MISSIONARY SISTER'S DEATH.

One of the First to Come to This Province Passes Away at a Venerable Age.

There died at St. Ann's Orphanage, Quamichan, on Wednesday one of the first missionary sisters of British Columbia—Sister Marie Angele, of the Sisters of St. Ann. The venerable religieuse was born 71 years ago at Vaudreuil, Que., and entered the Community of Sisters of St. Ann the early age of 14. After teaching some rs in the province of Quebec, Sister M. le, together with four other sisters of Ann—all of whom are still living—left Eastern Canada to devote her life to missionary work in a country of which less was then known than of the Yukon country in our own day. Few of those who visit St. Ann's academy and the splendidly equipped St. Joseph's hospital in our city are aware that for these institutions Victoria is indebted to the tireless zeal of those heroic sisters who forty long years ago began their noble work in the little log cabin still standing on South Park street.

A voyage from the Atlantic to the Pacific in those days was not the pleasant journey it is since the iron horse traversed the broad prairies of the Northwest and penetrated the defiles of the Rocky mountains. Then the traveller to British Columbia was obliged to make the circuitous trip from New York to Panama, and from Panama to Victoria by steamer, three or four months being occupied in the journey.

Since coming to British Columbia, the late sister passed some time in the various missions of St. Ann on the coast; but her special delight seemed to be in working among the orphans and Indian children of the province. Her never-failing kindness to these as well as to former pupils of St. Ann's academy in the city is often recalled by those who long ago left the friendly care of the Sisters of St. Ann to take their places in the world beyond their happy convent walls. She never wearied in her efforts to make all around her happy. Her admirable qualities of mind fitted her to occupy the highest place in the councils of her order, but her humility was such that she ever sought the lowliest labors. She was endeared by many ties to the children among whom she took the hallowed place of their own mother. They loved her while on earth, and long will her memory be cherished by them now that the kind Master whose footsteps she so faithfully followed here below has taken her to her happy home, there to dwell for all eternity. —Com.

CELEBRATION HOSPITALITY.

Explanation From the Committee as to Why Some of the Soldiers Went Thirsty.

To the Editor:—Attention having been drawn to aletter from Lieut.-Col. Gregory, Fifth Regiment, C.A., which peared in your issue of May the 26th, have been directed as general secretary of the celebration committee to make the following explanation for the information of the public, and in order to do so quote the following resolutions taken from the minutes of the several meetings:

(The first general committee meeting held in the City hall, April the 26th.)

Capt. J. D. Warren moved—That a resolution to the effect that all sub-committees be notified that the general committee will not be responsible for any expenditure over and above the amount voted by the finance committee.

(Note—I have always had this resolution passed in order to protect the individual members of the general committee from any action such as was entered into by some creditors against the members of the Aberdeen reception committee.)

At the meeting of the finance committee held at the City hall May 14th:

It was moved by Mr. B. Williams, seconded by Mr. Bodley—That the sum of $450 be voted for the militia taking part in the celebration.

It was next moved by Ald. MacGregor, seconded by Mr. B. Williams—That all the arrangements for bringing down the militia be left in the hands of Col. Gregory.

At the next meeting of the finance committee, Mr. Swinerton moved, seconded by Mr. B. Williams—That $50 be allotted for refreshments for the militia, provided that $3,650 was collected by Saturday morning.

The first resolution undoubtedly throws the liability for any expenditure over and above the amount voted by the finance committee upon the individual contracting the same. The second and third resolutions place the management for bringing down the militia from Vancouver in the hands of Lieut.-Col. Gregory at an expenditure of not over $450. The last resolution is distinctly a conditional one and provides for an expenditure of $50 if a certain sum was raised. This resolution was passed by the finance committee when all the money then subscribed had been appropriated, but was passed upon the promise of some of the collectors that their collections could be increased. On Saturday noon the chairman of the finance committee called upon the treasurer to enquire if the extra amount had been reported to him when he was informed that the amount was several hundred dollars short. The mover of the resolution was then informed that the funds were not on hand. Therefore no member of the general committee had any power to furnish refreshments for the militia.

