FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS

Aliens Should Not Be Allowed to Carry Away Our Placer Gold.

A Strong Feeling That the Government Should Legislate Upon the Question.

The position the Colonist has taken in urging that British Columbia ought to retain her placer mines for British subjects, seems to be generally commended judging by the views of a number of people who were asked yesterday to express their opinions upon the subject. Saturday is not the most favorable time to see business men as many of them close up their places in the afternoon and go home to enjoy a half holiday. Still catching people haphazard on the street serves to give a pretty fair idea of what the general feeling is. That feeling as voiced yesterday by the men interviewed was with one exception altogether in accord with the stand taken by the Colonist. That one exception was a gentleman who declined to allow his name to be used. He dissented from the suggestion that aliens should not be allowed to take up placer claims and his reason was that he had a good many American friends and he did not want to go against them. There was not a single man, however, who had an unkind word for our neighbors to the South. The reasons they held for taking the stand that British Columbia's placer mines should be kept for British subjects was not one of hostility to aliens, but simply on a common sense business ground that it was both foolish and wrong to allow outsiders to gather the apples from British Columbia's orchard and then carry the fruit over to the other side of the fence to enjoy it at their leisure while British Columbia got nothing for the golden apples so carried away.

The opinions here expressed are those of men on both sides in politics, for party politics do not enter into this question at all. British Columbians of all shades of politics can range themselves on the same side in this matter under the banner "Business is business."

Mr. H. A. Munn quite approved of the editorial in the Colonist and expressed himself in this fashion:

"I do not understand the Colonist to object to Americans because of their nationality acquiring a title to mining property. It is those 'birds of passage' who pick the golden fruit of our country and fly away with it to their foreign nests that you would restrict. An American, or any other alien of the white races, who will make his home in Canada and assist in its development is thrice welcome.

"This is of course part of a larger question. On the eastern side of the continent the Canadian is the 'bird of passage' and the American seeks to stop his migratory habits. The matter of an interchange of wage earners is very properly one for an international commission to settle. In this case the province having full control of its placer mines is justified in saying how and by whom they may be acquired.

"Regardless of its international bearing the province of Ontario found it necessary to protect her lumber industry. British Columbia in the same spirit must legislate for her own people when occasion requires it. What we want is settlers and the way to get them is not to offer the same advantages to residents of foreign countries to those who come here and bear all the responsibilities of citizenship. The comparatively insignificant benefits we are deriving from the Klondike should open our eyes."

Ald. Humphrey was quite sure that it was not businesslike to allow aliens to come into Canada and carry away the gold that was one of the resources of the country. He believed that the laws of both the Province and Dominion should be so framed that aliens should be debarred from taking up placer ground. It was different with quartz mining, of course, for that was a permanent industry, and people who operated quartz mines had to stay in the country and spend their money here.

Mr. Charles Hayward gave it as his opinion that the Colonist's suggestion should be supported, for he could not see any objection to it. He quite approved, too, of the distinction drawn between placer and quartz mines. The latter took time and capital to develop, and foreign capital should be encouraged to come into the country. As far as placer mining was concerned, the case was quite different. All a man needed was his outfit, which might be purchased in an alien town. He might stay a few months in the Klondike or Atlin and take out a lot of gold, and then return to his own country, leaving Canada none the better for his coming, but indeed poorer for the gold carried away.

"You may count me among the ayes," said Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, M. P., when asked if he approved of the Colonist's editorial. "That has always been my position—that the gold in the placer claims should be reserved for British subjects." Mr. McInnes thought that both Dominion and Local governments should frame their laws on this line.

Mr. William Dalby, J. P., said that to restrict the taking up of placer claims to British subjects was a business-like proposition, of which he was in favor. It would be good for Canadian trade and bring money into the country, for it would result in more outfitting being done here. When he was in Montreal a year ago, he had told the Eastern people that the placer ground in the Klondike should have been open only to location by British subjects, and he was still of this opinion, not only in regard to the Yukon, but to Atlin as well.

Mr. J. L. Crimp, a representative old-timer, heartily endorsed the idea of prohibiting aliens from taking up placer ground, but at the same time he would be very careful to see that any alien who had already a mining license or had recorded should have his rights preserved.

