Mines and Mining.

Mining Investment.

In mining, as in other lines of business and industry, there is no royal road to fortune. But there are general principles which all men will do well to observe, says the Spokesman-Review. Then the Spokane paper goes on to say:—

"For the sake of illustration, let it be supposed that a person with a few hundred or a few thousand dollars is seeking an investment in Republic camp. Before staking his money he ought to be satisfied upon these points:

"First—Is the claim in the mineral-bearing zone?

"Second—Have the promoters sound title?

"Third—Is there a ledge upon the claim?

"Fourth—Will the property be managed by capable, honest, experienced men?

"Fifth—Will it be mined? That is to say, has the management the resources and the purpose to carry on active development work, or is there a probability that the enterprise will be floated and then dropped?"

The caution outlined in the above will apply to any locality where mining is carried on as well as to Republic. The thing that is to be most feared is the dishonesty of a company's management. Some individuals associate themselves together simply for the purpose of swindling. They prefer the easier method of mining in the pockets and confidence of the public to the harder working of extracting values from the rock ribs of the earth. The sole idea of combines of this sort is to cheat and fleece those who invest in their shares. They are swindlers and wildcatters by nature and are only a detriment to any mining camp in which they may locate. They follow every new mining excitement just as vultures follow an army, as mere birds of prey. In the rush and turmoil of a new and rich mining camp, when it is difficult to tell the false from the true, the good from the bad, they are successful. Their chances for success diminish when the camp gets old enough to separate the sheep from the goats, and then they are compelled to seek new fields in which to ply their nefarious calling. In the early history of Rossland there were men of this type here and they did some wildcatting which for the time being injured the camp. In time they were weeded out and the camp is free from them now. All the new camps will pass through a similar experience, as Rossland has, and be similarly injured by these gentry.

One thing of importance that should be taken into consideration by investors in mining shares is that the company should be strong financially. A company that has only a small amount of funds on hand might have a Le Roi, a Centre Star or a War Eagle, but if it did not have enough capital to develop its property it would be useless to it. The management might be as honest as it could possibly be and yet fail, and the property finally fall into the hands of the sheriff and thus make all of the company's stock valueless. The ability of a company to carry out the development to a paying conclusion, provided the property has merit, is therefore a thing that the investor should know something about before he puts in his money. These and many other things should be looked into by the intending investor. In fact, should an investor use the same caution that he displays in other business transactions, when purchasing shares, there would be less losses than there are.—Rossland Miner.

Struck it Rich in Two Friends.

Slocan City, B.C., Dec. 18.—A rich strike of silver-bearing galena ore was made last evening on the Two Friends mine by the lessees of the Bank of England mineral claim, E. M. Teeter, A. L. Teeter, J. A. Foley and A. York, who had secured the right of way through the lower workings of the Two Friends and the right to extend and use for working purposes the drift from the Two Friends tunnel into the Bank of England mineral claim. The ledge was encountered after driving about 25 feet and close to the Bank of England mineral claim. E. M. Teeter, who is responsible for the location of this new strike, predicted such results for some time. Both the owners of the Two Friends and lessees of the Bank of England are to be congratulated on their good luck and the lessees have reason to be gratified in this confirmation of their mining judgment. Both the local owners of the Two Friends and lessees of the Bank of England start in the morning to make a thorough investigation. John Foley, a prominent man here, was an eye witness to the strike and vouches for it. He states that a vast amount of ore will be accessible to the new workings. He says they have already penetrated about thirty inches and the end is not in sight.

The Two Friends mine has had a checkered career. Nearly four years ago Con Murphy, Pete Schomberg and George Gormeley, well known prospectors, discovered it and staked out the claim. They set to work at the mine, took out thirty or forty tons of rich ore, and then tied it up. A company, with Mr. Innes as president, stocked the mine, the prospectors retaining a big interest. The company ran a tunnel 200 feet into the mountain to tap the vein, which ran east and west. A shaft 110 feet deep was sunk and the ore stoped to the surface. The mine proved very rich and it was not long before the company had shipped $44,000 worth of ore. That was all they did, for the rich ore had run out. Working west on the vein the company found that the rich ore terminated at a wall of blank porphyritic dyke. This was about 40 feet from the shaft. To the east about 40 feet from the shaft the ore split in seams and became less mineralized, the vein having swung off in some other direction. Work was then commenced to locate the vein again and four different tunnels were run north into the mountain, ranging from 100 to 150 feet in length, and drifts from these were run, but all to no avail, as the vein was not found. The company's experts thought the ore had originally slipped down from the mountain, hence their endeavors to locate the vein again above the first find. Manwhile a fine camp had been built and the company made expensive arrangements for a long and prosperous run. But the failures discouraged them, the mine was condemned and the company threw it up.

