that way. It is sure to be
t no one could tell how long
be at it. When large partie s
the East, not used to travel-
with supplies, it is a serious
dertake experiments and start
ry tour. The future will bring
ories of occurrences so sad
owing, that memory will not
them. I dare say ignorance
do than greed in such a
is sinful to be ignorant and
ive advice.
nment has sent a few moun-
try the last named route,
en have been sent by the
Calgary. Why not advise
ait for the return of these?
he most appalling accidents
ly happened in the past
t country. The Liard has al-
ned whole expeditions, in one
xperienced men, and nothing
eached bones were found
. As far back as 1823
us of how difficult travell
at region. From Hudso
reports, and most of
naries, we find out that
in sailing over that porti

Calgary paper gives advices
rs about provisions which
nced travellers will follow.
rue, may be the deductions
entists, that one grain of
substance is worth so many
eef, bread, bacon or beans in
nd other components, the
e that in practice it does not
en the writer was very much
e day, going over a rough
heavy sack of provisions on
dull hot day, the underbrush
water, he thought how fool
keep in ruts of ignorance, t
ame old ways his forefather
the 17th century, when dis-
d laying out the maps of old
fter returning to civilization,
k a feverish study in chem-
ble was littered with lists of
uivalents. For a long time
passed drinking in the works
umfurd, Baron Liebiz and a
other German scientists. As
result, a trip of one month
taken with a scientifically
it; he would not tell you ex-
it was composed of now,
something like the follow-
nces of fluid beef, worth
s. of beef, a few ounces of
reduced under a fearful
d worth as much as 200 lbs.
truck, half pound of some
sausages made out of peas
other components, some
a mysterious compound of
e and sausage meat made
and called "German emer-
ns," blocks of soup repre-
nutriment from a carcase of
ate bonbons, lozenges, wheat
sence of coffee, alkalines of
few grains of triple extract of
ns or such like stuff. The
ond day, though very hungry,
despair of getting on with his
ood, the third day weakness
till he thought his stomach
get used to that scientific
the fourth day he had to
s would not carry him any
ok a day of rest and made a
fifth day, but it was of r
. After very bitter refle
was filled with the whol
d together, about twenty day
was boiled for a while an
n up. His dog, wiser than he
taste the mess. Just then a
ndians came along and very
him on wild rice, white fish,
se and some such old-fashion
e recovered and drew a well
membrance of that part of his
. and now. . . . when
he takes some bacon, beans,
of the best. When he goes
he even makes old fashion
with sugar, tea and coffee
ng well and would be just as
he had never heard of such
charine war bread and milli-
s.
ay, why should not some en-
Victoria man start the manu-
pemmican for the Yukon?
ld be money in it. Here goes
ction—50 lbs. of best beef, no
thin slices, thoroughly dried
r over fire, when dried, the
sed though a meat chopper;
uet, melted, 10 lbs. of currants,
well mixed and put into a
made out of green sheepskin,
d—canvas might answer for
well painted. This will not
take the place of bacon and
t is the best substitute and
s a change of diet.

A. L. POUDRIER.

Trail Summit, Oct. 5.

FACTURING THRIVING.

of Silver Stimulates Industries in the Orient.

Michael, a leading broker
has been spending sever
toria, and is registered at the
Mr. Michael has been in bus
anghai since 1883, and has been
successful. Since the close of
e-Japanese war, business has
in Shanghai and Hongkong,
lly is this the case in Shang-
fall in the price of silver,
ael states, has compelled
apital to engage in manu-
f various kinds, and fine cotton
been started in Shanghai. In
of a short time China will
ng cottons from Europe and
nd this is also true of other
res now imported. China,
el says, is gradually breaking
its old traditions, a more
policy is being inaugurated,
prosperity is sure to be the re-

hael was born in Bagdad,
sive traveler, speaks several
anguages, and is a shrewd
He is also a very good fellow,
his short stay in Victoria has
y friends, who will always
lcome him, it being his inten-
future to spend a portion of
r season in Canada.

Lilioukalani Ill.

s, Oct. 11.—A special from
n says that ex-Queen Liliou-
awaii is reported as very ill
tments in the Abbott House
ty. She contracted a heavy
journey eastward and has
ng steadily worse. It was re-
symptoms of pneumonia had
and that her condition is re-
erious.

THE LAND OF GOLD.

Over a Million the Consolidated Fortunes of Miners Returning on Sunday.

Cook's Inlet as Well as Klondyke Sends Its Treasure to Swell the Total.