Mr. John Cobbeldick, who happened to be in town last night, said it was very unbusiness-like for Canadians to allow aliens to locate placer claims. The alien got the gold and went away, leaving Canada only the barren ground. It was like having a bank and letting an outsider come along and help himself to the money. This should be rectified, for it was not a matter of sentiment, but business.

Mr. L. G. McQuade was sure it would be a good business stroke for the Province and Dominion to pass laws preventing aliens from taking up placer claims. If a man came to Canada and made this his home, it was a benefit to the country, but it was not a benefit to have the gold carried away by outsiders to another country without giving anything in return.

FATHER YORKE'S FAREWELL.

A Touching Scene in Church When He Utters His Farewell.

S. F. Chronicle, Nov. 7.

Yesterday morning Rev. Peter C. Yorke celebrated the 8 o'clock mass at St. Mary's cathedral. It was a low mass, offered without chant or music, although the chancellor of the archiepiscopal diocese was officiating for the last time before going abroad at the altar that he has served for a number of years. He was consecrating and offering the holy sacrifice for a congregation that he had ministered to during the term of his active parish life, and the full import of the moment impressed itself upon the zealous priest. It was a solemn, religious sundering of ties that are very sacred to the clergyman. Those present realized that Father Yorke, who was at that moment presenting supplications for them as had been his custom on Sunday mornings for more than a decade of years would be absent from that altar and away from that church for many months at least.

At the conclusion of the mass Father Yorke read the Epistle and the Gospel of the day, and every word of both came with more than ordinary impressiveness from the lips of the priest. His remarks were very few but pathetically touching. He said that he had not intended to speak. It had not been his desire to say good-by, but he felt that he could not leave without saying something to those who had been bound so close to him through the relation of priest and people, on this the last Sunday that he would celebrate mass to them for a long time.

"For twelve years," he said, "I have been connected with this church and your interests have been mine. It is true for the past few years I have not been occupied with parish work. My duties have not imposed upon me the visiting of the sick nor the obligation of making parish calls. But I have been among you so long and during the years of my active ministration here a deep friendship has been enkindled and, consequently, I feel the coming separation. In saying good-bl, I ask you to pray for me." The priest's voice faltered and his last words could scarcely be distinguished, because of his emotion. As he left the sanctuary the congregation was visibly affected.

Father Yorke will leave for his vacation, which will probably extend over a year, on Tuesday evening.

CANADIAN SHIPPING EXCLUDED

The Dominion government has been officially advised that hereafter navigation between ports of the United States and Cuba and Porto Rico is now confined to the vessels of the United States, or, in other words, that the American coasting laws have been extended to these new possessions of the republic. The United States customs tariff also takes effect in Cuba and Porto Rico immediately, so that Maritime Province fish will have to face the disadvantages of that tariff. The possession of these two islands by the United States means a great deal for Nova Scotia. Last year Canada exported to the Spanish West Indies 214,271 cwt. of salt codfish, valued at $785,748, and the total trade in fish from Canada to these new possessions of the United States is valued at nearly a million dollars. It will therefore be seen what a whiphandle the United States has over Canada now in the settlement of the Atlantic fisheries question. The loss of this trade to Nova Scotia would be a very serious matter.

American journals are already noting the fact that they have the whiphandle—to use the expression already chosen. Thus a New York paper says: "So far as it may be construed as outlining the policy of the administration in Porto Rico hereafter, the order issued by the treasury department is decidedly important. It is to the effect that trade between ports in the United States and Porto Rico must be carried on in American vessels, and that tonnage charges shall not be levied upon such vessels; while upon all other vessels engaged in trade there will be a tonnage tax of 20 cents per ton. In the case of shipments of goods from Canada, for example, to Porto Rico, it will be decidedly cheaper to send such goods by way of an American port than by way of a Canadian port, in view of the tonnage taxes. There are some reasons for believing that this policy will be upheld by congress.

SAVAGE MYSTERIES.

Social Organization and Secret Societies of Northern British Columbia Indians.

From the London Times.

