going slowly down to the grave, who

population of wealthy inhabitants and become in time one of the fairest prov-

nces of the Dominion. The sails of its

the saw mills, smelters and concentra-

tors will be seen between the giant firs

The Alaska boom will have many lasting effects for Canada, and perhaps the

greatest will be the impulse it will give

HARRIS VS. DUNSMUIR.

The Court-As I understand the prac-

pecause it goes off on a point of law.

Mr. Bodwell-I do not agree with your

The Court-I must finish first with the

Mr. Bodwell-No; the instructions

the jary or these: I ask your lordship

dence before them to-day, whether the

1890, and the 18th of January, 1892,

the whole of the agreement between

them. That the plaintiff has stated in

his evidence they were not so intended,

what is set out in said document prom-

ised the plaintiff that if he would en-

the plaintiff a reasonable compensation

his expenses in case he should not suc-

ceed in procuring a purchaser at the

documents, or at such other price or upon

such other terms as should be acceptable

to the defendant. And that if the jury

believe that the plaintiff in consequence

incurred costs in the endeavor to pro-

evidence, they should find as a fact that

the plaintiff such a sum as they think

reasonable for such services and ex-

Further, that in forming an opinion upon the credibility of said evidence they

as they think just from the circum-

stances under which conversations oc-

That is one branch of it. And the

evidence of the plaintiff as aforesaid the

erms of sale mentioned in the document

dated the 18th day of January, 1892,

were after the execution of the said docu-

ments varied by the defendant agreeing

allow the steamers mentioned in the

vidence to be included in the said sale.

without any addition being made to the

surchase price on that account; and, fur-

her, by the defendant agreeing to ac-

ounds of ordinary shares at par in a

ccount of the purchase price mentioned.

by the defendant to the plaintiff in the letter from J. C. Dunsmuir by Alex Dunsmuir, dated 27th May, 1892, the letter from James Dunsmuir and Alex

Dunsmuir dated the 7th June, 1892, and

the letter from Mr. Pooley dated the

3th day of June, 1892, amounted to a

lefendant and the plaintiff as it then ex-

sted, and that the plaintiff is entitled to

think proper to compensate him for such

the 28th day of May and the 13th day

of July was such as to prevent the plain-

tiff from procuring a purchaser for the

said mines at a price which would have realized to the defendant substantially

the same sum as that mentioned in the

document of the 18th of January, 1892,

as varied by the subsequent instructions

cated by the defendant to the plaintiff

then the jury should find as a fact that

the plaintiff was prevented from earning

the commission mentioned in the docu-

ment of the 18th of January, 1892, by

the action of the defendant, and that the plaintiff is entitled to recover from

shall think proper to recompense him for

And that, in payment, if the jury be-believe the evidence of the plaintiff, he is entitled to be paid a reasonable sum for the services which he rendered for the

25th day of Angust and the 13th day of September, 1890, and the expenses incur-red in connection with the services so

ndant at her request, between the

the defendant such a sum as the

his services in the premises.

as to debentures and shares, commun

conduct of the defendant between

breach of contract.

Third-That the communications made

penses.

SEE THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOWNED OF

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell ou anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every pur-lose." ** See that you get C-A-S-T-O-E-I-A.

Bonbons, price regardless of cost. Christmas Tree Candles, box 15c. Cleaned Currants, 3 lbs. for 25c. Chrystalized Fruits, box, 25c. Mixed Nuts, new, 20c.

A choice assortment of WINES AND LIQUORS.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

-DR. TAFT'S-DR. TAFT'S—CURES Gives a Night's sweet sleep and cures so that you need not sit

ASTHMA or pall night gasping for breath for fear of suffocation. On receipt of name and P. O. address will mail Title.
Taft Bros. Med Co., 186
West Adelaide Street, FREE address will mail Trial Bottle. Dr. C

WHOLESALE DRY COODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS

Miners' Outfits A SPECIALTY.

VICTORIA, B.C. THE RICH SLOCAN.