It seems hardly in place for Col. Gregory to comment on any kindness that can be shown to the men of Her Majesty's navy, who are not only our guests, but the protectors of our Canadian coasts for which Canada pays nothing, and are always willing to enter enthusiastically into any of our festivities without stipulating for any favors.

Col. Gregory does not regret any more than do the finance committee that the men of the militia were not provided with any refreshments on their return from the Hill as they would gladly have given same had it been in their power to do so.

BEAUMONT BOGGS,
General Secretary,
24th May Celebration Committee.

To the Editor:—I am sure every citizen will have read with regret Lieut.-Col. Gregory's letter in yesterday morning's Colonist with regard to the circumstance of his men returning from the review Wednesday to the Drill hall hot, dusty and thirsty and not find that they had received the slightest consideration. He certainly spoke to me about the $50, but as I was neither on the finance committee nor had any part in the arrangements for the review I could give him no information. I think that if Col. Gregory and his officers, who are residents and know how the celebrations are managed, had entered into details in half as careful a manner as the naval officers did, the men's wants would have been amply provided for and there would have been no need for a letter, which in trying to throw blame on civilians, really reflects on themselves.

D. CARTMEL.
Victoria, B.C., 26th May, 1898.

Nearly three thousand cords of wood on sidings near Elm Creek station were burned yesterday afternoon.

War Eagle stock is in great demand in Toronto. The growing ease in money is causing investors to look around for something that will yield them over five per cent. and as War Eagle is now a regular shipper and is likely to pay dividends soon, the stock is being quietly absorbed by investors. It sold yesterday as high as $1.67 per share with very little stock offering around this price.

FIRING AT THE MOON,

No More Useless Than Trying to Cure Dyspepsia,

Without Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets—They Cannot Fail—Because They Remove the Cause of Disease.

The world's most expert marksman cannot hit the face of the moon. Everybody knows this, and no one would be so foolish as to waste time and ammunition trying to do so.

But thousands of people spend years of time and hundreds of dollars in attempts to do what is equally impossible—cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc., without Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc., are caused by undigested food lying rotting in the stomach.

The stomach is too weak to digest it. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food. They strengthen the stomach.

Isn't it plain, then, that they must cure Dyspesia, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc?

If you find a starm overflowing its banks, and flooding the country in the dry season, you know that the current has been "dammed up."

Remove the dam and the waters return to their course, the overflow ceases.

It's exactly the same with Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, etc.

Remove the cause and the disease disappears. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets remove the cause by digesting the food, just as you stop the flooding of the stream b yremoving the dam. The effect is equally positive in both cases.

Dodd's Dyspesia Tablets are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box, six boxes $2.50, or sent on receipt of price, by The Dodds Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

SHABBY TREATMENT OF MILITIA.

To the Editor:—Now that the celebration is over I wish to strongly protest against the shabby treatment of the militia by the celebration committee. No one, I think, will deny that the entertainment provided by the militia added very materially to the success of the celebration. I am very sure the general public fully appreciated the efforts of the soldier boys, and I want the public to know that not one single glass of beer or bottle of lemonade was provided for their refreshment after the sham fight in the broiling sun; the streets even through which they had to march were not watered. But the bluejackets and marines were given $100 for refreshments and Birdcage Walk up which they marched was laid and informed well sprinkled, and $300 was voted for refreshments on the civic barge at the regatta. This was as it should be and I only mention it to show the contrast.

When the question of appropriations came up at the finance committee meeting there was a general disposition to fix all grants except that for a "sham fight," and take the balance for that. This I stoutly resisted, as it was well known there would not be anything like sufficient money for the purpose. It was then proposed to make a grant equal to $2 per head for the visiting militiamen. I refused to have anything to do with the affair on such a basis, for it was ridiculous. An appropriation of $450 was then made, but I pointed out that no refreshments could be provided for that money. The visitors numbered 150. The transportation charge was $1 per head; 7 meals for each man at 25 cents each, takes $262.50 additional, leaving $37.50 to pay for additional meals for squad coming down in advance to pitch tents, etc., hire of camp furniture, provide light, etc. I gave these details to the finance committee, and they could not possibly misunderstand the situation. Do what I would I could not reduce the estimate to less than $151.50 (without refreshments), and pay for incidental telegrams, etc., arranging with the second battalion. This I did and undertook to pay the extra $1.50 myself, as well as increase my firm's subscription from $15 to $20.