Hundreds of Successful Ones Now Coming Coastward over the Dalton Trail.

Within the past forty-eight hours Victoria has received ample additional testimony, visible and material, of the richness of the auriferous streams of the North. The steamers City of Seattle, Rosalie and City of Topeka have returned, and not one, but all, have had among their passengers home-bound miners whose fortunes have been made either on the upper waters of the Yukon, in the partially forgotten bench diggings of Cook's Inlet, or in old Cassiar.

Over a million dollars in Klondyke dust and drafts is what the Seattle brought, if passengers who reached Victoria on her last Sunday may be counted as credible witnesses. Certain it is that she had a very large sum, and that the reports of the successful Klondykers who were included among her passengers will go very far towards starting another and yet larger stream of pilgrims northward in the early spring.

How this million dollars is distributed among the returned miners can only be roughly approximated, for none of the fortunate ones have much to say, and when they do talk it is of the difficulties and the dangers of mining in the far north and the prospects of famine at Dawson, rather than of the treasure that has rewarded their endurance of Arctic privations.

In fact so silent had this little company of men and women been on the voyage down from Dyea that many of their companion passengers did not know until Victoria was reached that they had been travelling on a treasure ship whose name is perhaps destined to become as famous as that of the Farallon in connection with the Klondyke boom.

The Rosalie, which did not touch here, but called for coal at Nanaimo in the early morning hours, had as one of her passengers Pat Galvin, one of the Klondyke kings, with a neat little fortune stowed away, and a nugget that was the admiration of all beholders and tipped the scales at $385. The treasure on the Rosalie aggregated in value about $175,000, and the Topeka yesterday brought a quarter of a million more—the latter being chiefly the property of twenty or more miners returning from Cook's inlet for the winter.

The country is all right, too, they say, although it requires scientific hydraulicing to return full dividends—and hydraulicing is not the poor man's system of mining. From Cassiar the arrivals are two Victoria Chinamen—Di Yik and Kum Hi—who have been industriously working over the abandoned diggings of the white man on Dease creek during eighteen years past, and are now returning to China with the result, $48,000, or thereabouts.

TREASURES OF THE KLONDYKE.

Popular Superstition Contradicted by Thirteen Returning Miners From the North.

More than a million dollars in gold dust and drafts was brought here on Sunday afternoon by thirteen miners from the Upper Yukon, who had crossed to Dyea by the Dalton trail—two of them accompanied by their wives—and taken passage by the City of Seattle from there, glad to escape the possible pinch of famine in opulent Dawson City. For convenience sake the majority brought their wealth in the prosaic form of orders upon the Alaska Commercial Company's officers in San Francisco, Wilson Mizner, owner of the discovery claim on famous Eldorado, as well as of claim 30 on Bonanza creek, being a notable exception. He had with him fifty avoirdupois pounds of yellow gold to keep a watchful eye upon, worth upwards of fourteen thousand dollars at a moderate estimate, and this is but a very small portion of his winnings from the frozen north.

"To tell the truth," he said while the Seattle remained at the dock here, "the country up there is full of gold, and now that the prospectors are pouring in, you may expect to hear of new creeks discovered every day or so that will rival Bonanza or Eldorado."

Mr. Mizner is a brother of the resident Journal-Examiner correspondent in the upper Yukon, who with him is interested in the Eldorado and Bonanza creeks, as well as on the Hunker and in French gulch, the latter being the latest discovered mining territory and a very promising ground. The old claim on the Eldorado is being worked faithfully by the Mizners, and in return is yielding them from one to four hundred ounces a day—enabling them to put away each week what many would regard as a moderate fortune.

The French Gulch discoveries are credited to Dan Sander, who is now working the discovery claim at the mouth of the gulch, and taking out when Mizner left as high as $120 to the pan, with $75 as the average. Twenty-nine other claims on the gulch were spoken of as equally rich.

Mr. Mizner estimates that two tons of gold will go down the river on the first steamer sailing in the spring, and that at the upper Yukon's production of gold next year will not be less than one hundred million dollars. When he left Dawson, the commercial company had half a million in dust stored in their safes, and were refusing further deposits, so that the coal oil tins in the miners' tents and cabins were again filling up with the precious dust.

The food problem was still engaging most serious attention, and although through recent receipts of live stock and the departure of a considerable portion of the resident population the prospect of starvation is less imminent, the citizens' committee still feel it necessary to husband the food resources of the place and see that nothing is wasted. Probably one hundred and fifty miners in all are now on their way out via the Dalton trail, and as each is bringing all the gold he can transport, the prospect of interesting news by each Northern steamer arriving during several months to come is most encouraging.