Provincial Assessor Keen Tells of the Fortunes Being Made There. John Keen, provincial assessor for this listrict, with headquarters at Kaslo, is in the city. He says that more ore will be shipped out of the Slocan during the present winter than has been in the past our years. Mr. Keen is the auth for the statement that the operators of the famous Payne mine will divide the enermous sum of \$200,000 profits this month. The Whitewater people will also share \$120,000 for December. The Kaslo

& Slocan railway is taxed to its fullest capacity in hauling ore to Kaslo for shipment to the big United States sm ters, although the road has lately added largely to its rolling stock. As an instance of the marvellous wealth of the Slocan and the good fortune that has been unexpectedly encour ered there, Mr. Keen tells the story of the Fidelity mine, situated on the road between New Denver and Silverton. cook who was last summer en at an hotel at Silverton was discharg While walking ed from his position. to New Denver, four miles distant, in

search of work, hit attention was drawn some glittering mineral in the roots f a tree that had been blown down during a storm the day before. The man at once proceeded to stake out a mineral claim embracing the find. He has since mined and shipped \$7,000 worth of high grade ore, and very little levelopment work has been done on the

property.-Rossland Miner. COLLAPSE OF A CAST HOUSE, Milwaukee, Dec. 10.—Twenty men were buried under the debris by the collapse of the cast house of the Illinois Steel company's plant at Bayview at 2 o'clock this morning. All but two escaped with a few scratches and bruises. The two seriously lujured were John Hesiak and Thomas Kowsiski. Last evening an explosion of the furnace adjoining the cast house occurred and S. M. Morforski was badly burned. It is believed that the explosion shattered the foundations of the cast house, causing its collapse.

A LAND OF PLENTY

Rich Verdure and Wealth of Queen Charlotte Isles-Degenerated Habits of Natives.

A Little World Which is Destined to Have a Great Future in Mineral Development.

(From the Trail Creek News.) ish Columbia, there is a fourth range, partly submerged, of which Vancouver Island and the Queen Charlotte Island

group form a part. The government of the province has curiously enough, the interior of Vanconver island and of Queen Charlotte, so easy of access, has been neglected.

Everyone knows about Vancouver Island, that is, more or less, but how group, but the larger part of his time

timber hunters and prospectors, many portions of the interior of Vancouver Islandhave been reached, but in Queen Charlotte nothing of the kind happened, unless one mentions some short surveys

The group has the rough shape of a triangle, one hundred and seventy miles mountains, the ridge of the submerged chain of the great Cordillers system, extends from one end to the other. Though so high in latitude, reaching the 54 degree of parallel, the climate is exceedingly mild. The position of the group, far out in the Pacific, where the Japanese current sweeps the shores.

is in any other part of British Columbia. The snow very seldom stays any length of time, except on the mountains, the grass is always green, and the moisture in the air causes the vegetation to: be more vigorous than anywhere else on

the coast. The islands were discovered very early by old navigators, and there seems to be some doubt about who first visited the group. At an early date the trade in sea otter skins rendered the place very attractive to the shrewd traders and hundreds of thousands of skins were exchanged for European commodities. The natives soon learned what advan-

tages they could reap by trading with the whites, and they soon learned to cultivate the potatoes and were able to supply traders and whalers with the Tobacco was also cultivated shotrly after the first white traders appeared

Tradition says that a certain Yankee trader once sold them seed of gun powder. Finding out later that the seed would not sprout, and that they had been swindled, their indignation made them eager for revenge, when one of their sages told them it was all wrong; instead of putting the Yankee trader to death, the best way would be to learn how to cheat him and get the best of him some other way. They must have taken the lesson to heart, for to this day no sharper traders can be found.

