio. There was a good deal of guessing done yesterday as to the sides the government members will take. So far they have been keeping a discreet silence. It has been no secret, however, since the last session of the legislature that some of the members who just after the general election would have selected Mr. Martin as leader if that had been possible without breaking up the party, have since changed their opinions regarding the politician from Manitoba. They hardly appreciated the manner in which he treated them on occasions when they had reasons to interview him, and further, many of his actions tended to antagonize their constituents. The question is whether they will be able to bury their personal feelings against the Attorney-General in the crisis that he has brought about. In Victoria the feeling is certainly against Mr. Martin, and even the few Liberal supporters of the government who still stick up for him openly say they chiefly do so for fear that if he is dropped out of the cabinet the government would be a distinct Conservative one. On the other hand, both Mr. Semlin and Mr. Cotton have assured their supporters that they have no wish to divide on party lines, and certainly Dr. McKechnie and Mr. Hume, both Liberals, would not be parties to such a movement.

The correspondence between the Premier and Mr. Martin was forwarded to Lieutenant-Governor McInnes by the Tees early yesterday morning. Those who claim to know the social that the Governor will take, say that he will return to Victoria immediately upon the receipt of the correspondence, and take action before the government supporters have an opportunity to decide between the Premier and the Attorney-General. If the mail goes straight through, he could easily reach here before the 26th. The supporters of the government seem to be unanimously of the opinion that he will follow the advice of the Premier. It was his objection to Mr. Martin being in authority, it is said, that led him to call on Mr. Beaven to form a government upon the dismissal of the Turner ministry.

Pending the return of the Lieutenant-Governor, reports of the meetings of the executive would make most interesting reading, or probably a group photograph would be better.

In regard to the charge made by Mr. Martin that he was anxious to form a Conservative government, Hon. F. Carter-Cotton last evening reiterated his former statements that he was opposed to the division of the provincial parties on Dominion party lines. He had always been opposed to it, he said, and cited as an illustration his action with respect to the Conservative convention. If Mr. Martin had been longer in the province he would have known that Mr. Cotton had for years fought with Liberals against the late and previous provincial governments. As to the statements contained in Mr. Martin's letter, he said: "You know we are sworn to secrecy, otherwise what he says could be knocked into a cocked hat."

WEST COAST MINES.

Development Work Being Steadily Pushed by Owners of Claims.

Despite the fact that most of the developed mines of the province have been closed down on account of the Eight-hour law, the owners of undeveloped properties, which are not affected by the law to any great extent, are pushing development. This is particularly true of the West Coast of Vancouver Island. Messrs. F. Jacobson and N. Campbell, who have just arrived in town from the West Coast, report matters pertaining to the mineral development of that portion of the Island as being in a very healthy state just now.

On the Seattle mine, on Bear river, development work is being pushed steadily, and with the completion of the wagon road from the mouth of the river to the mines—a public work which has just been inaugurated, operations will be greatly facilitated. The English syndicate, which had a bond on the Castle mine, has made a payment on account of the purchase money, and have driven a tunnel 43 feet, cross-cutting a ledge 19 feet wide, showing walls on both sides. The ore runs all the way from 5 per cent. to 20 per cent. copper. Several of the mines have already considerable shipping ore on the dumps, and with the blowing in of the Van Anda smelter, regular shipments will be made. Of this class of ore the Good Hope has 140 tons, the Jumbo, on Deer creek, 40 tons, while the Crow has upwards of 100 tons.

At Hesiquoit, on the Guldemar group, owned by two gentlemen named above, a start has been made on a 50-foot tunnel to cross-cut the ledge at a depth of 55 feet. So far the ore on these claims shows an average of from 6¼ per cent. to 12 per cent. copper. The Rose Marie Co. have their concentrator ready for operations, and will commence to run next month. In addition to this, a compressor plant is to be installed. This last-mentioned claim is situated on Elk river, Kennedy lake, and a great amount of development work has already been done.

Few, who have not visited this near-by mining district, have any idea of the vast amount of work which has been done towards the exploration of the mineral wealth of that portion of Vancouver Island. An estimate made by Messrs. Jacobson and Campbell, after a round of all the camps, goes to show that from 6 to 9 men each are now employed by many of the companies, and the prospects are exceedingly bright for next year's operations.

