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URN MURDERERS.

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EX-PREMIER.

Easy Billet at Paris
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T TO ARRIVE.

the Two High-Line
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A JOB.

—Mr. Latchford, an
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Tossed by A Typhoon.

Empress of India Has a Thrilling Experience—Fears for the Troopship Senator.

Philippine Commissioners En Route for Washington—Gen. Otis' Incompetency.

With two of her big steel lifeboats crushed like paper toys—skylights and upperworks patched with canvas—the smoking room a small-sized wreck—and the bridge looking as though a cyclone had caressed it, the R. M. S. Empress of Japan made fast at the William Head quarantine dock Tuesday night, comparatively undamaged, but with worn officers on board, and white-faced passengers, who tell how they looked into the eyes of Death—then disappointed him.

It was on the night of the 7th and morning of the 8th of this month, and the typhoon, in which they on the big liner were the sport, is classed by veteran sailors as such a storm from which the best ship afloat may emerge only by grace of Providence.

The Empress when she made her battle with the shrieking fiends of sea and sky and air was not more than five hundred miles outside of Yokohama; and as the less stable troopship Senator, carrying the homebound 51st Iowa regiment, had sailed for San Francisco via Honolulu only eight hours earlier, there could be little doubting that she too had been caught all unexpectedly in the same tumult of the elements.

It is of her that the officers of the Empress speak with grave faces and apprehension of the worst.

"We can always hope," said one. "But if she caught the typhoon as we did, there is no chance for the Senator except in the luck of a miracle. She had too many people aboard for one thing. She isn't at best the safest craft in a big blow; and the finest seaman in the world is helpless before such a storm.

"Besides, too, the Senator's sides are built up, and when she left Japan she was standing high out of water—not a good sort of ship to be in.

"We passed two steamers's boats, waterlogged and battered, but still floating, after the storm, but did not get near enough to identify them, although we made sure that they held no life. The sea was strewn, too, with splintered spars and wreckage of all sorts. It may not have been the Senator of course—none of us can say. But if she caught it as we did—why, God help those on her."

The typhoon to the Canadian Pacific liner came with short notice. She was quite a hundred miles out of the big Japanese seaport before the rapid fall of the barometer indicated danger stalking on the sea. Then the wind took up the proclamation of the storm, shrieking in glee as it struck the ship with fifty mile velocity. The sea joined in the infernal riot and tossed the big steamship like a child's toy from mountain wave to its fellow, while sea and air and sky rang with hideous noise.

The typhoon was at its height by midnight, but did not find the Empress unprepared. Passengers had locked themselves within their cabins along the main deck. Down in the steerage hold the chattering Chinese, who had given signs of disorder, were battened down to beat their hands against unyielding walls. Above, everything had been made fast and tight, and the smoking room alone held those few of the passengers remaining on this deck.

The majority of the passengers (whose cabins are on a deck below) were safe, but suffered from continual buffeting, while several of the ladies among them sustained serious nervous shock. One of these had not fastened her porthole window with sufficient care, the result being that it was crushed in by a tremendous sea, and it was only by dashing from the stateroom just as they were, that she and her companion escaped drowning in their berths.

Another lady had also a unique experience, her travelling bag being picked from the floor as though by an invisible hand, and hurled through the air at her as she lay in her berth.

During the height of the storm huge waves engulfed or swept the ship—bombarding the alley-ways and upper houses with a noise as of artillery. Only the officers' rooms are on this upper deck, and in and around them the sea raced in glee, those on the port alley suffering most.

In the smoking room three or four adventurous spirits had held together for companionship. One and only one was taken aback by the sudden onslaught of the storm. He was sitting cuddled up in a corner telling about certain equally impressive storms in his past experience, when, as though to punish him for his disparagement, the door came crashing down, and in rushed the sea. The smoking room, it may, be noted, is more than thirty feet above the water line, while at this time the waves were rolling, according to the officers, as "high as a three-storey building."

The boastful passenger was picked up by the avenging wave—spluttering, struggling and choking—and pitched with force against the bar—the unopened bar, for it had of necessity been closed long before.

But he was game.