The natives are known as Hydahs, but they were divided into four or five sub-tribes. They are, as a rule, much er looking than the other Indians, of rather short stature, but strongly built, and almost white. Their women, especially are very attractive. It is a common thing to see grey-blue eyes among them, and that peculiar redish color of the hair, often seen with South Sea Is-

Their complete lack of morals, added to the physical beauty of their women, has been the curse of the tribe. If one looks at the large number of abandoned villages, and their houses are built in such a substantial way that they should live centuries. The population must have been between fifteen and twenty thousand. To-day they are barely one thousand, the remnant of the broken tribes have joined together in two villages and with the help and advice of devoted missionaries, Anglicans and Methodists, they are making a hard fight against

complete destruction. Formerly the whole population would move down to the Sound cities and Victoria, living in a perpetual debauch, Smallpox, measles and many other diseases yould often carry away one-half of the large expeditions, and the larger portion of the other half would reach the islands with the germs of disease

and broken down in health. Now they live at home, but in spite the new moral brought to them their days are counted. Few children are to is an easy question, as they can make money by fishing for the dog fish, oil they fish they want and know how to preserve it. They are clever mechanics; their canoes are the best on the coast and find ready market from the Sound to Behring Sea, selling from \$100 to silver, rings, bracelets, necklace, etc., for

sea lions and seals could furnish an unlimited supply. Halibut is the favorite but of course the fall is the best, say from October to January. a very attractive manner.

The timber will be another great source of riches in the future. Nowhere in Canada can such forests be seen. The Men-zie fir, the Engelman spruce, the Western hemlock, grow to a height and size almost incredible. Oedar and Virginia cypress, or yellow cedar, and yew are found in large forests. The mild, damp chimate also prevents forest fires to de-stroy the timber, as it often happens also where

The first gold discovery in British Coumbia occurred on one of the Queen Charlotte Islands in the early sixties. According to the opinion of scientists. It is a thin vein of quartz, shining with free gold. The Hudson Bay Company besides the three chains of mountains brought miners from California and in forming the Cordillera system of Brit- a short time the vein was mined and abandoned, where it struck seaward. A great portion of the gold was lost by shipwreck, and no one knows how much gold there was, but it certainly was in the hundred thousands.

The Hydahs were fierce and wild then spent large sums to explore the unknown and they would not allow white men to parts of the continental province, but, prospect. Since, a few old placer mingranting defendant's motion for a noners have done a little desultory prospecting, but only around Skidegate and the eastern shore; no one has yet penetrated the interior. Dr. Dawson put in a summer in the

many in Canada know anything about the Queen Charlotte Islands? Very few indeed wealth of the group. Iron of good quality, copper ore,, galena rich proved of them in the case of Patterson By the slow process of settlement, by in silver, copper and iron pyrites bear-lif you do not take a non-suit the jury ing gold have been found in many lo-have to find under my instructions now; cations. Immense coal fields are known, both

lordship's statement of our position. And on Graham and Moresby, the two principal islands of the group. The fuel is in order that I may be clear and a note and coal prospecting in the interior of of all known qualities, from the richest made on the record, I wish to submit anthracite to soft bituminous. Large deposits of asphaltum are known and indications of petroleum have been seen, jury. in length and one hundred miles in The black sands all around the group width, at its wider end, a high chain of are rich in gold, and it is only fair to bewhich I submit upon the evidence as it stands we are entitled to have given to lieve that the first gold vein discovered will not be the last.

The rank vegetation on the shores make it hard work to prospect, but this jury that it is for them, upon the eviis not the case in the interior. The natives have a superstition which prevents documents of the 18th of September them to go into the mountains and Japanese current sweeps the shores, renders the climate even milder than it is in any other part of Pritish Calmania their help. To my mind no part of Canada offers better chances to the prospector. A small party could go there, either with a good sloop or whaler, and go from harbar to harbor, and from that base reach the mountains.