But the original owners were not altogether discouraged. They had confidence in the Two Friends and did not give it up. After it lay idle for some time they commenced to work and went at it intermittently ever since. There was nothing to reward their efforts, however. This fall they ran a tunnel to tap the ore and have been confident all along that they would strike it rich.

Immediately to the west and adjoining the Two Friends mine is situated the Bank of England claim. The lessees of this claim were confident that the vein from the Two Friends ran into their property, and to get it as expeditiously as possible commenced to run a tunnel from the lower workings of the Two Friends. After driving through the porphyritic dyke they encountered the ore body and made everybody happy.

The Slocan district undoubtedly has a great future before it. There are some 1,900 claims recorded in the Slocan City office. Evening Star and Columbia, Arlington, Regina, Black Prince and other well known properties contribute to Slocan City, which is growing rapidly. The greatest excitement was caused here by the news of the rich strike and the owners of the properties that will be affected by the find are receiving the congratulations of their friends. Con Murphy, who found the Two Friends, and still owns a part of it, was working at it when the strike was made. He has been rewarded for his persevering work and the confidence he displayed after the company threw up the property that all the rich ore had not been taken out. The men who have always stuck to the opinion that there was an abundance of rich ore if it could only be gotten at have turned out to be miners of good judgment.

At this writing it could not be ascertained just who the owners of the Two Friends are. Con. Murphy owns at least a quarter; R. Marpole, of the C.P.R., another quarter; A. York & Co., an eighth; Mr. Sloan an eighth and the rest is divided up between Mr. Cramm, banker, of Slocan City; F. S. Andrews, barrister, of Nelson, and others. One thing that gives satisfaction here is that most of the mine is owned by Slocan City people.

Le Roi Mining Company, Limited.

London, Dec. 6.—The prospectus of the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, was issued this morning. As has been already announced, the capital is £1,000,000 in 200,000 shares of £5 each, all of which are now offered for subscription at par. As, however, the shareholders of the London and Globe Finance Corporation and British America Corporation have the right of preferential allotment, it cannot at present be ascertained what chance the general public will have of getting shares. If reports are true they will not have much show, as it is said that nearly all the holders in the two corporations under whose auspices the Le Roi is brought out have decided to take stock. The subscription list opened this morning and will close on Thursday next at 4 p. m.

The directors of the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, are as follows: The Most Hon. the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, K. P., G. C. B., G. C. M. G., etc.; the Right Hon. Lord Loch, G. C. B., G. C. M. G.; Whitaker Wright, Esq.; H. H. Andrew, Esq., Toledo Steel Works, Sheffield. The first three are directors of the British America Corporation. Mr. F. A. Labouchere, secretary of the British America Corporation, is also secretary of the Le Roi Company, and the offices are at the same place, 15 Austin Friars.

The purchase price has been fixed by the British America Corporation at £950,000, payable in cash or fully-paid shares, £50,000 being thus left for working capital. The prospectus is as follows; it will be noticed that in places it erroneously refers to the Le Roi "mines":—

This company has been formed to acquire and work the celebrated dividend-paying mines known as the Le Roi, situate at Rossland, British Columbia, and embracing an area of about 70 acres.

During several months past the directors have received numerous reports on the Le Roi mines, all furnishing evidence of the great value of the property. These reports being too voluminous to print in this prospectus, at the instance of the British America Corporation (Limited) the following mining engineers and metallurgists have examined and reported upon the property to the directors of the company, by cablegrams, the position of the mines to date, copies of which are set forth below, viz., W. A. Carlyle, M. E., late government geologist; J. Breen, metallurgist and smelter; John M. Long, M. E., superintendent West Le Roi; D. J. Macdonald, M. E., late government mine inspector; N. T. Tregear, M. E., superintendent Le Roi, and (by letter) E. P. Rathbone, M. I. M. M., M. I. M. E., A. M. I. C. E., late government inspector of mines, S. A. R. From these brief reports investors can draw their own conclusions.