If any rash anthropologist thinks that he understands savages he will probably abandon that pride after reading Mr. Franz Boas' report to the Smithsonian Institute on "The Social Organization and Secret Societies of the Kwakiutl Indians of British Columbia." No doubt, their customs apart, these are estimable men. They live in elaborate wooden houses, and their art is often highly creditable. But their customs suggest that they have been framed by lunatic school boys for the confusion of science, and with a special view to driving the economist and anthropologist into idiocy. First, the Northern tribes are "maternally" organized, counting kin through women; those of the south have kin through males, and in the centre the Kwakiutl have got matters into an unprecedented mixture. Whether this arises from a development out of matriarchal into patriarchal society, or from a veneer of borrowed female kin laid over male kin, is the question. Several northern tribes have animal totems, but do not claim descent from them; rather they tell incredibly tedious legends as to how they got their crests. Crests are often explained no better in civilized heraldry. Each individual has a guardian spirit in bestial form (as among the Eastern tribes), but his guardian must be chosen out of the protecting beasts of his clan. The Kwakiutl have crests, too, but these are derived from some mythical exploit of their ancestors, not from totems. Privileges go by the spindle side in a paternally organized society—a result, Mr. Boas thinks, of borrowing from the maternal society of Northern neighbors. This is dull, but we reach better things. There are ranks among the Kwakiutl savages, who have hereditary nobles, commoners and slaves. A noble "personates" his original ancestor, and when the eldest son of a duke, say, attains his majority, the noble marquis, as it were, takes his seat in the Upper House, while his father resigns, and lapses into the rank of commoners. This arrangement is managed by a system which combines "bluffing" at poker with reckless bidding at Christie's, and a plan of compulsory loans at 100 per cent. Such are the inherent vices of an aristocracy. Here it must be said that the unit of value is a blanket, while an engraved copper plate of native make nominally represents about 5,000 blankets. These blankets and plates are the circulating medium. A poor person in debt may pawn his name, say "Flying Cloud," for a year, during which he calls himself something else, or is anonymous. If he gets thirty blankets for his name he redeems that treasure by paying 100. A man of better credit can usually raise a loan of blankets at about 25 per cent. Now, the son of a duke becomes a duke and ousts his father, thus—at about the age of 12 he raises a loan of 100 blankets at 100 per cent. He then gives away the blankets to the tribe; but, in any future distribution, of which there are plenty, he has a right to thrice as many blankets, but at the end of the year he has to return his borrowed capital of 100 at 100 per cent., which leaves him only 100 blankets. These he lends out, and if he is a careful lad he may soon acquire 400 blankets, on account of the prevailing high rate of interest, especially if he deals with hard-pressed people who pawn their names. But high interest means bad security, nor would we advise the youth often to lend, at 300 per cent., on the security of a pawned personal name, unless failure to pay means (as it seems to do) the slavery of the defaulter, in which case he may (of lately might) be eaten at an agreeable mystical ceremony. Such a joy is worth taking a risk for. After paying off his debt, the young financier becomes a noble and assumes his father's seat. He goes on lending blankets and acquires wealth, not for its own sake, but that he may be able to give great "grease feasts," at which the guests are nearly roasted.

Thus property, as far as we see, melts into unprofitable expenditure, while at each dinner blankets are "given away." Nobody may refuse them, and everybody has to pay them back at 100 per cent. Meanwhile copper plates are sold and resold, their value increasing at each sale. One is now worth 7,500 blankets! Competitive swagger, in fact, regulates the market, a man being esteemed in proportion as he overbids others. A young noble at first only takes a small share in copper. The height of fashion is to break a copper; in fact, destruction of property is the basis of the whole system of commerce. A noble will destroy vast quantities of property that the glory may be reflected on to his successor.

Honors depend, not only on wealth, but on what wealth can buy, that is on the most gruesome family ghost story, which the right to blazon is on your doorpost and to act it in a ballet d'action. Wealth can buy these delights because it can purchase a daughter of the house which owns them, and so may descend through the female line to the son (and supercedes) of the spirited purchaser, who, be it observed, is recouped by his father-in-law, on the births of the children of the union. Thus, say the Mackenzies have a most detestable spectre in the family. An ambitious Mackay buys a Miss Mackenzie, say, at 5,000 blankets. His eldest son can now inherit the story, blazon the spectre, and dress up like the spectre, while Mackay is repaid his original outlay, by instalments, at the birth of each child. When all is repaid Mrs. Mackay may legally return to the Mackenzies. Therefore, the more she dislikes her husband the more she is anxious to have a large family by him. Meanwhile, the more wealth the father acquires the more he wastes it, not from extravagance, but to increase the glory in which his son, and superceder, is held by society. The more he loves his son the more he dissipates his inheritance.