THE LUDGATES TALK.

They Have Definitely Decided to Build a Mill on the Sound.

Messrs. W. G. and T. Ludgate, whose experience with the British Columbia authorities in the Deadman's Island matter have heretofore been related, have been staying for some days at the Seattle, says yesterday's Post-Intelligencer. In their rooms at the hotel last night they said:

"The Deadman's Island matter is now in the courts, and we can do nothing there now without violating an injunction, which we have no disposition to do. We are satisfied that in the end our rights will be sustained, and as we have a twenty-five years' lease of the island from the Canadian government we shall simply wait the termination of the legal proceedings now pending. In the meantime we have concluded to put up a plant on the American side and are now engaged to purchasing and contracting for machinery, etc., to be used in the construction and operation of the mill.

"We have not yet decided on the location, but will do so within the next two or three days. We cannot say now just where it will be, as we have not determined between a number of locations that have been offered. You may say, however, that it will in all likelihood be at some point on the American side in Puget Sound, but just how near Seattle we are not now prepared to answer."

This was in answer to a question if it were true, as had been intimated, that they were coming to Seattle.

With reference to the trouble about the island, they said they were satisfied that the people of Vancouver were with them and all the bother came from causes they did not now care to discuss. Being asked about the despatch in the Post-Intelligencer stating that Attorney-General Martin would be forced out, they had no opinion to express for publication. They had a letter from a friend in Vancouver, however, stating that at the election that is soon to be held Martin would be sustained, but as to the accuracy of the forecast they could not speak.

ESQUIMALT LICENSES.

Sir: Some days since I asked for space in your valuable columns to take up the matter of increase of licenses at the town of Esquimalt. Since my first letter the four houses in Esquimalt proper have been made to pay the $200 fee under protest. How can the government justify this course? The saloons in Victoria city pay but $200 per annum, while we now virtually pay $220—$200 license fee and $10 each six months for application papers, etc., to be presented to the board of license commissioners. There are other neighborhoods more thickly populated three times over where there is but one house, and they get a straight 12½ cents for all liquors handled, and they are patronized by a class of people who are in affluent circumstances, the creme de la creme of the business, and the neighborhood has many more advantages, as it is the only place where lovers of sport can obtain refreshments when attractions are held at the bicycle track, golf links, etc., together with the fact that it is one of the most beautiful and frequented drives out of Victoria, and still they exact from them but $100 license fee. The place referred to is the Mount Baker hotel, Oak Bay. Will the members of the cabinet or you, Mr. Editor, explain this singular and unjust extortion from a locality that was so shamefully treated at the hands of the last house, when about the only resident population now in Esquimalt are navy people, who were disfranchised then, and now they insist on including these same people in a count in order to make the required fifty by which they collect this increased fee.

TAXPAYER.

[We will not undertake to explain anything the present government does.—Ed. Colonist.]

ROADS IN CARIBOO.

Sir: Having recently made a trip through the Cariboo country, visiting the mines in the different sections, and realizing the interest that Victoria should take in the development work throughout Cariboo, I am taking the liberty of asking you, by means of this letter, to use your best efforts to secure proper appropriations for the repair and maintenance of the Forks of Quesnelle and Horsefly roads.

Cariboo has always drawn largely on Victoria wholesale merchants for its supplies and scarcely a month passes but that travelling men representing your firms pass up the Cariboo road, and as a rule they express themselves as highly gratified with the treatment they receive from the merchants of the upper country. Victoria, then, is well treated and her members of the legislature should in all reason give all the assistance they can so far as road building is concerned in Cariboo. The road from the 150-Mile House to Quesnelle Forks and the Horsefly to the 150-Mile House is almost impassable, and the appropriations have ranged for the past five years from $2,000 for the Forks of Quesnelle road, 54 miles in length, to the Horsefly, 33 miles in length, $1,000 or $1,500. This year the sum for the two roads is $2,000 for the former, and $1,200 for the latter. To be appreciated this road must be travelled, and if any of your readers would attempt the journey of 54 miles from the 150 to Quesnelle Forks they would see at once the utter folly of the attempt to do anything in the way of road construction or repair with $2,000. It is scarcely sufficient to fill up half a dozen of the mud holes on the way. There are creeks to bridge, mountains to climb and swampy sections to corduroy. Large quantities of supplies and heavy mining machinery are being taken in over these roads and except in the winter, when the sleighing is usually fair, it is simply enough to cause a mining man to leave the country in disgust to be obliged to get his machinery over such roads. As an instance, during the time that I was on the Horsefly road some two weeks since, Senator Campbell was getting in some heavy machinery for the Miocene mine. A boiler weighing 9,000 pounds was the heaviest piece. It was utterly impossible to get a wagon through loaded, and five miles from the 150 the boiler was unloaded and put on skids, twelve or fourteen animals hitched to them and in this way hauled through the mud and slush a distance of more than 25 miles at a very large cost to the company and taking up much valuable time.