Mr. Carlyle cables: Le Roi mine, 70 acres, title perfect; total dividends $995,000. A proof of average value is shown from treatment of 56,000 tons, which yielded $5,000 ounces of gold, 81,000 ounces silver, 700 tons copper, average $31 per short ton. Propose to push development ahead of extraction, and prepare the mine for increased shipments. Fissure vein extends quarter mile through property, dip 65 degrees, width has attained to 60 feet shipping ore, chute 500 feet long, varies from four or forty feet wide. Large amount ore standing in lower workings; 7,000 feet drives and cross cuts; main shaft incline, 800 feet deep; will soon drive level here; the lowest level, 700 feet, shows chute 30 or 40 feet wide, good pay ore on each wall six to eight feet wide; average for whole width will pay well when shipped in large quantities; chute here now 200 feet long; west end not yet reached; hence, large ore body extends 136 feet up to 600 foot level, a connecting winze being all in ore; 600 level stope 400 feet long with ore 2 to 30 feet wide, bucks good, pay ore on both walls 4 to 10 feet thick—low grade shipping ore between chute 100 feet west, 200 feet long—2 to 5 feet wide good ore. Excellent air compressor plant, good hoisting engine, good buildings, two railroads at mine, good labor, good supplies, reasonable prices, pump little water, now preparing to develop thoroughly mine to west and in depth. After completing my development plans will ship 400 tons daily, which I am convinced will net splendid results, and believe systematic development will provide immense ore reserves, from which handsome dividends can be paid. Larger shipments possible after 800 foot level well advanced, and our smelter enlarged to treat 1,000 tons per diem.

Mr. J. Breen cables: I confirm statement made to Hon. Charles H. Mackintosh, that upon the basis of 400 tons from Le Roi, at averages values past three months, a profit of £20,000 per month will accrue to Le Roi Company. With developing now proceeding, and vast body of ore in various levels, I am able to say that treating of ore in sight will greatly enhance profits.

Mr. John M. Long cables: Le Roi shows three separate veins surface; all work confine to one—Le Roi vein. Mine developed by shaft 800 feet deep, started in ore body 200 feet long, averaging 5 feet wide, increasing to 15 feet before 400 level reached, this chute having yielded good pay ore, running in width as high as 60 feet. On 350 level west drift extended 850 feet from shaft, showing 3 feet ore in face. Above 500 level ore 30 feet long, 30 feet wide, 25 feet high. About 600 level west ore body 400 feet long, 40 feet high, 20 feet wide. Face west drift 738 feet from shaft shows 4 feet vein. On 700 level west magnificent body; also shipping ore 40 feet wide, 200 long. This body will likely extend much farther west, and measure 135 feet to level above winze at centre ore body, connecting 700 with level above, all in ore. With systematic development, in my opinion, possibilities of this mine are enormous.

Mr. D. J. Macdonald cables: Examined Le Roi to-day; large amount virgin ground above 400, three veins exposed surface and below 400 level, but only centre Le Roi vein worked. Believe large bodies ore will be uncovered above this level. Considerable ore between 400 and 500 levels unstoped between 500 and 600 large chute ore, 400 feet long, 40 feet high, 20 feet wide. In 600 west, 740 feet from shaft, new ore chute 2 to 5 feet wide, and 160 feet long. On 700 level, one of finest ore bodies I have ever seen, 40 feet wide, 200 feet long, still continuing west 135 feet high, shown by upraise, all in ore, to 600 level. Examined mine last January, when I was government mine inspector. Can safely say double amount ore in sight to-day. Excellent plant, machinery. Mine as now worked is in good condition, and when further exploited I believe Le Roi mine will stand second to none on this continent as gold producer.