To make matters yet more mixed, these remarkable people have entirely separate social systems for winter use and summer wear. In winter society depends on clan bogies, the ghosts of the valued family legends. Secret societies, affiliated to these phantasms, now rule the roost, and the ballets d'action are danced. The young noble vanished away into the company of spooks, he comes back dancing in the most odious manner, and is exorcised. He used to have slaves killed for him, whom he then devoured; he now merely eats dried corpses and bites the frightened lookers on. The corpses are those of his defunct kinsfolk. By a pleasant figure of speech they are called "travelling provisions." In other dances divers and disgusting cruelties, such as hanging the initiate from the roof by ropes passed through holes in his flesh, are perpetrated. Such are the recreations of winter, which far transcend the mere midsummer madness of this simple people.

This philanthropist regards these customs with abhorrence, and calls aloud for workers in the mission field. The radical thinker detects the inherent abominations of an hereditary peerage and exclaims: "Down with the House of Lords!" The calm anthropologist merely remarks the inevitable boyishness of middle barbarians. Really low savages do not behave in this way. An Australian black has no slaves, no aristocracy, no blankets, or, if somebody has given his one, he trades it away for whiskey. The real savage represents the childhood, middle barbarians, with settled homes, represent the boyhood of the race. Hence the complicated system of humorous atrocities, and the early instinct of usury, as may be read in Mr. Thackeray's report on Dr. Birch's school. To make the loans, at 100 per cent., compulsory, is natural to men in a boyish condition. The exaggerated value set by collectors on coppers is also boyish. For the rest, religion, with the aid of competitive swagger, tantum potuit suadere malorum. Among really low savages there is no social ambition; nobody destroys property (as by paying £3,000 for the flowers at one dance) merely to acquire social prestige. Nobody pawns his name to a savage Mr. Hooley for a remote pecuniary advantage. Considerable advance in culture must exist before these things can be done. The question is, whether advance in culture is worth having at the price, a problem on which Rosseau and Dr. Johnson entertained opposite opinions. Such is the moral of Mr. Boas' remarkable report to the Smithsonian Institute.

HOME DRESSMAKING.

How the Whole Family Can Dress Well at Small Cost.

No Need of Looking Shabby Even Though Times Are Hard—Easy to Make Old Gowns and Suits Lood Like New When One Knows How.

It is astonishing how much can be made from seemingly useless garments by the woman that knows how. The old faded gown that is out of style can be readily dyed with Diamond Dyes to a fashionable color, and then made over, so that it will look quite as well as new. Suits for the boys can be made from old ones discarded by the father, and a bath in the wonder-working Diamond Dyes will make them look like new. Dresses and cloaks for the little girls can be made with but little trouble and scarcely any expense from cast-off garments of the older ones, and when the color is changed with Diamond Dyes the made-overs will look as though they were fresh from the dressmaker.

Diamond Dyes are made especially for home use, and the plain directions on each package make it impossible for even the most inexperienced to have poor luck with these dyes. They color anything, from ribbons, feathers and scarfs to heavy coats. Jackets and gowns, and make colors that are fast to sun and washing—colors even handsomer than those made by the professional dyer.

WIDOW HANGS HERSELF.

Montreal, Nov. 12.—Mrs. George Smith, a widow, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself. For several weeks she has been unable to sleep, and this affected her mind. She lived with her son-in-law, Charles H. Martin, at 2,224 St. Catherine street. Yesterday morning she was missed from her room, and Mr. Martin found her hanging from the gallery at the back of the house, in the third story. She had been dead only a few minutes.

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such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

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No. 113.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

NAHMINT MINING COMPANY.

Registered the 31st day of October, 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Nahmint Mining 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 Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon.