"Never touched me," he said as he spat out the salt water. He might have said more, but the skylight came in with a crash and he was knocked down.

When the storm was past at last, it was happily found that although the vessel had received such a buffeting, the damage was comparatively unimportant, the staving in of the boats being the worst loss sustained. The electric telegraph connecting the bridge with the engine room was broken, and the greater part of the ship was in darkness until peace came to enable the repairmen to get at work.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSIONERS

No Differences With General Otis—Caustic Comment on the Campaign.

Three of the most notable passengers from the Orient by the just arrived Empress of Japan are direct from Manila and enroute to Washington, D.C., these being Prof. Dean Worcester and Col. Denby, members of the Philippine commission, and H. F. Seymour, manager of the Manila "American," who is a bearer of a petition from the business community of the Philippine capital asking for the immediate recall of General Otis.

The two commissioners received their appointment from President McKinley upon the conclusion of the peace with Spain, but before the internal difficulties of the situation in the islands presented themselves. They were to act with Admiral Dewey, General Otis and Professor Schurman (the chairman) as a general advisory board, and are now recalled for a final commission meeting in Washington, at which all save General Otis will be present.

Commissioner Schurman returned home some time ago and presented his report; his two confreres would have accompanied him but for instructions to remain at Manila pending consideration of a proposal for a permanent board there. This being deemed impracticable, they were so notified, and caught the Yawait-maru for home on the 18th ultimo.

As to their official work, the ultimate solution of the Philippine problem, and General Otis' management (or mismanagement) of his campaign, the two commissioners are equally silent. Professor Worcester suggests more than he will say, however, when he takes occasion to emphatically deny both the reported strength and reported popularity of Aguinaldo among the natives.

"He has not more than 15,000 followers at the most," he says, "and is losing ground among them daily."

Both commissioners are also emphatic in contradicting the reports of differences between themselves and General Otis.

"Our relations have at all times been most harmonious," says Professor Worcester. "There has been no estrangement."

As for the value of the islands to the United States the returned commissioners are, however, eloquent. Not only are the new possessions rich in all the usual tropical products, they say, but also in gold, iron, and coal—the latter on a par with the Japanese article for quality, and the seams thus far exploited being of apparently of inexhaustible extent.

Editor Seymour's mouth is not like that of each of the commissioner's—officially sealed. He is outspoken in his denunciation of Otis' blundering, and asserts that General Lawton if given the reins would have ended the campaign satisfactorily long ago. In an interview at William Head on Tuesday evening, the Philippine newspaperman said:

"General Otis is incompetent. If he were recalled and a man like Col. Denby made civil governor, and General Lawton placed in command of the troops and given a chance to fight, the war would be over inside of three months. At the battle of Malosos, General Lawton had the enemy on the run, and would have won a decisive victory had he not received a telegram of recall from General Otis. Otis has never once been on the firing line since he went to Manila."

CHINESE COAST PIRATES.

Become so Bold as to Require Attention from British Torpedo Boats.

Shortly before the Empress left Hongkong a bold case of piracy was reported from the West river, where a steamer had been overhauled, her passengers and crew maltreated, and all the valuables on board appropriated. The British torpedo boats acting in conjunction with the Chinese authorities, had gone to investigate the matter and punish the offenders, although up to the date of the Empress' leaving nothing had been heard of their meeting with the pirates. The pirates have heretofore during the past five or six years confined their attentions to junks, nor dared molest a steamer.

The pirates operating on and about the West river are said to number sixty thousand, says a Hongkong contemporary. They are well armed, and their movement sayors almost as much of rebellion as of piracy, the pirates edging the local authorities out and proceeding to collect the duties and taxes themselves. It is not an unprecedented state of affairs. In the sixteenth century pirates went so far as to blockade Canton, and it was only with the assistance of the Portuguese that the blockade was raised. Are they on the present occasion to be allowed to gather sufficient strength to again blockade the provincial capital, or will the British government sweep away the evil before it further ripens?