The Maloney party, also returning by the Seattle, and less than thirty days from Dawson, have among their seven members upwards of sixty thousand dollars in dust and almost ten times this amount in credits, while the majority of them are counting upon making their "big clean up" in the spring.

C. A. Brown, a former Chicago contractor, returning in the company of the veteran investor from the Windy City, Dr. Rae, has ten thousand or so in dust "for current expenses," and a draft for $50,000 on the Commercial Company's San Francisco house. He has been in the north land for four years past, and has accumulated the greater part of his wealth on Birch creek, where he is still working several good claims, with other profit makers recorded in his name on the Bonanza and Eldorado. He will only winter in civilization, his plan being to return with Mrs. Brown in the spring and then remain there just long enough to amass a fortune sufficient to satisfy him.

James Clark, his travelling companion, reports that "short rations" is already the order at Dawson City, the stores of the two companies having again closed their doors, and every man's private supplies having been taken possession of by the general protection committee for the common good. The less self-reliant members of the community are already taking alarm in consequence of the companies having declined further sales of provisions, and all who can are now making their way back to civilization, upwards of two hundred men, with a few women, being said to have started for the coast over the Dalton trail with all the gold that it is possible for them to carry through. That they will experience great difficulty in making the trip goes without saying. It is, however, equally certain that the majority will get through with interesting tales of adventure to relate.

Of course the condition of affairs at Dawson is greatly improved by this migration and by recent receipts of cattle, but it is nevertheless an unenviable condition still. The supplies ingoing that had reached the Yukon end of the Dalton trail by the first of the present month will probably get through—but no more. The snow lies five feet deep already for 150 miles or more, and is as yet too feathery to permit of even snow-shoe travel.

Mr. and Mrs. George Bounds, Maurice Rosenstein and F. J. Duemstrom were others who came through by the Dalton route and the City of Seattle. They all have plenty of money, and while declining even to approximate their own fortunes, say that the individual holdings of those who came down and are on the way—this applying of course only to the mining men—vary between $20,000 and $200,000, $35,000 or thereabouts being a fair average, and this including the estimated value of claims as well as of the gold already mined and marketable. Mr Bounds, it will be remembered, went in this spring with 45 head of cattle, which being the first stock to arrive naturally brought handsome prices. The miners had not cleaned up at that time, and so $13,000 worth of the beef was disposed of on credit. When the washing was done the miners paid their bills, not a single dollar of indebtedness being evaded. Mr. Bounds then became interested with George McCormack in claim 3, Eldorado, which has thus early in the day proved itself a golden investment. Mrs. Bounds went in by the river route to join her husband at Dawson, and came back over the trail as courageously as any of the men, and as safely.

Robert Anderson, another of the just-down passengers, has been in the country but a few months, having gone there as the representative of a London firm of mine operators, which will now apply for a concession of three miles on one of the Klondyke tributaries. If the desired rights are secured, development will proceed promptly. Mr. Anderson does not in the meanwhile care to enter into particulars of his project until he has laid his proposition before the government at Ottawa, whither he is now bound. He says, however, that the scheme has the approval and endorsation of the gold commissioner at Dawson, Mr. Fawcett.

It is to Mr. Anderson that Victorians are indebted for the information that just the day previous to his departure from the Klondyke capital—on September 4—the residence of the gold commissioner there was burglarized and $4,000 in dust secured. The miners suspect some newcomer in view of the (in their opinion) paltryness of the theft, and the police expect to speedily apprehend the offender. The case is notable as the first example of thieving at Dawson in many weeks, good order being the general rule and lawlessness the rare exception. Unfortunately good health cannot be associated with good order in speaking of Dawson, for scurvy and typhoid—the town being built over a swamp—have sadly afflicted many residents during the past three or four months.

The just-returned Klondykers might have saved themselves the inconvenience of packing out provisions for the homeward tramp had they but known it, for all along the trail they found pack horses lying dead with their stores still strapped to their packs, and the property of anyone who might care to take possession.

AND NOW IT IS COOK'S INLET.

Fortunate Miners With Their Gold Reach Victoria on the "City of Topeka."

Not all the gold that is coming down from the North has been taken out of the Upper Yukon, for the steamer City of Topeka, which reached Victoria yesterday from Alaska, had aboard over $200,000 in dust and nuggets that had been taken from the Cook's Inlet mines.