Mr. N. T. Tregear cables: Le Roi mine has 3 compartment shaft, 2 compartments for hoisting, 1 ladderway; vein pitches 65 degrees; stoped in places to width of 60 feet. On 200 east, ore 100 feet long, 5 feet level new vein discovered 35 feet south, pitching 45 degrees, crossing Le Roi vein between here and 600; this vein has been discovered on 600 by cross-cutting north, showing vein 3 feet wide; 600 level, ore body 400 feet long, has been stoped 10 to 30 feet wide; ground available to stope at this point, 400 feet long, 35 feet high, with good ore showing on each side centre filled with low grade ore; 100 feet west of this new ore body discovered 200 feet long, 2 to 5 feet wide, very promising. At end of this drift cross-cut driven south 25 feet looks very promising, 700 level shows ore 40 feet wide, 200 feet to face, with three streaks of better ore one on each side, one centre. Connecting winze sunk on this ore from 600 to 700, distance 136 feet all in ore; 800 level drifting on vein will commence forthwith. Virgin ground west of our present workings, 2,000 feet long, with three veins showing on surface, one on each side of main Le Roi vein. This ground will be developed by sinking vertical shaft west end of property, which in my judgment would discover ore bodies equal to any yet opened. Convinced development will uncover further large ore bodies in this magnificent property. Had charge of work for over two years.

Mr. Rathbone writes: Having an intimate acquaintance with the mines situated on Red Mountain, Rossland, of which the Le Roi mine is certainly the most important, and having recently made an inspection of its underground workings, I have no hesitation in stating that the Le Roi vein is a true fissure and will consequently live in depth.

At the lowest workings, at a depth of about 700 feet, the ore body has not only increased to a width of from 30 to 400 feet, but has also well maintained its average.

On the basis of the present daily output (equal to an annual production of 120,000 tons), taking the average grade of the ore at £6 per ton (based on the result of smelting over 40,000 tons), and the cost of working, inclusive of mining, treatment, freight and all other local charges at £3 per ton (the past actual working results), the annual profit should be £360,000.

With liberal development work and the opening up of other ore bodies, I see no reason why this profit should not be increased.

The Le Roi mine is undoubtedly one of the great mines of the world, and for full particulars in regard to its past and future working (based on facts, as proved by practical working results), I beg to refer you to my detailed report.

The salient points of these reports appear to be that the ore bodies (since the British America Corporation obtained control) have greatly increased in width at depth, that they maintain their average values, and that with an output of 400 tons per day the mines will show a minimum net profit of £200,000 per month, or about 25 per cent. on the company's capital. It will be observed, however, that Mr. Carlyle expects, after further development, to increase the output.

It is intended to appoint Mr. Carlyle the chief engineer of the company.

Although the property is a proved and going concern, already equipped with plant and machinery, £50,000 will be appropriated from the present issue for working capital, new works, etc.

The purchase price has been fixed by the British America Corporation (Limited), who are the vendors and promoters of the company, at £950,000, payable in cash or fully-paid shares of the company, or partly in cash and partly in fully-paid shares, at the option of the directors of this company.

The vendors have agreed to pay all the expenses of forming the company up to allotment, other than the legal expenses and registration fees.

The British America Corporation (Limited), having acquired control of the Le Roi Mining & Smelting Company of Spokane, has entered into a contract with this company, dated December 2nd, 1898, for the sale of the property to the company at a profit. Other agreements, to none of which this company is a party, relating to the formation of the company, the guarantee of its capital, and the acquisition of the above-mentioned control, have been or may be entered into, and subscribers will be deemed to have notice of all such agreements, and to agree with the company as trustee for the directors and other persons who may be liable, to waive any further compliance with the requirements of section 38 of the Companies Act, 1867, than is contained in the prospectus.

The above-mentioned contract and the memorandum and articles of association, together with the reports, can be inspected at the office of the company's solicitors.

Since the prospectus was issued the shares have been largely dealt in on the Stock Exchange and they now command a premium of ⅞.

Pains in the chest when a person has a cold indicate a tendency toward pneumonia. A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the chest over the seat of pain will promptly relieve the pain and prevent the threatened attack of pneumonia. This same treatment will cure a lame back in a few hours. Sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

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Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWS OF THE NORTH.

Items of Interest to Those Who are Thinking of Going Into the Mining Districts.

In conversation with Mr. J. H. Greer, commercial agent of the Yukon and White Pass railway, this morning, a Times reporter gathered some news which will be found of service to those who are interested in the doings of the Skagway-Bennett-Atlin country.