The amount of the capital of the company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into 100,000 shares of $1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at Alberni, and Granville H. Hayes, free miner, whose address is Alberni aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

First.—To purchase, locate or otherwise acquire, to bond, lease, own, hold, possess, mine, operate, work, sell, convey and dispose of gold, silver, lead and copper mines and other mines, mining rights, mineral lands, lodes and veins, and any interest therein in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and elsewhere, and in particular to purchase, acquire, possess, own, hold, mine operate, and work the mines known as the Three Jays, The Jays, No. 1, Three Jays, No. 2 and Blue Jay, and fractions of the Pacific Viking and Norway, situate in Alberni Mining District, British Columbia, as more fully described in the district records of Alberni District, British Columbia:

Second.—To procure Crown grants from the government of British Columbia, and patents from the government of the United States, to mines, mineral, timber and saline lands, and other lands, and particularly to procure such Crown grants for said claims and fractions previously mentioned; to hold, possess, enjoy, sell, convey and dispose of said mines and lands:

Third.—To carry on and conduct the business of mining on and extracting metals from said mines, and such other mines, mining rights, mineral lands, lodes and veins as the company may hereafter purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire:

Fourth.—To purchase, use, operate, maintain, sell, convey and dispose of any and all machinery, appliances, mills, smelters, reduction works, concentrating works and other necessary or convenient apparatus for the working of mines, reduction or ores or extraction of metals from ores:

Fifth.—To purchase, erect, build, operate, maintain, possess, sell, convey and dispose of smelters reduction works, matting plants, concentration works and sampling works, saw mills, flumes, ditches, roads, railroads and tramways to be used in connection with the other business of this corporation:

Sixth.—To run, operate and maintain such mills, smelters, reduction works, concentration works, matting plants and sampling works, saw mills, flumes, ditches, roads, tramways and railroads, and receive tolls and compensation therefor:

Seventh.—To locate, purchase or otherwise acquire, lease, own, hold, sell, convey and dispose of lands, mill sites, water rights and privileges, and other rights and privileges:

Eighth.—To subscribe for, purchase, own, hold, possess, sell, convey and dispose of the shares, stock or bonds of any company or corporation; to guarantee or otherwise secure the payment of dividends on shares of stocks of other companies or corporations, or of the interest or principal of bonds of other companies or corporations by pledge, mortgage or deed of trust of the property of this corporation, or any part thereof, or otherwise:

Ninth.—To carry on and conduct a general business of purchasing, buying, selling and vending goods, wares, merchandise and commodities in said Alberni Mining District, British Columbia, and in other cities, towns and places in British Columbia and in the States of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and elsewhere, deemed by this corporation desirable or convenient:

Tenth.—To buy, sell and deal in ores and to extract metals from such ores:

Eleventh.—To purchase, acquire, buy, sell, convey and dispose of tunnel rights:

Twelfth.—To purchase, acquire, build, construct, equip, maintain, operate, sell, convey and dispose of tunnels in connection with said mining claims in Alberni Mining District, British Columbia, and in connection with other mines and mining claims, and to charge and to receive tolls and compensation for the use of said tunnels by others and the operation of said tunnels for the benefit of others:

Thirteenth.—To carry on and to conduct a general brokerage and banking business, to receive moneys on deposit, to retain, loan out, invest and return the same with such interest as shall be agreed upon, to negotiate and to discount promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange and other evidence of debt, to buy and sell coin, bullion and exchange:

Fourteenth.—To act as agent for other corporations, companies, persons and firms:

Fifteenth.—To purchase, own, hold, possess, rent, lease, improve and acquire all real estate and personal property necessary, desirable or convenient for the transaction of the business of this corporation, and to sell, transfer, convey, lease, mortgage, give in trust and dispose of its property, real and personal, and any part or portion thereof, in such manner as may be deemed convenient, desirable or expedient:

Sixteenth.—To borrow money on its notes, bonds, debentures and other obligations for the general or any special purpose of the corporation, and to mortgage, pledge and give in trust any and all of its property, real and personal, to secure the payment thereof:

Seventeenth.—To do and to perform all other matters and things necessary, incident, proper, desirable or convenient for the accomplishment of the objects and business above specified.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 31st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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Beauty is nothing else but a just accord and mutual harmony of the members, animated by a healthful constitution. Without health there is no beauty. Health is the base on which true beauty is built. 'Tis health that gives sparkle and brightness to the eyes. Healthful blood gives the clear, rosy complexion. Health gives energy and grace to the carriage and true loveliness to the disposition.