This matter is not and should not be considered in any sense a political question, but simply a question of doing right by the country. Cariboo is tributary to Victoria and Vancouver and should have the support of its people towards its development. Good roads are essential. There should be appropriations of not less than $20,000 for the Forks and Horsefly roads. It may be very well to say that there is not money in the treasury to do these things, but when your Cariboo taxpayers read that the province has offered a million dollars towards the construction of a cable from Australia, it is very difficult to get them to understand why they should be compelled to drag their goods and machinery over the wretched lines known as the Forks of Quesnelle and Horsefly roads year after year.

The appropriations five years ago and ever since should have been more, but the limit has been reached now, and something should assuredly be done. Three thousand two hundred dollars, the sum total appropriated for work on these roads this season, will amount to absolutely nothing except the temporary repair of a few of the worst places. It requires time and work. Horse feed is expensive and by the time gangs of men are established at the road camps and horse feed provided there is very little left with which to do work.

I trust the Colonist will give this subject favorable notice and that all the Coast people will unite with Cariboo members in securing a liberal appropriation for this much neglected section.

F. S. REYNOLDS.

Ashcroft, July 5, 1899.

Official Gazette Announcements.

The Sheriffs of the Province and Limits of Their Jurisdiction.

Number of New Companies Incorporated During the Past Week.

The names of the sheriffs of the various electoral districts throughout the province, and the limits of their jurisdiction, are published in the current issue of the Provincial Gazette, as follows:

Pursuant to sub-section 2 of section 3 of the Sheriff's act, the following is published:

County of Victoria—Sheriff, James Eliphalet McMillan; postoffice address, Victoria.

Limits of County—Victoria City, North Victoria, South Victoria, and Esquimalt electoral districts.

County of Nanaimo—Sheriff, Samuel Drake; postoffice address, Nanaimo.

Limits of County—Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo, South Nanaimo, Cowichan, Alberni, Comox and Cassiar electoral districts.

County of Vancouver—Sheriff, James Deacon Hall; postoffice address, Vancouver.

Limits of County—Vancouver electoral district, Richmond riding of Westminster electoral district (except that portion forming the municipality of Burnaby).

County of Westminster—Sheriff, Thos. Joseph Armstrong; postoffice address, New Westminster city.

Limits of County—New Westminster city electoral district, Chilliwack riding, Delta riding, Dewdney riding, and that portion of Richmond riding forming the municipality of Burnaby, in the Westminster electoral district, and the Hope and Yale polling divisions of Yale electoral district.

County of Yale—Sheriff, Arthur Gore Pemberton; postoffice address, Kamloops.

Limits of County—The Kamloops, Nicola Lake, Okanagan and Rock Creek polling divisions of Yale electoral district.

County of Cariboo—Sheriff, John Stevenson; postoffice address, Barkerville.

Limits of County—Cariboo and Lillooet electoral districts, and the Lytton and Cache Creek polling divisions of Yale electoral district.

County of Kootenay—Sheriff, Stephen Redgrave; postoffice address, Donald.

Limits of Jurisdiction—East Kootenay and West Kootenay electoral districts, except that portion of the county within the jurisdiction of the sheriff of South Kootenay.

The electoral districts referred to are the electoral districts and ridings thereof, created and defined by the Legislative Electoral and Elections act, 1894, and the polling divisions are those created under the authority of the Election Regulation act, 1871.

County of Kootenay—Sheriff, Samuel Parker Tuck; postoffice address, Nelson.