The majority of the two hundred or so passengers aboard were returning from Skagway and Dyea to spend the winter South, or to abandon in disgust their attempts to cross the passes into the gold country. A few more were on their way back from the Klondyke with gold, and there were some twenty-five men from Cook's Inlet who were all well satisfied with their season's work.

Among the passengers was Mr. J. P. Hopkins, of San Francisco, who has been managing and has a large interest in the big hydraulic mines of the Aluvial Gold Mining Co., on the west side of the Schuchim river, which runs into Cook's Inlet. The company have 1,600 acres of ground, and are now in readiness to begin washing dirt.

"The mines at Cook's Inlet have all done well this year," Mr. Hopkins remarked, "and I can say that I am conservatively within the estimate when I state that there is at least $200,000 aboard this steamer that was taken out of Cook's Inlet this season.

"There is the Polly mine, for instance, on Mills creek. The five partners in that claim have cleared up $100,000 among them, and they are on their way down to Frisco now.

"Then there are the Sneezer, Tatum, Stevenson and other mines that have had a good out-put, and the Ruby, Simpson and Holmes and Beatrice on Bear creek. These and others have added to the amount taken out and certainly show that Cook's Inlet is by no means played out."

Another passenger on the Topeka was Harry Romaine, who had made his pile in Dawson City and succeeded in getting out with twelve or thirteen others. Romaine was reticent as to the amount he had made, but another passenger, who had met him at Juneau when he was having a good time on his return from Dawson, states that Romaine had $30,000 in his satchel on the Topeka. Romaine says that there were 8,000 people still in Dawson and only food for a third of them. He looks for starvation and great suffering and remarked that with the large number of people now on the road and the scarcity of supplies, the road to Dawson will be found in the spring strewn with dead men's bones.

C. A. Brown was one of the men who landed in Victoria. He was from Cook's Inlet and had a sackful of gold that was just a comfortable load to carry off the wharf as he walked up town with a companion. He started by the Walla Walla last night for San Francisco. He and the other Cook's Inleters reached Juneau by means of the Dora, arriving there just in time to catch the Topeka south.

It is wonderful to see how reticent the men become when asked as to the amount of gold they have with them. They seem, most of them, afraid to state the amount probably for fear of the treasure getting wings before they can bank it safely.

Among the men who disembarked here having made all possible haste to escape from Dawson City fearing starvation, was John Piche, of Sudbury, Ont. Piche is a bush ranger and timber estimator, carrying with him credentials which bear eloquent testimony to the many years of hardship and exposure he has suffered in the rigorous climate of some of the Eastern provinces. He is not a man likely to be deterred from the working of two profitable diggings which were yielding well, but, he says, "death stared us in the face."

Up to the time of his leaving Dawson Mr. Piche says only two boats, the Healy and the Margaret, had arrived, and the latter came there with but half her load, having been compelled to discharge half owing to there not being sufficient depth of water to enable her to reach her destination with more than she brought. It was intended that the Margaret should return to where she had lightered, but it was unlikely she would be able to bring more than half of what was there, the river being that time so shallow.

Mr. Piche fully confirms the worst accounts of the certainty of famine and pestilence, and with his four men he left Dawson on September 7, coming out over the Dalton trail, having barely enough provisions to carry the party to Haines' Landing. He says the trail is 350 miles long from the coast to Five Finger Rapids, but that for anyone driving cattle in about July 1st it is everything that is desirable. As a way out of the Yukon it is, in his opinion, the best, but as a means of ingress, except for driven stock, compares unfavorably with the others which offer better facilities for river transportation.

Boulder creek is the one upon which the Piche party were working, and thither they will return (but with an unlimited supply of provisions) in the spring. Boulder creek is rich. But Mr. Piche says all the creeks are, and none of the estimates yet published of the possible yield of that country have in his opinion exceeded, nor even reached, what the real output will be.

HE IS A KLONDYKE KING.

Pat Galvin and His Big Nugget the Centre of Attraction on the "Rosalie."

Pat Galvin and his big Klondyke nugget were the centre of attraction on the steamer Rosalie, just returned from the North, which passed Victoria without calling and reached the Sound early Sunday morning. Mr. Galvin is one of the Klondyke kings, and his nugget in question is one of the famous lumps of virgin gold yet secured in that famous region, worth by weight just $385. The owner of this treasure, with Mrs. Galvin, John F. Maloney, attorney for the Treadwell Co., and Frank Back, formed part of the little company of fifteen that has just returned from Dawson over the Dalton trail and reached Juneau on the first of the present month.