News has also reached Hongkong of a ferocious attack by pirates upon a junk off Pinghoi, says the China Mail. On September 9 a junk crowded with passengers left Shan Mi, on a voyage to Hongkong, and at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, when off Pinghoi, a boat with one mast and a sail was sighted. She bore down upon the passenger junk, and it was discovered that there were twelve men armed with muskets, revolvers and swords on board. These men fired a volley into the passenger junk at close quarters, and then endeavored to board the vessel, throwing stinkpots amongst the passengers. The passengers and crew of the junk, however, managed to beat off their assailants, who retired into their boat and sailed off in the direction of Pinghoi. The matter was reported to the police by two of the passengers, one of whom was shot in the back and the right upper arm and blistered about the face, arms and legs. The other man was badly burned. They were removed to the hospital. Later in the afternoon three more of the wounded passengers and the master of the boat, who had a gunshot flesh wound in his right arm, were admitted to the hospital.

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.

Honor List Increasing.

Eight More Volunteers for Active Service in South Africa.

Arrival of General Hutton, the General Officer Commanding Militia.

The list of those Victorians who are willing to place their services at the disposal of their country in South Africa was last night increased to 36, eight more volunteering. Those who handed in their names last evening and who passed the preliminary examination are:

Mr. Wm. A. N. Heytage.
Mr. Wm. Godfrey.
Mr. Seymour H. O'Dell.
Gunner Fred T. Cornwall.
Gunner Clark W. Gamble.
Mr. Arthur Maudrell.
Gunner Wm. L. Bonges.
Mr. Willis H. Miner.

All have yet to go through a medical examination before a choice is made. There will be another opportunity to volunteer this evening at the drill hall between 7:30 and 10:30.

Of those already on the list the majority have received a military training. Sergt. William H. Bailey saw active service in the Soudan; Gr. Martin Brinkman received his first lesson in the German army; Bomb. William Scott was a member of the Canadian contingent which went to England for the Jubilee; Mr. Geo. C. Watkins was a member of the R. M. A. and most of the others are trained soldiers.

It is said that Lieut. T. H. Pooley's prospect of receiving a commission is very bright.

Lt.-Col. Gregory has received letters from three ladies, trained nurses, who are anxious to do their share to assist Great Britain in the war. Their applications will be sent to the proper quarter. Col. Gregory not being authorized to receive them.

A letter has been received from Manager Christie of the C. P. R. telegraphs placing the wires of the company at the disposal of the members of the contingent both going and returning, for personal telegrams.

* * *

Gen. Hutton, commanding the Canadian volunteers, arrived in the city last evening with his aide, Capt. Bell. He was accompanied, from Vancouver by Lt.-Col. Peters, D.O.C. The General and his aide were at once driven to Government House where they will be the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. McInnes during their stay. Today the drill hall and Clover Point range will be inspected, the visitors being met with Lt.-Col. Prior and in the evening at 9:30 the Fifth Regiment will be inspected.

SERGT. BAILEY'S SERVICE.

In the local list of names of those who have volunteered for service in South Africa appears that of Sergt. W. H. Bailey, of No. 1 company, who already is decorated with the Egyptian medal and three clasps—El Teb, Tofrer and Suakin—and appears to be entitled, according to all rules of the service, if not to the Victoria Cross itself, the most prized of all worldly decorations, at least to the medal for distinguished gallantry. Sergt. Bailey's present commanding officer, Lt.-Col. Gregory, took up this claim some time ago and did his best to secure for the Sergeant deserved recognition, but so far his kind efforts have been without satisfactory result. The attention of the General Officer Commanding might be directed to the case. Sergt. Bailey was formerly a private in the Royal Marine Light Infantry, a battalion of which under Lt.-Col. Ozzard formed part of the brigade commanded by Sir Gerald Graham which was landed at Suakin on the Red Sea in 1885 to protect the construction of a line of railway proposed to be built from that place across the desert to Berber on the Nile. This was undertaken with the object of facilitating the operations of the expedition which had proceeded by way up the Nile past Berber and headed for Khartoum for the relief of Gen. Gordon, then besieged by the Mahdi.