Limits of Jurisdiction—The Slocan riding of West Kootenay, the Nelson riding of West Kootenay, that portion of the Rossland riding of West Kootenay which is within the county of Kootenay, and the South riding of East Kootenay, as defined by the Redistribution act, 1898.

NEW COMPANIES.

Notice is given of the incorporation of six new mining companies and one new transportation company, as follows:

United Canneries, Ltd., capital $5,000, divided into 100; registered office, Vancouver; object to acquire the steamship Lapwing, and to handle her in every manner conducive to the interests of the company.

Big Four Consolidated Mining Company, Ltd., capital $250,000, divided into 2,500,000 shares; registered office, Rossland. The time of the existence of the company 50 years, and the object is to purchase the Big Four group, including Big Bend, Double, Cutna and Big Four fractional mineral claims, in the Trail creek mining division, with a right to purchase any other mining properties in British Columbia.

Detroit & Lardeau Gold Mining Company of British Columbia, Ltd., capital $150,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares; registered office, Rossland; objects to acquire mining lands and real estate in British Columbia, and to pay for the same in money or shares.

Referendum Free Gold Mining & Milling Company, Ltd., capital $500,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares; registered office, Rossland; the time of the existence of the company 50 years, and the objects to purchase the Referendum, Katie and Golden Cross mineral claims on the Forty Nine creek, near Nelson, in Nelson mining division of West Kootenay.

East Kootenay Copper Mining Company, Ltd., capital $250,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares; registered office, Windermere; objects to acquire mining interests generally and the Broad Gauge, Gypsy Girl, Shady Prince and Sunny Princess mining claims in Windermere mining division in East Kootenay, and to pay for the same in cash or paid-up stock.

Santa Rosa Gold & Copper Mines, Ltd., capital $1,500,000, divided into shares of 1,500,000 shares; registered office, Rossland. The time of the existence of the company is 50 years, and the objects are to purchase the Santa Rosa group, including Santa Rosa, Big Four, Blaylock, Queen Hill, Sailor Boy, St. Luke Fraction and St. Mark mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district, and to acquire any other mining claims.

Indiana Consolidated Silver Mining Company, Ltd., capital $100,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares; registered office, Whitewater; and the objects are to acquire mining rights in British Columbia.

But one extra-provincial company was registered during the week, the Douglass-Hunter Mining Company, of Spokane, British Columbia office Rossland, and attorney W. H. Montgomery. The capital is $50,000, in 1-cent shares, and the object is to carry on a general mining business.

WILL ISSUE A TITLE.

Unless a valid objection is made in the meantime by some person having an estate or interest therein, the registrar-general will issue a certificate of indefeasible title to sections 113, 114, and west part (68 acres), of sections 115 and 116, Lake district; sections 23a (formerly section 13, Lake district), part of section 3, range 2 west, sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, range 1 west, sections 3, 4 and 5, and part of sections 1 and 2, Highland district; and sections 6, 103 and part of sections 97 and 107, Esquimalt district, to the Esquimalt Waterworks Company on October 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the British Columbia-Yukon railway company will be held at 32 Langley street on July 12.

John Bedwood, of Fernie, has assigned to Stephen Wallace. A meeting of the creditors will be held on July 8.

Oliver T. Stone, of Kaslo, has been appointed attorney for the Washington Mining Co., vice J. T. Montgomery.

The office of the Carlisle Canning Co. has been changed from Victoria to Vancouver.

THE CONSCIOUSNESS OF GUILT

From the Winnipeg Telegram.