From fifteen to thirty millions is Mr. Galvin's estimate of the gold production of the Klondyke country for the present year. When he left Dawson on the 29th August the prospect of short rations for this winter had merged into a certainty, although it was not anticipated that there would be any actual starvation. He came out with his companions by way of the up-river steamer Kuokok, which landed him fifteen miles above the Pelley river, and horses over the Dalton trail.

Hunker and Gold Bottom creeks will, in Mr. Galvin's opinion, equal if not surpass in richness either the Bonanza or the Eldorado. Hunker is particularly promising, claim 33 being regarded as the superlatively best proposition in all the Upper Yukon country. Claim 32 has produced a quantity of nuggets running all the way from $20 to $200, and $2,000 to the box is the record of more than one claim on this wonderful stream. On Skookum gulch, which enters Bonanza creek at No. 2, above discovery, Galpin not long ago saw $30,000 weighed out of two box-lengths, that is to say, 24x58 of the sluice. Claim No. 31, also on Bonanza, is credited by Mr. Galvin with a production of $1,000,000 this season. It is owned by Oscar Ashley and Billy Leek, and they would not sell out at any price.

As to the banner claim of this district, Mr. Galvin does not object to hazarding an opinion. It will be Alexander McDonald's property, he says, and it will, if his mining experience enables him to judge, yield three to four millions this year, and from fifteen to thirty millions before working it ceases to be profitable.

Mr. Galvin's own claim is 35 Bonanza, another great property, from which it is said he has already realized a cool million.

"The best news I can give you, and that will I fancy be appreciated by the people of the city, is the fact that in all human probability the Cameron party, with a hundred head of cattle, have safely reached Dawson City ere this." Thus spoke Mr. R. S. Smith, one of the returned Klondykers at the Dominion hotel last night. The party with which Mr. Smith was, met the Cameron party at Fort Selkirk on September 12, when they were making ready their rafts to float the cattle down to the relief of the hungry Dawsonians. Another party was also met at Fort Selkirk, the Jack Dalton party, with a hundred head of cattle. A band of six hundred head of sheep, in charge of a party from Montana, was also met, when the worst of their difficulties were over and the end of their long journey in sight. Altogether, Mr. Smith says, nearly 400 head of cattle and 600 sheep have made Dawson since he left on September 7. But there are others who won't get through, and must die of starvation. Among them a large herd of cattle driven by a butcher from Juneau.

One experience met with on the trail, the relation of which even yet causes laughter to Mr. Smith, was not so amusing at least to one of the participants. A party of three men driving in a few cattle were evidently divided amongst themselves, for one of them, taking advantage of the temporary absence from camp of his confreres, went to the tent, took the shot-gun and rifle which constituted the only armament carried, broke the rifle, and with the shot-gun successfully held up the other men, insisting that he should be allowed to proceed with one ox and a horse "that wasn't his'n" and dared the rightful owner to approach nearer than fifty yards at his peril. The Smith party met the successful, but morally deficient desperado, calmly plodding along with his ill-gotten livestock, and the rightful owner following as closely behind as safety would allow; and in this unseemable order it is probable they are still proceeding.

Mr. Smith says that one noticeable and regretable thing was the crowds of inexperienced, but all-knowing men met with heading for the gold-fields—men whose ignorance of the dangers before them was only equalled by their unwillingness to listen to advice, or to give credit to others for having any knowledge.

As to the dangers of starvation Mr. Smith speaks more hopefully than some others who came from Dawson at the same time. He says there is lots of "grub" piled up in the warehouses, but it is all on order. If, however, the shortage becomes so marked as to threaten death, Mr. Smith, speaking perhaps out of the depths of his own generous heart, says, the more fortunate owners must "divvy" up all around. But, as he admits, they may not do it.

Asked his opinion as to the Dalton trail, Mr. Smith says it never be popular as a means of getting into the Yukon country except for those who are driving cattle, and they must start not later than June or July or disaster will overtake them.

"It is a rough trip, there are lots of hardships, but there is gold there, and I am going back again in the spring," was the summing up of this one of the men who have returned to civilization and plenty from the winter rather than face the dangers of a slow death by starvation.