The particular action for which the decoration is claimed for Sergt. Bailey was that popularly known as McNeill's Zeriba, or according to the war office description, the battle of Tofrek, which took place on the afternoon of the 22nd of March, 1885. It was during the fiercest attack of the Arabs that Lt.-Col. Bridge, adjutant of the marines' battalion, called for volunteers to capture a standard of the enemy and his call was answered by Sergt. Bailey, who along with his officer dashed into the midst of the dusky horde and captured the trophy. Sergt. Bailey some years ago wrote Col. Bridge to see if the medal given for conspicuous bravery on the battle field could not be secured, and has from that officer a letter, an extract from which runs thus:

"I recollect you and your gallant and plucky conduct on that memorable and trying afternoon and I hoped that if we two could not both obtain the Victoria Cross, that my strong recommendation of you at that time might have obtained for you the medal for distinguished gallantry. At the time, as the whole affair was nearly a catastrophe, it was only half understood, afterwards when the full result of the day was known, a clasp was given. The death of Col. Ozzard, our C. O., doubtless put a stop to anything being done for us two."

Col. Ozzard died, Sergt. Bailey says, on board the transport carrying the marines home to England after the close of the campaign, and he himself was invalided out of the service shortly after.

In addition to the above recommendation Sergt. Bailey's name was twice mentioned in despatches from Gen. Graham to General (now Field Marshal) Wolseley, then commander-in-chief in Egypt and in addition his former adjutant, Lt.-Col Bridge, says Sergt. Bailey "will find full mention of his name in 'The Battle of Topek,' a book published in 1887 by W. H. Allen."

It will thus be seen that so far as official endorsement is concerned this claim is a strong one and it is to be hoped that Gen. Hutton will be able to overcome the difficulties surrounding it.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—The military authorities here have received about 50 applications from men anxious to enter the service with the Canadian contingent for South Africa. Only nine have been accepted.

It is stated that there are over 42,000 ecclesiasts in France supported wholly or in part by the state. The government grants to the Catholic church this year are 41,000,000 francs, and to Protestant churches 1,495,100 francs.

SHAMROCK'S ILL LUCK.

Her Mast Snaps at Outset of Second Race for the Cup.

New York, Oct. 17.—Clear weather and a fine wholesale breeze greeted the racing yachts this morning. An early start was the order and both yachts were towed out at 9 o'clock.

The official time of the start was: Shamrock, 11:00:15; Columbia, 11:00:17. With half an eye any sailor could see, looking at the yachts end on, from stern, that Columbia was lying, say from half to three-quarters of a point higher than Shamrock, both apparently having their sheets trimmed alike on short tack. Fifteen minutes after the start Columbia's position was fully two hundred yards ahead to windward of the Shamrock, the latter being at that time slightly forward of the Columbia's lee beam. Captain Barr evidently meant to continue on the port tack to Liverpool if necessary until Shamrock came about. That happened, however, for the breeze freshened and as the yachts began to put their lee rails down harder, it seemed looking at the Shamrock's topmast from the stern as if it were sprung. At 11:24, with a crash that could be heard far off to leeward, Shamrock's topmast broke at a point close to the cap and the great club topsail with its long spars went flying down to leeward of the mainsail.

That ended the race so far as Shamrock was concerned. Columbia continued on her course, it having been specially agreed that in the event of an accident to either yacht, the uninjured yacht was to continue over the course. At the time of the accident the Columbia was about an eighth of a mile to windward of the Shamrock.

At 2:37:17 Columbia crossed the finish line between the lightship and the committee boat a winner of the second of the international series. She was greeted by the usual steam whistle applause. When the committee boat arrived in Sandy Hook bay, the regatta committee found that the Shamrock had been towed to Erie basin where she is to be repaired and remeasured. On the Columbia's deck a consultation was held which resulted in the decision that the Shamrock should be allowed one day to repair the damage and that the next race would be sailed on Thursday. It will be fifteen miles to windward or leeward and return.

It was found that the direct cause of the accident was the parting of the port topmast shroud in the "nip," that is, the portion of this steel wire rope resting in the spreader which extends out-board from the rounds of the lower mast. The strands of the wire easily chafe and rust at that point, especially when the shroud is slackened by reason of being to leeward.

A DEAD FAILURE.