At a subsequent meeting of the committee, at which I was not present, Mr. Swinerton again called attention to the inability to provide refreshments for the money voted, and a sum of $50 was voted for the purpose, as well as an extra sum to the yacht races, provided it was collected. I learn to-day that the yacht races got their extra grant (making $600 in all for yacht races), while we did not. I took special pains on the 24th (both morning and evening), to inquire if I could expend the $50 for refreshments, but neither His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Cartmel, chairman of the celebration committee, nor Alderman Humphrey, chairman of the finance committee, could give me the necessary information or authority, so the expenditure was not made. The yacht races were held off Beacon Hill (three visiting yachts), the shamfight around Beacon Hill, and anyone can judge for themselves the interest taken by the public in these features of the celebration, and then judge whether it is desirable to make similar appropriation another year.

Hereafter so long as I am in command of the first battalion I will not ask the gunners to take any part in the celebration unless reasonably fair treatment is guaranteed them.

I regret, sir, having taken up so much of your valuable space, but I feel that the occasion justifies it.

F. B. GREGORY, Lt.-Col.
First Battalion Fifth Regt. C. A.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to an attractive little book lately published by that eminent physician, G. H. BOBERTZ, M.D., 253 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. This book is one of interest to every man and its pleasant and honest advice will certainly be of the greatest value to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free and sealed copy will be complied with, if addressed as above and the Victoria Colonist mentioned.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Events of the War Show the Pressing Need of Its Construction.

(Kansas City Star.)

One of the consequences of the present war, whatever may be the extent or duration of hostilities, should be the construction of the Nicaragua canal, in fact, the war has already gone on long enough to demonstrate the necessity or at least the convenience of the canal. Had it been in existence the Oregon would not have been compelled to make the long voyage around Cape Horn, followed by daily apprehensions lest she be overtaken and destroyed by a Spanish gunboat at Buenos Ayres. With the Nicaragua canal open, the Oregon would long ago have reached the eastern coast of the United States and would have been out of reach of the Temerario. The canal would have worth its cost to us by way of relieving our national peace of mind in this one case.

A canal across the isthmus has been advocated ever since Central America has been known to intelligent white people. The construction of the Panama railroad demonstrated the commercial value of a means of communication between the oceans. The French attempt to construct the Panama canal, which failed through the corruption and dishonesty of the company charged with the work, went far enough to show what might be done in the face of great natural difficulties not to be met with on the Nicaragua route. The completion of the Suez canal years and years after the American canal yas advocated showed the value of a short cut to the commerce of the world.

The need of an isthmus canal suggested itself centuries ago. Its feasibility has been abundantly shown, and every year for a half century the special value of the channel and its control by the United States has been more and more clearly demonstrated. From the day the Union acquired Oregon and California the necessity of the canal has been more clearly shown. The acquisition of Alaska was an additional argument which the opening of that country as one of the great gold fields of the world has but emphasized. The United States is in the position of a man who insists on travelling clear around his neighbor's farm in going from his own front door to his kitchen, instead of opening a door through a partition.

There is not a single valid argument against the immediate building under the auspices of the United States of the Nicaragua canal. It is something needed by a great nation in its regular business. The sort of Americans who regard everything which seems likely to strengthen the power, wealth and territorial extent of this country as "aggression," "greed," and so on, should have lived earlier and exerted their eminent abilities toward preventing the American nation from growing to its present proportions. They should have headed off the Declaration of Independence and so hindered the various acquisitions which have made us a nation of 75,000,000 of people with a great destiny to fulfill and great needs to be supplied, one of which is the Nicaragua canal.

DYNAMITE SHIPS.

"Vesuvius" and Nictheroy" Awful Engines of War—One Shot Will Sink Any Vessel.