H. Kenebal, of Seattle, who returned yesterday from Dyea and Skagway, says that both trails leading thence are now blocked with snow and the winter will prove a terrible one for those who are at the gateways of the passes as well as for the unfortunates caught on the trails. He has been engaged with a number of associates in placing a cable over the Chilcoot for a Juneau company, who will be right in line for the handling of freights when the spring rush comes. Mr. Kenebal says that fully 500 men are encamped for the winter at Lake Lindeman, and 300 or more at Lake Bennett. They have had time to cut timber and build fairly warm huts, so they do not anticipate serious hardships during the winter, and will be ready to push on at the advent of spring. A number of men are also encamped at Pleasant Point, to which since the great landslip is a considerable portion of the population of Sheep Camp have removed.

W. J. Jeffree and Joe Casey are two Victorians who returned Sunday from Skagway. The former reports the Carmody party at Lake Bennett ready to start down the river, and the Behnsen party also at the lakes with their goods. Mr. Casey says that Wyatt Earp, who with his wife also came down Sunday, will purchase a sawmill outfit and with it return immediately to the North, prepared to reap his fortune in the spring.

Di Yik and Kune Hi, the Chinese who returned by the Seattle, are for the present guests of Tai Yuen & Co., Government street. They have been working on the abandoned diggings on Dease and McDame's creeks during eighteen years past, and have $48,000 as a reward of their patient industry. This they consider quite sufficient, and they are now ready to return to China and there enjoy the remainder of their days.

One of the Eugene-Bristol's belated passengers who left here by the Rosalie some weeks ago was a Mr. Knight. He returned on Sunday by the City of Seattle and states that only two of his companions are pushing their way in by the Stickeen trail, the others having returned to Wrangel.

HOK TAW IN THE TOILS.

An Important Figure in the Latest Sound Sensation Arrested in Victoria.

The great sensation of the day in Puget Sound, involving the alleged unearthing of a great smuggling conspiracy, has now a Victoria end, Hok Taw—one of the principal witnesses in the case—having been arrested here last evening by Detective Palmer, at the instance of C. Wappenstein, one of the Pinkerton force. The charge in the present case is forgery, but Hok Taw is better known here as an operator in other lines of crooked business. He wore for a time the alias of Ah Loo, and in 1888 was committed for trial from the Victoria police court for the passing of counterfeit money.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of their worth. They are small and easy to take.

A LAWYER'S LETTER.

Mr. Chudley's Solicitors Write Again to the Directors of the Jubilee Hospital.

The Communication Referred to a Special Committee to Take Legal Advice.

The principal topic for discussion at the Jubilee hospital board meeting last evening was a letter from Messrs. Crease & Crease, Mr. W. M. Chudley's legal advisers, in which they said, after protesting against the publication of Mr. Yates' letter seeming to reflect upon their client:

"If you are not satisfied of our client's entire innocence he wishes that you should be, and calls upon you to decide this point either by clearing him or making a definite charge against him. He has nothing to conceal, and therefore courts inquiry into his past conduct, so long as the inquiry is conducted by the proper persons. At the same time he will not rest until his character is cleared of every doubt, even if it is necessary to bring an action to obtain this result."

His solicitors in this letter also requested particulars as to the balance claimed to be due by their client.

Mr. Hayward moved that the letter be received and filed, for if the board continued this correspondence with the solicitors it would lead to no end of trouble. Mr. Chudley could no doubt find some other way of vindicating himself if he desired without troubling the board.

Mr. Braverman seconded Mr. Hayward's motion.

Mr. Byrnes moved that Messrs. Crease & Crease be given every opportunity to inspect the papers in the hands of the board. It was only right to give Mr. Chudley a chance to vindicate himself.

Mr. Helmcken by way of amendment to the amendment moved that the letter be referred to a special committee composed of Messrs. Flumerfelt, Renouf, Byrnes and Helmcken, with power to take legal advice thereon and if necessary reply.

The main motion and amendment were withdrawn in favor of this and it was carried without dissent.

The committee reported that Miss Marion Hardie had completed her two years' training, and had passed her final examination with 96 per cent. in all subjects.

It was decided to grant Miss Hardie a diploma, and the board incidentally thanked Mr. Jay, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dewdney and Mr. Sere for donations of fruit to the hospital.

Bills for September, amounting to $894 98, were authorized to be paid, and satisfaction was expressed at the treasurer's report that there was a balance in the bank on October 8 of $1,500.

The number of patients in the hospital on September 1 was 35; admitted during the month 48, total treated 83. In hospital October 1, 39. The free patients numbered 36.

The meeting closed by the appointment of Messrs. H. Dallas Helmcken, A. C. Flumerfelt, C. E. Renouf, J. Stuart Yates, W. M. Chudley, and the president, Mr. Alexander Wilson, to act with the Ladies' Auxiliary as a reception committee for the hospital ball on the 27th.