There are two principal villages, Masset has a Hudson Bay Company's post, a mission, and three or four settlers, who do a little farming. There is a large tract of half open land where cattle raising is carried on with great success, Several hundred head of fine cattle are now running wild. Thousands of head of cattle could be raised there for the market on the mainland and up to Al-

Many thousands of acres of land could also be used for farming, now cleared. The forest is so thick that the cost of clearing would be prohibitory except on some alder bottoms. The soil is rich, fertilizers abundant, and no place equal to the low rich ground for grass and hay Skidegate has a large oil works and a mission, and it is the port where steamers go most often. I have seen a garden covered with are at liberty to take into consideration

violets, pansies and other flowers all the conversation that took place bein midwinter, and fruit trees do very tween the plaintiff and the defendant. well. Frost is an exception and snow and are at liberty to draw such inference never stays more than a day of two. There are no deer on the islands, unless there are a few lately imported; small black bears are numerous, and these, with martens, are a source of income to the Indians, who trap them in great numbers. Grouse, ruffled and blue, are abundant, and ducks, geese, curlews and woodcock can be gotten in infinite number at all seasons. The many small streams are full of brown pools where phenomenal catches of small gamey trout can be made, and I don't believe there is another such spot in the minion where it is easier to find one's living with line and gun.

The writer had occasion to make several trips there once. The greatest part of the year, summer and winter, was employed in running around the group. We had a small schooner and could go We had the chance of huntanywhere. ing fur and hair seals, sea lions and sea otters. We fished in brooks and streams and also at sea. We shot ducks and geese in such quantities that we did not know what to do with them. We enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. Robert Tennent, who owns the oil works at Skidegate, and did honor to his strawberries, gooseberries, apples, fresh milk, cream and bantam eggs. Mr. Tennent has stocked a small island in the harbor with a species of goat whose meat is delicious, and once in a while he goes and shoots a kid, when tired of chicken,

grouse, ducks and geese. It is almost incredible that at this late date the islands are not yet surveyed, and the only knowledge we have of the coast is the more than rough survey of Captain Vancouver, made over one hundred years ago, and the soundings of three or four harbors and the rough be seen, and it is only a question of short years when the last Hydah will disappear. Earning a living with them part of the east coast. Many beautiful harbors are not even marked on the adharbors are not even marked on the admiralty maps. With lots of wardships works or go across to the canneries. idling at Esquimalt harbor and dozens They have gardens, and they can get all of young officers for whom such work would only be good practice, one would not think such a state of affairs possible. How many thousands of happy homes could be established there, in a genial climate, if only capital were introduced \$300. They carve their totem poles in and if the coal mines were opened up, stone, tobacco boxes and a hundred different curios, for which they get ready and locate the mineral deposits sure to cash, in abundance. They also make a abound? If the forests were worked and special kind of ornaments in gold and eaw mills established; if the fisheries were only started in an intelligent way, which there is a great demand.

Their houses are good and substantial mackerel, herring halibut salmon and their standard of living much higher to many other fish are all there, and mackerel, herring hallout samon and their standard of living much higher than the average white man can pretent to Event to Event to Flour, sugar, tea, coffee, canned meats, fruit, jams, preserves, and all of the best quality and most costly brands, or bought for one and sometime two years ahead, and their clothing are also of the best and most costly kind.

The wealth of fish around the islands could hardly be exaggerated. Cod of the writer can promise them sport of the true specie can be caught on banks near the group, herring and Spanish mackerel are in abundance, salmon and as multiple stands of the Pollack specie, I believe, can be hald in abundance; salmon and as multiple samon and great source of wealth is in the oil. Dog fish alone are now used, but porpoise.

The way one may other fish are all there, and could casily be the source of great wealth. Let a few young men get to gether who wish to pass a pleasant holi day, buy or charter a sloop or small schooner in Victoria or the Sound cities, and if they want to mix business to could hardly be exaggerated. Cod of the writer can promise them sport of the plaintiff recogning. There is nothing for you to do except, under direction of the court, to find formally a verdiet for the defendant. The responsibility is wholly my own; if there is a mistake the full court will set me right, and there will be a new trial. You have nothing to decide. You will find under my instructions that there be a verdiet for the defendant.