Latest information received from a reliable source is to the effect that Otter lake, Taku arm and Atlin lake are not yet frozen over sufficiently solid to bear up heavy weights, and that the trail is not packed solid enough to transport heavy pieces of machinery or heavily loaded sleds from the end of the track to points in the interior of British Columbia.

The tunnel on the Yukon and White Pass railway was to be completed on the 20th of December; the grading is done, and the remaining portion of the work consists of track-laying for three and a half miles, the building of three small bridges and of one 700 feet long.

By January 1st the company will be in a postion to take passengers and freight from Skagway to the international boundary at the summit.

It will be news, and good news, to many, that an entirely new trail has been made from Log Cabin to Lake Bennett, west of the lake trail. This avoids the steep hills of the original trail which has been in use for the last three years. Packers are now quoting 4c. to 5c. a pound for freight from the summit to Lake Bennett and from 8c. to 10c. from the summit to Atlin; large lots at lower rates.

The railway company are arranging to put a pack train of 100 teams and sleds to pack steamboat material and heavy machinery from the summit to Lake Bennett, which will prove a great convenience to those who have hitherto been dependent upon the quotations of irresponsible packers who would abandon a contract if offered a larger price by others.

And here is a piece of information that will commend itself to all: the announcement that the railway will be open for the conveyance of freight and passengers from Skagway clear through to Lake Bennett, the head of navigation, by the 15th of May, the date of the opening of the lakes and river to steamboat traffic. The country between the summit and the lake is described as being level and free from rock work, offering little obstacle to the completion of the work by the time mentioned.

ADMITTANCE IS REFUSED.

A City Patient Sent to the Hospital by Dr. Fraser is Rejected.

The case of James Stephens, the old colored man who was found in a dirty and almost destitute condition in a cabin two days ago, has accentuated the complications which have of late become noticeable between the city and the hospital authorities. The inadequate accommodation for those temporarily detained for examination for insanity has long been a subject of comment among the medical profession and the hospital authorities, and the case of Stephens seems likely to draw public attention to this matter and to other questions in connection with the management of the hospital.

An examination was made of Stephens yesterday by Dr. Fraser, the city's medical health officer, and he found that the old man was suffering from mental derangement, evidently induced by neglect and by the wretched life which he had led. Although suffering from hallucinations of various kinds, the old man seems perfectly harmless and quiet, and as he is over seventy-five years of age and so feeble as to make little resistance, the most natural place for his treatment seemed to be the hospital. Directions were accordingly issued, and the old man conveyed thither.

Arrived at the hospital, Dr. Hasell refused to receive the old man, stating that he was an insane patient and that under the provisions of the hospital he could not receive him. Stephens was brought back to his old quarters at the lock-up, where he is now living.

The old man was seen this morning by a Times reporter and he presented a horrible sight. Corruption is exuding from running sores on his limbs and body, and his feet are so painful that he is unable to wear shoes of any kind. His condition is such that he requires more care than can be given in a police station.

President Wilson of the hospital board was seen this morning and said that the action of the resident medical officer was, in his opinion, quite justifiable. He pointed out that the regulations regarding free patients expressly forbade the admission of cases such as that of Stephens. The regulation reads:

"Any person, being a bona-fide resident of the province, destitute of means, not insane nor lunatic, nor afflicted with any infectious, contagious nor incurable disease, on producing a card of admission signed by two directors, and a certificate signed by any registered practitioner of the province, that he or she is a fit subject for hospital treatment, is admitted after inspection and approval of the resident medical officer."

Mr. Wilson said that he had known the man for years, that he had been insane for a long time, and practically lived on the small sum donated to him monthly by the Benevolent Society. For some time he lived in a little cabin in the woods in the outskirts of the city, and called himself God, while he was constantly haunted, so he said, by evil spirits. The directorate had the greatest difficulty in keeping such cases out of the hospital.

Director Shotbolt, one of the two who filled in the card for the old man's application, said that there were only two ways in which to dispose of such cases, and if the man was unfit to be sent to the asylum he should be taken to the hospital. It was, in his opinion, very unfortunate that the isolation and Jubilee hospitals were not under one management, in which event cases of this nature could be accommodated in some of the cottages and attended to by the hospital nurses.