THE GREAT LIFE LINE.

That Has Rescued Thousands of Wrecked Mortals.

TAKE HOLD OF IT AND BE SAVED.

It Is Known as Paine's Celery Compound The Disease-banisher and Life-giver.

Tens of thousands of people in every walk of life have reason to thank Professor Phelps, M. D., of Dartmouth College, for the life line he has thrown out on the surging and billowy sea of disease and suffering. This glorious, never-failing life line has blessed humanity to an extent that can never be equalled by any other agency on earth.

Life saving is a glorious undertaking, the most blessed and most noble work that human skill can engage in.

Professor Phelps, when he devised his wonderful and now famous Paine's Celery Compound, gave mankind an agency of life that men and women had for long years been praying for. The doctor's study of the nervous system and such diseases as nervous prostration, paralysis, neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney and liver troubles, dyspepsia and debility, led him to that marvellous discovery of the age, Paine's Celery Compound.

This wonderful medicine has been called by many the "Eleventh Hour Medicine," and justly so because it saves life, builds up the system, and establishes health after the ordinary physician fails to cure.

This medicine will certainly meet your case, reader, if you are still struggling with disease and pain. The experience of thousands in this wide Dominion has proven that Paine's Celery Compound "makes people well."

Mr. G. J. Smye, of Sheffield, Ont., a cured man, writes as follows:

"It is with great pleasure that I testify to the value of your great medicine, Paine's Celery Comound. For nearly two years I suffered from indigestion, kidney and liver troubles. After trying several medicines that did not effect a cure, I decided to try your Compound. Before using it I was so low in health that I could not eat or sleep. I could not lie in bed owing to pain in my back; it was only by resting on elbows and knees I was enabled to obtain a slight degree of ease. Before I had fully taken one bottle of your medicine I began to improve. I have now taken in all fourteen bottles with grand results. I am a farmer and am now working every day. Anyone may refer to me in regard to these statments, or to any of my neighbors around Sheffield, where I am well known. I am a living witness to the worth of Paine's Celery Compound."

☞ The Semi-Weekly Colonist leads.

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 everywhere, or sent by mail

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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A State technical school, Practical work. Special facilities for men of age and experience. Elective system. 45 weeks a year. Non resident tuition $150 a year. For catalogues address Dr. M. E. WADSWORTH, President, Houghton Michigan. oct

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Will do all Knitting required in a family, homespun or factory yarn. SIMPLEST Knitter on the MARKET. We guarantee every machine to do good work. Agents wanted. Write for particulars.

Price, $8.00 Dundas Knitting Machine Co. DUNDAS ONT.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. This S. A. SUPPLY CO., BOX 265, LONDON, ONT.

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Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. 212-1ydaw

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA: PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 8/97.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Alberni Gold Development Syndicate, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £15,000, divided into 1,500 shares of £10 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Alberni, Vancouver Island, and James Armstrong, whose address is Alberni, Vancouver Island, is attorney for the Company.

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

(a.) To acquire in British Columbia, the adjacent isles and elsewhere, by purchase, lease, concession, exchange, option or otherwise, mining property, quarries, coal mines, claims, water rights, and also including lands, quarries, coal mines, mining rights and claims, minerals, ores, mills, stamps, smelting and other works for treating ores and minerals and rendering them marketable metals, including also all kinds of building, machinery and plant useful or supposed to be useful in mining, quarrying, milling, treating or reducing ores or minerals, and any concessions, grants, decrees, claims, rights or privileges whatsoever, which may seem to the Company capable of being turned to account, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and turn to account the same, and to dispose of any such concessions, grants, decrees, claims or privileges:

(b.) To carry on all kinds of exploration business, and in particular in relation to mines, quarries and minerals; to seek for and secure openings for capital, and with a view to any of the objects aforesaid, to prospect, enquire, examine, explore and test and to dispatch and employ expeditions, commissions, experts or other agents:

(c.) To carry on all kinds of promotion business, and in particular to form, constitute, float, lend money to assist and control any companies, partnerships, associations or undertakings whatsoever:

(d.) To acquire by purchase, option, lease, license, or otherwise, absolutely or conditionally, the rights, either generally or exclusively, over any area or areas of, or in all or any patent rights or processes, or mechanical or other contrivances useful, or supposed to be useful for any of the purposes of the Company, and to deal with or dispose of the same, or any interest therein, respectively:

(e.) To lay out towns and villages on the lands acquired or controlled by the Company, and to construct, maintain, alter, make and work railways, tramways, telegraph lines, canals, reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, roads, streets, hotels, boarding houses, dwelling houses, factories, shops, stores, gas and water works, piers, wharves buildings, machinery, and other works and appliances of every nature and description, which may be expedient or useful, or deemed to be expedient or useful for the purposes of the Company, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing and carrying on and working the same:

(f.) To carry on any business the carrying on of which the Company may think directly or indirectly conducive to the development of any property in which it is interested.