Sir:—I attended the meetings at Johns' Hall and Spring Ridge last week and was edified by much that I saw and heard. At Johns' Hall Mr. Tugrin smashed poor Mr. Renouf's argument to little bits, and showed so effectually the absurdity of his Victoria-Chilliwack scheme that Mr. Paterson "the man behind the machine" did not attempt a reply neither was any resolution moved for fear of a defeat. At Spring Ridge Mr. Renouf spoke the same piece that he got off at Work estate and Mr. Paterson, thinking there was no adversary, proceeded to corner him, repeated the speech he had spoken on a previous occasion. But counted his corn before it was garnered, for Mr. Donald Fraser, of Victoria West, turned the meeting against him and again no resolution was attempted. I sat in the audience at both meetings and can truly say the feeling was distinctly against the Point Roberts and in favor of the Port Angeles scheme with connection to the northern end of the Island. In our ward we may not know much about politics or railway building; but we do know something about figures and can tell the difference between a sudsidy of $17,500 a year terminable in twenty years and a contribution of $500,000 in cash, which means a loss of that large sum and $20,000 a year in interest forever. You know the best and the worst of the Port Angeles scheme at a glance, but who can fathom the unknown sea of expense into which the adoption of the Point Roberts project will plunge the city for all time? I am sorry to see that two members from the North Ward are doing all in their power to thwart the wishes of their constituents. Fortunately we shall not have long to wait before we shall have them in our hands for punishment. Depend upon it we will make an example of them and so deter future aldermen from following in their crooked footsteps.

NORTH WARD.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Yearly Reports Read at Yesterday's Meeting of a Highly Encouraging Character.

The sixth annual convention of the B. C. Union of Christian Endeavorers, which opened in the school room of the St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, on Tuesday evening, continued its work yesterday. After "The Quiet Hour," the president's message was presented at 9 o'clock. At 9:15 o'clock Mr. Wm. Laird read an address on "Our Associate Members and How to Win Them." At 9:30 o'clock Miss M. McFarlane, of Vancouver, gave a symposium on the C. E. prayer meeting, dividing her paper under these heads: "The Prayer Meeting Committee," "Leader and the Members," and the "Keeping Out of Ruts." Next on the programme was a paper on "The C. E. and the Sabbath," by Mr. F. Kirkton, of Vancouver. General discussion followed, and after a paper was read by Capt. McDougal, of Nanaimo, and an address on "The Sword of the Spirit," by Rev. Mr. Barraclough, adjournment was taken for lunch.

Song service conducted by Mr. Isaac Oakley opened the afternoon session, and then followed the reports of treasurer and secretary, and from each of the 21 societies and from five of the six junior societies in the province. These were all of an encouraging character. Two new branch Societies of Christian Endeavorers were formed during the year, and the treasurer's report showed among other things that the society had a balance of $550 on hand, and that during the year $500 had been devoted for missionary work. At 3:15 Rev. H. T. Reynolds, of New Westminster, gave an address on "Junior Work," in which he dealt with several phases of the work, and offered many valuable suggestions to the superintendents. The other papers of the afternoon session were those on the "Loyalty to Mid-Week Prayer Meeting," by Mr. H. Canfield, which was read by Mrs. Sipprell, and one on "Church Courtesy," by Miss L. E. Noot. In the evening there was song service, and a very able address by Rev. J. F. Vichert, of Calvary Baptish church.

This afternoon, on invitation of Lieut.-Governor McInnes, the Christian Endeavorers will have an outing at Government House.

Next year the convention will be held at Vancouver, an invitation to meet at Rossland having been declined this year.

WILL VISIT ENGLAND.

Emperor William to Cross the Channel In November.

Berlin, Oct. 18.—The Cologne Zeitung announces officially that Emperor William will start for England on November 11.

London, Oct. 18.—The Daily News this morning referring editorially to the coming visit of the German Emperor says: "There is no reason why he should not meet with a hearty reception. The Emperor's neutrality and pacific counsel to the Boers has attoned for his famous Kruger telegram. It is quite clear that some new regulations of which Samoa is the turning point, are in active progress, and the understanding will probably extend far beyond the Samoan question."

SLOCAN MINES.