With the incorporation of the Nictheroy into the United States navy, that branch of the service will have two ships that are unlike those of any other navy in the world—destroyers on a huge plan. These two ships—the Vesuvius and the Nictheroy—are throwers of dynamite. The explosives which they throw do not depend, as do those thrown from the torpedo tubes of ordinary warships or the missile sent from a torpedo boat, on any mechanical contrivance inside of the missile. They trave through the air, and their propulsive force comes from compressed air, which is stored in a tube that is more like a gun than a tube. The shots have ranges far superior to those of the torpedo and accuracy which is almost perfect.

The one question is whether large ships like these can get near enough to an enemy to reach him with their shot. They are not like torpedo boats or torpedo boat destroyers. They are large and noticeable objects, and while the Vesuvius is armored, the Nictheroy has little defensive power. But if they do get near enough to an enemy to use their dynamite guns properly the ship against which they operate is doomed. No armor, no strength of construction, no bulkheads can save the warship that is struck by the tremendous charge of nitro-glycerine or explosive gelatine with which the aerial torpedo is loaded.

The Nictheroy originally was a merchant vessel owned by the Morgan line, and her name when she was in a peaceful occupation was El Cid. She was bought by the government of Brazil in the time of the last revolution there and was to be used against the insurgents, who had seized the navy and were bombarding the forts in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro. She was refitted pretty thoroughly as a cruiser, and her coal bunkers were so arranged that they protect the machinery and the parts necessary to operate the gun. The latter is mounted in the bow, and projects through an opening in the spar deck, giving it a clear range forward and permitting a free motion on each side, so that it can be trained either to port or starboard. The air reservoirs of the gun are in the lower hold, on the starboard side, directly under the gun, and a central air pipe leads up through the foundations on which the carriage of the gun rests. Shields protect the weapon and the men who serve it.

On the way to Brazil the crew practiced with it, using "dummy" projectiles, and its accuracy was found remarkable. The gun was so new, however, that the men were almost as much afraid of it as the enemy was expected to be, and there was considerable relief on board when it was found on arrival in Brazil that there would be no need for firing it with real dynamite, as the revolution was over. Since then the successful installation of two batteries of these guns in United States forts has made artillerists more confident, and much reliance is placed in the work of both the Vesuvius and the Nictheroy.

One weakness of the dynamite gun system is the fact that the projectiles are discharged with compressed air. This makes necessary a special plant which, of course, means complications of the kind that every naval officer is anxious to avoid. It is not so bad on land, where the necessary steam plant can be protected with earthworks, but on a ship the matter is different. Against this objection the gun offers these advantages over the submarine torpedo: It has greater range, is almost absolutely accurate and the projectile cannot be stopped by rapid fire guns, as it is too swift in its flight.

The aerial torpedo which is thrown from the dynamite guns on these two ships is shaped like the head of a rocket and is about 10 feet long. Spiral vanes guide its flight and the explosive charge, consisting of from 200 to 500 pounds of nitro-glycerine, is in the head and middle of the projectile. When loaded the entire affair weighs 1,000 pounds. It can be set to explode either on impact or by a time fuse. A range of 2,000 yards with entire accuracy is attainable.

THE RANGE FINDER.

Seacoast Guns are Not Sighted With the Eye—A Matter of Mathematics.

Seacoast guns, the huge guns which are intended not to kill men directly out to destroy ships of war, are not aimed by gunners' eyes, but by mathematical formula and precise calculation. Indeed, there is nothing by which the eye could sight a modern coast defense gun for any of the great ranges, as the weapon points high up into the air and not at the object which is being attacked. This has made it absolutely necessary to devise a way of aiming, which should be exact, and the result has been that the high power rifled steel gun of to-day is the most accurate cannon ever used in warfare. Paradoxically, as guns have increased their ranges they have increased their accuracy of fire.

The instrument that has replaced the human eye to aim the seacoast gun is called a range and position finder, and its purpose is to tell exactly how far from the cannon muzzle the ship to be attacked is. To accomplish this one of the most peaceful professions, that of surveying, has been pressed into service, and the range of fire is ascertained by a method based on the simple process of triangulation.