(g.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, mortgage, dispose of, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property of the Company:

(h.) To prospect, explore, and develop the resources of the said lands and hereditaments by building, planting, clearing, mining and otherwise dealing with the same, and to stock the same or other lands, to cut and to sell timber, and generally to mine and carry on all sorts of mining operations in British Columbia, the adjacent isles, or any other part of the globe:

(i.) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, settle, improve, colonise, farm and cultivate lands and hereditaments in British Columbia, the adjacent isles and elsewhere:

(j.) To stock the same or other lands, and to breed and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep and produce:

(k.) To work and carry on all or any mine, works and properties from time to time in possession of the said Company, in such manner as the Directors for the time being may determine; to erect all necessary mills and machinery, and appliances, smelting works, laboratories, workshops, dwelling houses, and other buildings; construct, maintain and alter canals, railways, water-courses, tramways, telegraph lines, or any other lines or system of communication, whether by telegraph, telephone, phonograph, phonophone, or otherwise, by electricity, or by pneumatic force or otherwise, reservoirs, wells, aqueducts, gas and waterworks, drainage works, irrigation works, wharves, piers, and other works, of every nature and description; purchase, rent, hire or charter waggons, steam or sailing ships; to enter and carry out such contracts and arrangements as may be deemed necessary and desirable to enable the Company to carry on its business and for the general conduct and management of its affairs, and the doing of all such other things as may be found incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, whether in British Columbia, the adjacent isles, Great Britain or elsewhere:

(l.) To buy, sell, manufacture and deal in all kinds of goods, stores, implements, provisions, chattels and effects, capable of being used or required by the Company or its workmen, or by any other persons who may settle on the property of the Company, or by others, and for that purpose to carry on the business of a general shopkeeper or merchant:

(m.) To purchase, build, charter, equip, load (either on commission or otherwise), sell, repair, let out to hire and trade with steam or other ships, boats and vessels of all kinds. To carry on the business of carriers by land and water:

(n.) To acquire by grant, purchase or otherwise, concessions of any property or privileges from any Government, British, Colonial or Foreign, and to perform and fulfil the terms and conditions:

(o.) To obtain any Act of Parliament or law or order of any Colonial or Foreign legislature or Government for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect:

(p.) To promote, form and register other companies in England or in any colony, dependency, foreign country, state or territory, for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this Company, or for all or any of the objects mentioned in this Memorandum, or for advancing directly or indirectly the objects or interest thereof, and to take or otherwise acquire, and to underwrite and hold shares, debentures or other securities in or of any such company, and to guarantee the payment of any debentures or other securities issued by any such company:

(q.) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, debentures, bonds, or other securities of or in any other company, having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

(r.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, or co-operation with any person or company carrying on, or about to carry on, any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in any such Company. To aid in the establishment and support of associations for the benefit of persons employed by or having dealings with the Company, and in particular friendly societies, and to contribute to the funds thereof:

(s.) To carry on all kinds of financial or banking business, and in particular to negotiate loans and advances, to offer for subscription, place, buy, deal in, make merchantable, sell and dispose of ores, minerals, goods, bullion, specie, and valuables of all kinds, and merchandise generally, in British Columbia, the adjacent isles, Great Britain, or elsewhere, and to receive money on deposit, and to collect revenue of all kinds:

(t.) To sell the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company. To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the Court when necessary. To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company. To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company:

(u.) To make, accept, endorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments. To lend money, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company. To raise money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future,) including its uncalled capital or any specified portion thereof. To guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, or persons having dealings with the Company:

(v.) To acquire patent rights and privileges in the United Kingdom or any other Country or Colony or State for any purposes deemed to be useful for the Company, and to re-sell the same or turn the same to account by manufacturing thereunder, granting licences or otherwise:

(w.) To lend money to any company, partnership, person or association, upon security of their or his undertaking, property, estates, assets and effects, or any part thereof, upon such terms as may be deemed expedient, and to take such security either in the shape of mortgages, mortgage debentures, or in any other form, or to lend money in British Columbia, the