The Noonday mine at Silverton shipped a carload of ore last week, which brought the total shipments up to 500 tons, or within 80 tons of the shipments made by the Wakefield, Silverton's banner mine. Fifteen men are employed on the Noonday doing development work. The Noonday did not ship a ton of ore until after the mine managers of the Slocan issued their manifesto to the effect that miners must accept $3 a day if they wanted work. The Noonday has paid $3.50 a day right along and will continue to do so.

There are over one hundred and fifty miners employed in the mines at Ainsworth, and the camp and town are both in good shape for the winter. All men working underground, muckers as well as miners, are paid $3 for the eight-hour day. Several of the mines are shipping ore, notably the Little Phil and the Tariff, the ore from both being treated at the Highlander concentrator. The Little Phil employs 35 and the Tariff 22 men. Maxwell Stevenson has between 15 and 20 at work on his big tunnel and at the Highlander concentrator; Judge Hatch has 10 on the Star, and about the same number are at work on the No. 1. On Woodbury creek mines about 50 men are employed.

What promises to be an important strike was made this week on the Mars mineral claim, which adjoins the Kirkwell and Juno claims in the Juno group. In prospecting the surface of the claim the outcropping of a big quartz ledge was encountered. Although very little work has been done upon the find the outlook is very encouraging. The ledge where it has spread out is about twelve feet wide and the stringers coming through the cap are of rose quartz. The Mars is owned by E. Stanley and J. McLatchie.

The Docksteader brothers made a good strike this week on their prospect on Cody creek, about two miles above the Cody townsite. They have uncovered a good, strong ledge, which carries from six to eight inches of high-grade galena.—Nelson Tribune.

TO BREWERS

E. L. Clarke

22 St Francois Xavier St.

MONTREAL.

Machinery and Brewery Fittings

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

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

Correspondence Solicited.

Victoria College

Beacon Hill Park.

Principal, - J. W. CHURCH, M.A.

Autumn Term, Monday, Sept. 11th

For BOARDING or DAY Prospectus apply

Principal Church.

For Sale by Tender.

By order of the Mortgagee, tenders will be received by the undersigned for the purchase of one Stamp Mill, Concentrator, Boiler and Engine, complete as now standing on the Alberni Consolidated Mining Company's property at Mineral Hill, Alberni, and also of mining tools and implements used in connection with the foregoing, on or before the 20th day of November, 1899.

The highest nor any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars can be had on application.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Broughton St., Victoria, B. C.
Dated October 17, 1899.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Princess, Duchess, Countess, Yankee Blade, American Wonder, B. C. Wonder and Hope mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located: On east side Tranquil Creek, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. M. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19910, and M. F. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19912, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

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

Dated this 19th day of August, 1899.

A. S. GOING.

WANTED—$200 per day sure, gentlemen or ladies; special work—position permanent; reliable firm, with best references; experience unnecessary. Address S. M. Fry, field manager, Winnipeg, Man. s30

AGENTS—Dreyfus, prisoner of Devil's Island. Full story of the most remarkable military trial and scandal of the age. Big book, well illustrated; sells on sight. Snap for canvassers. Bradley, Garretson Company, Limited, Brantford.

Skeena River Mining Co., L'i'd L'i'y.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Hunter & Oliver, 21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.

Business: Sale of the company's mineral claims, and affairs of the company generally.

This meeting is called by C. W. D. Clifford, trustee, and holder of one-fourth of the issued shares of the company, under and by virtue of the company's by-laws, and of section 2 of the Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1893.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

No. 289.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability." (Capital, $1,000,000.)

I hereby certify that "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the Company will be situate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

The company is specially limited under section 56 of the said Act.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a) To acquire and take over certain leases and mining rights, water rights and mill rights, now owned by the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, The Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., Frederick Peters, Q. C., George C. Hinton, The Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, T. R. E. McInnes, J. T. Bethune, William Grant, George L. Milne, M. D., and C. N. Black, all of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and Lieut.-Col. S. W. Ray, of Port Arthur, Ontario, and for that purpose to enter into and carry out either with or without modifications the agreement entered into on the twenty-third (23rd) day of May, 1899, between the said the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, of the first part, and the Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Q. C., K. C. M. G., Frederick Peters, Q.C., George C. Hinton, The Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, R. E. McInnes, J. T. Bethune, William Grant, George L. Milne, M. D., C. N. Black and Lieut-Col. S. W. Ray, and also to acquire any other hydraulic mining properties, leases, mines, mineral claims and mining properties within the Province of British Columbia;