Dr. Fraser, who ordered the admission of Stephens, holds the opinion that the old man is more rational than a number of the inmates of the Old Men's Home. There are several there who have similar delusions to those entertained by Stephens, but he says no one would think of sending them to the asylum for the insane. The old man is so old and ill that Dr. Fraser does not think he will survive long, and he is certainly unfit to be sent to New Westminster.

The city contributes $5,000 a year to the hospital funds, and it is felt that cases sent in by the city's medical officer should be treated with grater consideration.

Fat is absolutely necessary as an article of diet. If it is not of the right kind it may not be digested. Then the body will not get enough of it. In this event there is fat-starvation.

Scott's Emulsion supplies this needed fat, of the right kind, in the right quantity, and in the form already partly digested.

As a result all the organs and tissues take on activity.

50c. and $1.00; all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

TOKENS OF FRIENDSHIP.

List of Presents Received by Mr. and Mrs. Angus Galbraith.

The following is a partial list of the presents given to Mr. and Mrs. Angus Galbraith, the popular members of the North Ward teaching staff who were made man and wife on Wednesday last:

Miss Jane Strachan, Osborne Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, Cairngorm brooch.
Mr. James Stewart, grandfather of the bride, a gold watch and chain.
Bride's mother, house linen and silver butter dish and knife.
Mrs. Morrison, of Osborne Place, Aberdeen, Scotland, cheque.
Teachers of North Ward School, parlor lamp and basket chair.
Pupils of 8th Division, set brass fire irons.
Pupils of 3rd Division, oak hall chair.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Watson, toilet set.
Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Galbraith, Roman cushion.
Mr. and Mrs. Angus Galbraith, silver fruit basket.
Miss Galbraith, silver pickle jar.
Miss Mary Galbraith, Paisley, oil painting.
Mr. Jas. Galbraith, Paisley, carving set.
Miss Liz. Strachan, brass crumb pan and brush.
Miss Olive Strachan, Japanese drape.
Miss Douglas, Edinburgh, Scotland, tortoise shell paper knife.
Mrs. J. Lang, silver sugar spoon.
Miss Eleanor McCandless, flower vase.
Miss Lenore Black, cup and saucer.
Mrs. and Miss Underhill, books.
Mr. and Mrs. Greig, silver butter dish.
Mr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Scotland, cut glass ornaments.
Master Geo. Walker, drawn work handkerchief.
Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hale, silk mantel drape.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. R. Jackson, fancy ornament.
Mrs. Roland and Miss Squires, salad set.
Messrs. McNeill, fancy slippers.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Clyde, set flat irons.
Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, set enamelled sauce pans, bread plate, knife, and tea strainer.
Miss Gertrude Trotter, colored etching.
Miss Nesbitt, silver mounted salt and pepper cellars.
Mrs. McDonald, table napkins.
Mrs. Kate Galbraith, silk cushion.
Mr. Wm. Galbraith, Japanese tea set and tray.
Mrs. J. Freeman, silver butter knife.
Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, hand painted plaque.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Netherby, water set and tray.
Mr. James Maynard, fancy afternoon slippers.
Mr. and Miss Clark, silver berry spoon.
Mr. A. L. Curtis, silver bread plate.
Mrs. Mould and family, Japanese plate.
Mrs. Andrews, berry plate.
Misses Andrews, berry spoon.
Misses Laing, handsome salt cellar and butter knife.
Mr. Wm. Brydson, handsome napkin rings.
E. Hall, handsomely bound volume.
Mrs. Greenwood and Mrs. John, table linen.
Mrs. Pon (Tilsonburg, Ont.), silver butter knife.
Mrs. Sara Smith, carpet sweeper, dust pan and brush.
Mr. and Mrs. B'shop, flower stand.
The Misses Bishop, silk drape.
Mr. and Mrs. Huggett, silver mounted biscuit jar.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Stewart, silver and gold egg cruet with spoons.
Capt. and Mrs. Barry, cut glass water set, tray and fancy ornament.
Mrs. and Miss O'Keefe, Japanese tea set.
Mr. and Miss Kluz, pair flower stands.
Miss Cravatte, pair cups and saucers.
Miss A. D. Cameron, two paintings.
Mr. and Miss Dewar, silver teaspoons.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Dewar, silver pickle jar.
Mrs. Martha Fletcher, linen and handsome tidy.
Mrs. Saunders, silver pickle jar.
Mr. H. and Miss Arthur, silver breakfast cruet.
Mr. and Mrs. James Donaldson, silver cake basket.
Mrs. Fluker, cake plates.
Miss A. Clyde, hand painted handkerchief case.
Mr. and Mrs. D. Stephen, five o'clock tea kettle with lamp and stand.
Misses Stephen, porcelain ornament.
Mr. and Mrs. McDairmid, silver butter dish.
Mr. Curry, silver shoe horn and button hook.
Miss Warner, silver salad fork.
Capt. and Mrs. Grant, set of fruit dishes.
Miss Smith, vases.
Messrs. McNeill (Vancouver), handsome photograph album.
Mr. and Mrs. Rose, silver butter knife and sugar spoon.
Mrs. and Miss McNeil, water set.
Mr. James Maynard, slippers.
Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Cleveland, oak chair.
Mr., Mrs. and Miss Beaty, handsome fruit dish.