The defeat of Sir Hibbert Tupper's motion for a judicial inquiry into the Yukon scandals is not very surprising. The government is aware that there is only too much foundation for the specific charges which Sir Hibbert Tupper has brought before parliament upon his responsibility as a privy councillor and a member of the House of Commons; and its only course, therefore, was, by the aid of its brute majority, to vote down his motion for inquiry. To the public this action of the government will be just as strong proof of the guilt of the government and its officers as any finding of a commission could be. Had the government been conscious of its innocence it would have been only too ready to grant such an investigation as was demanded; for the failure of Sir Hibbert Tupper to make good his charges before the commission he himself had asked for would have overwhelmed him with disgrace and so thoroughly have discredited the Conservative party in the eyes of the country that the Liberals, in spite of their many other misdeeds, would have had no difficulty in securing another lease of power at the next elections. The government, it will be remembered, when Sir Hibbert Tupper first brought these scandals before parliament, asked for an investigation of them, declaring that it would be willing to grant such an investigation if, when Commissioner Ogilvie's report came to hand, it were found that his investigation had not been a complete investigation, and if Sir Hibbert Tupper would then put his charges in specific form and make them on his responsibility as a member of parliament. The government was evidently playing a bluff, and thought Sir Hibbert Tupper would not take it at its word. But Sir Hibbert Tupper has done so, and has produced specific charges overwhelming in number and detail. That the government cannot now face this investigation is conclusive evidence of the weakness of its case. That Mr. Ogilvie's so-called investigation was not a satisfactory inquiry is generally recognized; such is not only Conservative opinion; but the testimony of this effect from unimpeachable Liberal authority. When Sir Hibbert Tupper originally brought this matter before parliament Messrs. Richardson and Oliver voted with the government against Sir Hibbert Tupper's motion; declaring, in so doing, that they believed the government was anxious for a proper investigation into this matter, and that if, when Mr. Ogilvie's report came to hand it were found that a proper investigation had not been held, they would vote for such an inquiry as Sir Hibbert Tupper desired. Mr. Ogilvie's report has come to hand. Messrs. Oliver and Richardson do not consider it satisfactory, and to-day are found voting against the government and in support of Sir Hibbert Tupper's motion. With them, in support of that motion, voted another Liberal member, Mr. McInnes. The fact that these three Liberals, strong party men as they are, have been forced by their convictions to vote in opposition to the government upon this matter is a fact of the gravest significance and will still further convince the public of the cowardliness and untenability of the government's position. The significance of this fact is added to by the circumstance that these three Liberal members are Western members. They are in a position to know more about the facts respecting Mr. Sifton's administration of the Yukon than all those Eastern members who obeyed the crack of the party whip and voted against an investigation. The damage to Mr. Sifton's prestige by three Western members voting against the government on this question is almost as great as though Sir Hibbert Tupper had succeeded in carrying his motion despite the government's opposition. Mr. Sifton represents the West in the Cabinet; and yet on a vital question of his Western administration, involving the fate of the government, he cannot carry with him the support of the Western Liberal members, three, and the most influential three, out of the nine voting against him. It is indeed a Pyrrhic victory that Mr. Sifton has won, and he, no doubt, best recognizes that fact.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Canneries in Full Swing.

Big Run on Rivers Inlet but Fish Scarce on the Skeena.

British Patrol Fleet for Behring Sea—Dangers to Navigation.

Northern cannery business is now in full swing. Fish are running thick on Rivers Inlet and boats are making an average catch of 100 salmon a day. On the Skeena, where the fishing season started earlier, conditions are reversed. Only an average catch of from 18 to 20 fish to the boat is being taken, and the Indians, discontented with their success, have struck for higher wages. Such was the news brought from the northern fishing grounds by the steamer Boscowitz yesterday. The Indians of the Skeena were anxious to take passage on the steamer down to Rivers Inlet, but the vessel, out of consideration for cannerymen, refused to carry them. One of the big drawbacks to fishing on the Skeena so far this year has been the dark, cloudy weather, which keep the fish to the bottom of the river. No large packs have consequently been made, the biggest put up at the time the steamer left being that of Cunningham's, consisting of 1,000 cases. The Boscowitz brought 300 cases down to Victoria, besides a quantity of furs. Among her passengers were Rev. Dr. Large, of Bella Bella, who is going to Steveston to engage in missionary work during the fishing season; Miss Long, a school teacher of Kitimaat, on vacation; R. Draney, of Naas river, who is suffering with rheumatism; and Walter Williscroft, who came down to secure some machinery for his mill at Claxton. The steamer sailed again for the North last evening, and will call at Steveston to-day for four or five hundred empty salmon boxes for the Brunswick cannery. She had a good load of both freight and passengers leaving here.

WORK OF EGERIA.

Some of the Dangers of the Gulf of Georgia Pointed Out.