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It gives the health that constitutes beauty. Little ills and irregularities of the system are what mar true beauty. Abbey's Effervescent Salt banishes these little ills and regulates the system, improves the digestion, makes pure, rich blood, and clears the skin of all impurities and disfiguring eruptions. Take a teaspoonful of Abbey's Effervescent Salt in half a tumbler of water every morning before breakfast—you'll find it a pleasant refreshing beverage, besides being a health-giving one.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

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In the Matter of the Estate of

STEPHEN DOWNES, DECEASED

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Stephen Downes, late of Australia Ranch, Cariboo, farmer, who died on the 21st June, 1898, are required to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to J. A. Fraser, of Quesnelle, B. C., or to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of January, 1899. All persons indebted to said estate are required to pay the amounts due by them to said J. A. Fraser, or to the undersigned forthwith. After the said 20th of January, 1899, the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1898.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

NOTICE.

Section 109, Sooke District—Estate of the Late G. W. Brown, Deceased.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th day of November, A.D. 1898, for the purchase of above section, containing 117 acres, alder bottom, and easily cleared. Good site for cannery, situate at the head of Bechey Bay.

Before any tender can be accepted the approval of the Court must be obtained.

Dated 20th October, A.D. 1898.

DRAKE, JACKSON AND HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Trustees.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar District, as follws: Commencing at a stake about midway of Wm. Fields' southline, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

THOS. TUGWELL.

August 24, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River, about three miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. T. E. Peake, S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement.

HAROLD T. E. PEAKE.

September 8, 1898. s15

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the head of Kitamaat Arm, Coast district, commencing at W. McKenzie's N.E. corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to W. McKenzie's N.W. corner; thence east along W. McKenzie's north boundary 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

ERNEST TEMPLE.

Kitamaat Arm, August 20th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on the tin River, about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked R. F. Newton S.W. corner, thence 80 chains E., thence 40 chains N., thence 80 chains W., thence 40 chains S., to point of commencement.

R. F. NEWTON.

September 8, 1898. s15

NOTICE.—Sixty days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated on Chilcotin River about five miles above the Forks; commencing at a stake marked H. H. P. Hayliff S.W. corner, thence E. 80 chains, thence N. 40 chains, thence W. 80 chains, thence S. 40 chains to point of commencement.

H. P. S. Bayliff.

September 8, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land situated on the Stickine river two miles below the town of Glenora, District of Cassiar: Commencing at a stake marked John Lyngholm, N.W. corner post; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north to point of commencement; containing 480 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, B.C., October 7th, 1898

s38 JOHN LYNGHOLM.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty 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 timber lands, situate in the district of Cassiar, B. C.: Commencing at a post on the west side of Pine creek, about one-half mile north of Pine creek discovery camp, and the same distance from the creek; thence northwesterly 40 chains to base of mountain range; thence southwesterly 240 chains; thence southeasterly 40 chains; thence northeasterly 240 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres, more or less.

W. G. MITCHELL.

Dated August 29th, 1898.

NOTICE.—Take notice that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of one hundred and sixty acres of land, situate in the district of Cassiar, British Columbia, commencing at a post marked W. G. Mitchell, southeasterly corner; thence northeast 40 chains to Junction of Pine creek with Lake Surprise; thence in a northwesterly direction 40 chains along the shore of Lake Surprise; thence 40 chains in a southwesterly direction; thence 40 chains in a southeasterly direction, to point of commencement.

W. G. MITCHELL.

Pine Creek, Lake Atlin, Sept. 8th, 1898.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of a Certificate of Title to Section Twelve (12), Range Seven (7), Shawnigan District.

NOTICE is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof to issue a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above lands issued to William Rivers on 15th December, 1892, and numbered 15153a.

S. Y. WOOTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,
Victoria, B.C., 8th Nov., 1898.