Besides the range, however, the position of the ship may be known. Some forms of range-finders are designed so that it is necessary to have two of them at fair distances from each other, using the distance between them as the base of triangle of which the ship is the apex. Thus they tell at once both the range and the position of the enemy.

Others ascertain the range with one movement and the position with another. Of this class is the Lewis range-finder, which has been installed in the forts of the United States. It is of the kind known as depression range-finder, and it, too, calculates the distance by triangulation. The known part of the triangle is furnished by the height of the instrument above sea level. That gives the base of the triangle, and the other two lines can be ascertained by the regular process familiar to every mathematician. To ascertain the position of the ship the Lewis range-finder moves vertically over a scale graduated into degrees and minutes.

The vast importance of accurate range and position finding in a modern engagement is vast. On its perfection may depend the fate of cities and of countries. The best fortifications, the greatest of guns, the bravest of garrisons can do nothing without it. A ship at sea is a remarkably small object and there is no background by which it can be located. The smooth black barrel of the rifle points to the sky and the man does not live who can tell with his eye whether the elevation is correct for a ship that is at any considerable distance from shore. Neither is it possible for the eye to tell within many hundred yards how far away the ship is.

The latest claimant to a British earldom is the Rev. John Sinclair, minister of Kinlock Rannack, Scotland, who will pretest at the first meeting of Scottish peers in Holyrood Palace against the honors held by the present Earl of Caithness, and he will subsequently pursue his claim in the courts. The present earl is the seventeenth, the title having been created in 1455. Mr. Sinclair is descended from David Sinclair of Broynach, brother of the eighth earl; and on the death of the ninth earl the title should have passed, according to the claimant's statement, to Broynach's grandson. On the ground that the latter was illegitimate, however, the title was taken in 1772 by William Sinclair of Rutter, a descendant of the fourth earl. The validity of the claim turns on the marriage of Sinclair of Broynach. The claimant wants the earldom or $5,000,000.

RINGING
RINGING
RINGING

IN YOUR EARS and noises in your head are the certain warnings of approaching danger. You ought to know by this time that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. You ought to know also of the great value of HUDYAN, the remedy treatment. This remedy treatment is for young and middle-aged men, and is reliable.

Premature weakness, spermatorrhoea and diseases and disabilities of men are curable, and the certain cure is HUDYAN. HUDYAN has been tried by 10,000 men living on the Pacific Coast, and it is highly indorsed by these people. Ten thousand living witnesses is better than the greatest fortune a man can save. Ten thousand people say HUDYAN is good; ten thousand people know HUDYAN is good; ten thousand people recommend HUDYAN. Ifyou need a remedy treatment for failing manhood you should use the HUDYAN emedy treatment.

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The cures effected have been lasting ones. You can write yourself to these men whom we have cured.

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6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or
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For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.

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Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.
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No. 97.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"Northwest Gold Dredging Company."

Registered the 27th day of April, 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Northwest Gold Dredging 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 Tacoma, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $50,000, divided into 500 shares of $100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Quesnelle, and W. A. Johnston, Mining Broker, whose address is Quesnelle 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:—

To purchase, acquire, sell, mortgage, lease or sub-lease mining claims, real and personal property; to manufacture, buy, sell and operate dredges and dredging machinery; to construct, equip and manage water flumes, tramways, canals, roadways; to do all kinds of mining for precious minerals, and to carry on all kinds of business herein set forth, and within the United States and the Province of British Columbia.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
a30 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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.

Leather coats with sheepskin lining, made specially for the Yukon country. R. Williams & Co.

EPPS'S COCOA
ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY in QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
In Quarter-Pound Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—NOTICE—"Tyee" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miners' certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miners' certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miners' certificate No. 8616 A, Eric W. Molander free miners' certificate No. 98,878, I. Murchie free miner's certificate No. 20,862 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, 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 claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B.C.

NOTICE.—"Herbert" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Tyee" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 3652 A, W. E. Blythe free miner's certificate No. 8,616 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, 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 claim.