Information has been received from the commanding officer of Her Majesty's surveying vessel Egeria of the existence of the following shoals southeastward of White rock, between Trincomalie and Stuart channels, Strait of Georgia:

1. A rocky head steep-to, with a depth of 12 feet, from which the centre of White rock bears W. N. W. ¾ W. (N. 58 deg. E. true), distant 750 yards, and Reef point, S. ½ E., easterly (S. 21 deg. true).

2. A rocky shoal 200 yards long in a N. W. and S. E. direction and 100 yards broad, on which there is a depth of only three feet, from which White rock bears N. W. by W. ⅝ W., westerly (N. 41 deg. W. true) distant 600 yards, and Reef point, S. ¾ E. (S. 15 deg. W. true).

3. A rocky shoal about 300 yards long in a N. W. and S. E. direction and 100 yards broad, with a least depth of nine feet, from which White rock bears W. ¾ N. (N. 59 deg. W. true), distant 400 yards, and Reef point S. by E. ½ E. (S. 10 deg. W. true).

4. The rocky ledge extending from Pilkey point dries 150 yards from that point.

5. Ragged Island, which is covered with small trees, is about 20 feet above high water.

The passage between White rock and Ragged island is unsafe. Approximate position of White rock: Lat. 49 deg., 2 min., 25 sec. N.; Long. 123 deg., 42 min., 10 sec. W.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 579, 714, 1,917 and 3,022, and British Columbia Pilot, 1898, page 121.

MARKS FOR BURNABY REEF.

Land Marks For the Guidance of Vessels Into Vancouver Harbor.

It is reported to the marine department by Capt. Walbran, master of the Dominion government steamer Quadra, that in consequence of the building up of the city of Vancouver, the leading marks given on Admiralty chart No. 922, on the line marked C, to show the eastern extent of Burnaby reef in Vancouver harbor, are obscure and the line marked C should consequently be taken off the chart. Capt. Walbran further reports that an excellent mark to clear the shoal and to guide a vessel to the wharves and anchorage is the middle of the new and prominent Canadian Pacific railway station at the foot of Granville street, in line with the spire of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, bearing south. The spire mentioned is the only tall, thin spire in the city, and both marks can be easily recognized. When in line they lead well clear to the eastward of Burnaby reef.

This notice affects Admiralty charts Nos. 922 and 1,922, and British Columbia Pilot, 1898, page 182.

NEW OFFICERS.

Installation of Victoria and Columbia Lodges, I. O. O. F.

The officers of Columbia lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., were installed last evening by the district deputy. Previous to the installation the Noble Grand-elect, Bro. J. H. Collins, tendered his resignation of that office, business taking him from the city in a few days to be absent for several months; Bro. A. Edwards, P. G., was therefore elected to fill the vacancy. The full list of officers installed is as follows: A. Edwards, N.G.; Robt. Marwick, V.G.; R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec.; W. Jackson, Per. Sec.; G. T. Fox, Treas.; R. S. N. G., I. V. G. Williams; L. S. N. G., F. Taylor; B. Deacon, Warden; P. Smith, Cond.; W. H. Huxtable, O. G.; J. Vato, I. G.; A. P. McConnell, R. S. V. G.; W. Davis, L. S. V. G.; C. A. McGregor, R. S. S.; D. R. Pottinger, L. S. S. This lodge has held its own numerically during the past term, and made a small gain financially. After the installation, strawberries and cream were served in the library, followed by a short programme of songs, etc.

This evening the officers of Dominion lodge will be installed, and on Friday evening those of Peerless lodge. Next Tuesday evening there will be an open installation of the officers of Colfax Rebekah Degree Lodge—that s, open to all thrd degree mem- Lodge—that is, open to all third degree members of the order—and a good time is promised all who attend.

The officers of Victoria lodge, No. 1 were installed on Monday evening by E. Bragg, district deputy, assisted by an efficient staff of grand officers, as follows: A. Rumble, N. G.; F. Paine, V. G.; F. Davey, Sec.; Chas. Hayward, Treas.; F. Carne, Warden; A. Graham, Conductor; W. H. Huxtable, O. G.; A. McKeown, R. S. N. G.; E. Schafer, L. S. N. G.; J. A. Sabin, R. S. S.