The bride and groom were presented with a very handsome cherry wood secretary, with brass trimmings, by five young men of the Calvary Baptist church—James Strachan (brother of the bride), Hector Galbraith, William Russell, Walter Wriglesworth, Charlie McNeil.

THE WELSH DONS.

The public heard some days ago that a student of the Ladies' Hostel attached to Aberystwith College has been expelled for talking to a student of the other sex. Now it is announced that, "after long and careful deliberation," the senate have revoked this decree, condemning the young man instead. Such an admission of fallibility, in so short a space of time, has never been recorded, probably, in the long annals of Oxford or Cambridge. It is creditable in a sense to the younger institution that the authorities confess an error so promptly; but, on the other hand, we are led to suspect that the first judgment was delivered in haste. It is "after long and careful deliberation" that they acquit the girl and condemn the boy.

What sort of deliberation was it which led them to the opposite conclusion? No wonder that the culprit's fellow-students made a demonstration which showed disrespect for the governing body when he took his departure. They arrayed themselves in black, draped their academic gowns like cowls, and so marched to the station after him, singing the "Dead March" and funeral hymns. And the spectators sympathized, apparently. This young man stood and whistled under the lady's window, and why not? It is an immemorial custom of the Cymri, and of the Scots also—witness the antique song, "Oh, Whistle, an' I'll Come Tae Ye, My Lad." For that matter, the same usage prevails in England, even in London. And, of course, the young man, too, came, if only to tell the indiscreet youth to go away. So the story strikes these honest Welshmen. The students have shown their feelings by presenting the offender with a "beautiful marble timepiece and a silver-plated inkstand." But the views of the senate in the matter are, to say the least, intelligible; it is the reversal of their judgment within a fortnight or so that we cannot understand.—London Times.

Palpitation of the heart, nervousness, tremblings, nervous headache, cold hands and feet, pain in the back and other forms of weakness are relieved by Carter's Iron Pills, made specially for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. Sold by Henderson Bros., wholesale agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

MICA AXLE GREASE
It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with MICA Axle Grease
Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere.

DAIRY EXHIBIT.

The Exhibition of Dairy Products at Ladner's, January 26 and 27.

The Dairymen's Association of British Columbia will hold, at Ladner's Landing, an exhibition of dairy produce, cattle feed and dairy appliances, on January 26 and 27, 1899. The committee request the operation of all who are interested in dairying in order to make the exhibition a complete success. The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held at the same time, and addresses will be given by competent dairy experts.

Entries to non-members 50c. each, to members free. The membership fee to the association is $1.00 per year. Entries for Class 1 of Divisions I and II required to be made November 15, and the butter placed in cold storage at New Westminster. All other entries must be made before 26th January to the secretary. Exhibits to be at the Town Hall, Ladner's, before 12 a.m., on the 26th.

LIST OF PRIZES.

Division 1—Creamery Butter.

Class 1. Best 20-lb. tub of creamery butter (open to creameries of the province), first prize, $20; second prize, $15; third prize, $10.

Class 2. Best box of print butter (not less than 20 lbs.), open to creameries of British Columbia, first prize $10; second prize, $7.50; third prize, $5.