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

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE.—"X L" mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Herbert" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, and W. E. Blythe, free miner's certificate No. 8616 A, 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 claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.
Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 20 acres, more or less, of land situate on an island, formerly pre-empted but now abandoned by Dr. Carmody, about one-half mile south of the entrance to Disappointment Inlet in Clayoquot Sound, of Cowichan-Alberni district, B. C., and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the northwest corner of said island, thence east 20 chains more or less, thence south 10 chains, thence west 20 chains thence north 10 chains to post of commencement, covering the whole island.

FILLIT JACOBSEN.
Dated Clayoquot, B.C., March 31st, 1898. ap 12

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS,
141 Yates Street, Victoria
Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, March 14th, 1898.

E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast district at the head of Alice Arm Observatory Inlet, commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of R. P. Rithet's land, marked D. Pringle Wilson's S.W. corner, and running E. 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to R. P. Rithet's N.E. post, thence South to the place of commencement.

D. PRINGLE WILSON.
Alice Arm, B. C., May 4th, 1898. m12

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at a post on the shore marked "W. E. Collison," and running easterly for 25 chains, thence northerly for 40 chains, thence westerly for 40 chains to Robson Lockerby and Todd's land, thence southerly along line of said land to the shore, thence along the shore in a southeasterly direction to place of commencement.

W. E. COLLISON.
Nasoga Gulf, April 21, 1898. m12

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

"Cariboo Dredging Company."

[Registered the 5th May, A.D. 1898.]

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Cariboo Dredging 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 Tacoma, County of Pierce, State of Washington, U. S. A.

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

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Quesnelle, and W. A. Johnston, Mining Broker, whose address is Quesnelle 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:

To buy, manufacture, operate, lease and sell every form of dredging and mining machinery; to buy, operate, lease and sell mines and mining interests and claims of any and every description; to enter into contracts for grading, dredging and trenching, and every form of useful work and employment; to do and perform all things necessary, proper or convenient for the carrying out and accomplishing the objects and purposes above specified.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fifth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
m16 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the District of Cassiar, B. C., commencing at a post on the west side of Goose river at the mouth of the river: thence westerly 40 chains, thence southerly 240 chains, thence easterly 40 chains, thence back along the river to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1898.

m16 CHAS. J. MITCHELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west to shore of said Lake, thence following the shore of said Lake in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

A. L. BELYEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in the Cassiar District in the Province of Britisn Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a river emptying into the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake at the south end thereof the said post being about one and one-half miles up the said river, thence north one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, the south one hundred (100) chains, thence west one hundred (100) chains, to the point of commencement, comprising one thousand (1,000) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate about six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) 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, more or less, situated at the S. W. end ofEase Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.

F. MATHESON.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows:—Commencing at J. James Carthew's southeast stake in the Kimsquit townsite, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east to stake of commencement.

ALFRED MAGNESON.
December 15th, 1897. a4

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the S. E. corner post of A. Y. Campbell's claim on west side of Klitmat Inner Harbor, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east to shore line, thence north along shore line to point of commencement.

THEO. M. MAGNESEN.
February 28th, 1898. a4

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A.D. 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A.D. 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the District of Cassiar, B.C., commencing at a post on the east side of Goose river, where it empties into Teslin lake, thence east 40 chains, thence southerly 240 chains, thence westerly 40 chains, thence back along the river to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1898.

m16 W. E. LOSEE.

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.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after the date of the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of unsurveyed, unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands situate in Cassiar District on the headwaters of Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Chesley river, and about thirty-five miles from Telegraph Creek Landing, Cassiar District, British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the initial post erected at a point on the second or small Salmon Creek lake at the headwaters of Salmon Creek aforesaid, about five hundred (500) feet south of the horse trail; thence running westerly eighty (80)chains; thence southerly eighty (80) chains; thence easterly eighty (80) chains; thence northerly eighty (80) chains to the initial post aforesaid.

CHAS. E. M'DONALD.
Telegraph Creek, 15th March, 1898. ap 9