(b) To manage, develop, work and sell the said mining properties and leases of the Company and any other mining properties, rights or privileges which may hereafter be acquired:

(c) To win, get, treat, refine and market the minerals from said mines and mining properties:

(d) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 26th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
je29 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Cariboo Mining Syndicate, 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 Nos. 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £5,000, divided into fifty shares of £100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Cariboo District, and Joseph Hunter, civil engineer, whose address is Cariboo District aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

(a.) To acquire by purchase certain mining grounds and rights at Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia, and comprised in three indentures of lease dated the 13th day of June, 1898, and granted, respectively, to C. T. Dupont, Joseph Hunter, and F. H. Hunter, and for such purpose to adopt and carry into effect (either with or without modification) an agreement expressed to be made between the said Joseph Hunter, of the one part, and J. C. Wheeler, as trustee for and on behalf of the Syndicate, of the other part:

(b.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of, and deal with mines, mining ground, and mining rights of all kinds, and undivided interests therein and undertakings connected therewith:

(c.) To search for and prospect, examine, explore, develop, open, raise ore, metals and minerals from and generally work all or any of the mines, mining or mineral claims, lands, rights, and premises when acquired as aforesaid, and to crush, smelt, calcine, refine, manipulate, and prepare for market ore, metal, and mineral substances of all kinds, obtained from all or any of the same premises, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to the objects of the Company, or any of them:

(d.) To construct, maintain, improve, work and control any roads, ways, ditches, aqueducts, tramways, railways, and other works of convenience which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the Company, and to take on hire or in exchange or otherwise acquire all stamps, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences and things used in connection with any of the mining or other operations of the Company, or by the workmen or others employed by the Company:

(e.) To institute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial, manufacturing, and other businesses, works, contracts and undertakings, and financial operations of all kinds:

(f.) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, builders, capitalists or merchants:

(g.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book-debts and claims, and any interest in real or personal property, and any claim against such property, or against any person or companies, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired:

(h.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in trading rights, and in all or any products of the earth, including rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, nitrate, petroleum, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured, or partly manufactured or otherwise; and to advance money at interest upon the security and commodities, and to carry on business any merchandise or commodities whatsoever of all or any such products, merchandise or ever:

(i.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities:

(j.) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of, invest and deal in shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise.

(k.) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or unincorporate:

(l.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property, either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee to companies or persons interested, or about to become interested, in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims, or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens or outstanding rights:

(m.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment:

(n.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(o.) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of, and persons having dealings as merchants, importers and exporters of with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with the Company, and to draw, accept, indorse, discount, issue, buy, sell, and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants and other negotiable instruments, and to buy, sell and deal in bullion, specie and coin:

(p.) To borrow or raise money for the purpose of the Company in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repayment thereof by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures or debenture stock (such bonds, debentures and debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and issuable payable either at par or at a premium or discount, or by mortgages, scrip, certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument, or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purposes to charge all or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital; and to allot the shares of the Company, credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures or debenture stock issued by the Company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the Company, or for any valuable consideration:

(q.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects, or otherwise expedient, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or other object:

(r.) To enter into any agreement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, concessions, charters and privileges which may be thought conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

(s.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property or assets, and goodwill, and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership or person carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or which is in any respect similar to the objects of this Company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any agreement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests or amalgamation, reciprocal concessions or cooperation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, corporation, society, partnership or person:

(t.) To dispose of by sale, lease, under lease, exchange, surrender, mortgage or otherwise, absolutely, conditionally or for any limited interest, all or any part of the undertaking, property, rights or privileges of the Company, as a going concern or otherwise, to any public body, company, society or association, or to any person or persons, for such, consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for any stock, shares, debentures, securities or property of any other company:

(u.) To promote or form, or assist in the promotion or formation of any other company or companies, either for the purpose of acquiring,