Note.—The term creamery is understood to mean a factory receiving regularly milk or cream from not less than five herds of cows.

Division 2—Dairy Butter.

Class 1. Best tub of dairy butter, 10 lbs., first prize, $15; second prize, $10; third prize, $5.

Class 2. Best 10 lbs. fresh butter (prints or rolls), first prize, $10; second prize, $7.50; third prize, $5.

Class 3. One lb., or more, fresh butter for table use, first prize, $5; second prize, $3; third prize, $2.

Division 3—Cheese.

Class 1. Cheese (factory) made in British Columbia, first prize, $10; second prize, $7.50; third prize, $5.

Class 2. Cheese (home-made), first prize, $10; second prize, $8.50; third prize, $5.

Division 4—Dairy Utensils and Packages.

Best display of dairy utensils, first prize, $10.

Best dairy package suitable for mining camp trade, first prize, $10.

Division 5—Roots, Etc.

Class 1. Best 6 mangolds, long, first prize, $4; second prize, $2.

Class 2. Best 6 mangolds, tankard or globe, first prize, $4; second prize, $2.

Class 3. Best 6 Swedes, first prize, $4; second prize, $2.

Class 4. Best 6 turnips, any kind, first prize, $4; second prize, $2.

Class 5. Best 6 white carrots, first prize, $4; second prize, $2.

Class 6. Bale of clover hay, first prize, $5; second prize, $3.

Class 7. 20 lbs. of clover ensilage, first prize, $5; second prize, $3.

Class 8. 20 lbs. of corn ensilage, first prize, $5; second prize, $3.

Free Art Classes
The Canadian Royal Art Union
Limited, of Montreal, Canada,
Offers free courses in art to those desiring same. The course includes drawing and painting from still life, models and for magazine work. These courses are absolutely free, and application for admission may be made at any time.
The Canadian Royal Art Union Limited, was founded for the purpose of encouraging art, and distributes works of art at each of its monthly drawings, which are held on the last day of each month.
For further particulars apply to
The Canadian Royal Art Union, Limited,
238 and 240 St James st., Montreal, P. Q.
Next Drawing; Saturday, Dec. 31.

NOTICE.

Rectification of Crown Grant.

Whereas, on the 3rd day of February, 1898, a Crown grant was issued to one William Ross Dick, for Lot 4, being a subdivision of Section 42, Lake District, but the said grantee was therein erroneously described as William Ross:

Notice is therefore hereby given, in pursuance of Section 86 of the "Land Act," that it is the intention to cancel the defective Crown grant, and to issue a corrected one in its stead three months from the date hereof, unless good cause is shown to the contrary.

C. A. SEMLIN,
Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., 3rd Nov., 1898.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at the next session thereof, by "The Canadian Yukon Railway Company," for an act amending chapter 50 of the Statutes of the said Province of British Columbia of the year 1898, entitled "An Act Respecting the Canadian Yukon Railway Company," by striking out of said chapter 50, section 40 thereof, or by amending the said section 40 by inserting the word "eighteen" in lieu of the word "six" in the first line of the said section 40, and by inserting the figures 1900 in lieu of the figures 1899 in the sixth line of said section 40.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of December, A.D. 1898.

FRANCIS B. GREGORY,
Solicitor for the Canadian Yukon Railway Company, the applicants.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that I, Peter Herman, of Port Essington, British Columbia, merchant, have deposited with the Minister of Public Works a plan and description of the site of a wharf proposed to be constructed by me in the Skeena River, opposite to lots 1 and 2 of block 3, in the townsite of Essington (commonly called Port Essington), in the said province, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the City of Victoria, in the said province, and that I have applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof.

Dated at Port Essington, B.C., this 6th day of December, A.D. 1898.

PETER HERMAN.

Farm for Sale--Cheap.

ABOUT HALF VALUE OR LESS—188 acres on the Koksilah river, three miles south from Cowichan station, E. & N. Ry., 140 acres enclosed, 50 acres pasture timothy grass; 10 acres, cleared, orchard, house, barns and fences; government road; good fishing, etc. Got to be sold, as the owner leaves for Scotland. Address, D. Stewart, Cowichan Station, Province of British Columbia, who can meet purchasers at the station. Come and see this property and tell your price, etc.