Verdict for the defendant was entered at cleendant. The responsibility is the distinction of the court, to find formally a verdiet for the plaintiff recogning. There is nothing for you to do except, under direction of the court, to find formally a verdiet for the plaintiff recogning. There is nothing for you to do except, under direction of the defendant. The responsibility is the distinct is about eleven dollars per ton, and the will know not could have been as a find formally a verdiet for the defendant. The responsibility is the distinction

The most western islands of Canada, GOLD PRODUCER basking in the warm sun of the Pacific ocean, the home of an interesting race,

will leave only their wondrous wood carvings to speak for them, the Queen Impressions of a Well Known Mining Charlotte Islands will yet see a large Engineer After a Six Month's Tour.

fishing fleet will cover the sea, the hamner of the miner will be heard from one C. a Great Field for the Work end to the other, and the chimneys of of Well Organized Exploration Companies.

(From the B. C. Review, London.)

to the settlement of the beautiful valleys of the interior plateau and of the Since British Columbia first began to atislands of the coast A. L. POUDRIER.

tract attention in England on account of its immense mineral deposits, many interviews have appeared in the London press with visitors or residents of the province; After Mr. Justice McColl had deliverbut mine owners and politicians are not ed judgment in Harris vs. Dunsmuir the best guides for the investing public to follow, and many of the so-called experts have so little experience that their opinion cannot be reasonably considered to deserve much attention. Hearing some weeks ago Mr. Bodwell-Exercising my right as counsel, my lord, I do not consent to a that Mr. Edgar P. Rathbone, M.Inst. M.M., Bon-suit. of mines to the Transvaal government, had tise, Mr. Bodwell, the right to a nonreturned from a six months' tour of inspec-tion of nearly all the principal mining dissuit is a privilege really. I have stated my views, and I think the full court aptricts in Canada, we endeavored to obtain an expression of opinion from one who has had so long and varied an experience in practical mining affairs, and who, from the important position he has held, must be

regarded as an expert whose opinion is of the highest value. Owing to the courtesy of Mr. Rathbone. we are enabled to give our readers an account of his impressions even sooner than we had expected, as his time is entirely taken up since his return. In his office at 18, Bishopsgate street, our representative saw some of the most beautiful photographs he has yet had the pleasure of looking at, which convinced him that a trip through such scenery and in an atmosphere which would permit such views to be taken, is not one that is likely to be soon forgotten. In answer to a query, Mr. Rath-

on the evidence as it stands to tell the bone said: "I left London about the end of April last with a view of making a thorough inwere intended by the parties to contain vestigation into the mining inustries of the Dominion of Canada, and travelled for about six weeks or so in the districts round about Rat Portage in the Lake of but that the defendant in addition to Woods and the Rainy River districts. "I then went west to Ashcroft, on the Canadian Pacific railway, and thence to Cariboo, and visited the various hydraulic and alluvial gold-mining properties in that deavor to procure a purchaser for the said property the defendant would pay country, finally visiting the various quartz mining properties in the district of Lillooet. for his services, and would refund him I afterwards went down to Vancouver and came round through the Boundary Creek district; that is, the portion of country price or on the terms mentioned in said lying between Penticton and Rossland which has of late attracted a good deal of interest on account of the large bodies of more or less low grade copper ores carrying gold which have been discovered there, I then came to Rossland, where I stopped of such promise performed services and for some weeks examining the mines which were working on what is known as the cure such purchaser, as mentioned in the "What is your general opinion of the such a contract existed and should award

future of Canadian mining?" "I believe that Canada has a great goldling future before it, and I have formed this belief primarily from the fact that, as is well known, great mineral development has taken place in the adjoining states on the other side of the boundary, In such states as Montana, Idaho, Washington, Michigan, etc., which respectively lie practically to the south of the Kootenay and Lake Woods district, the same geological conditions prevailing on both sides of the boundary line dividing the curred, the conduct of the parties and United States from Canada. One of the the previous relations that existed be-tween them. | prime reasons probably which has placed the discovery of Canada's wealth in the background for the past few years has alternative case—that if they believe the been due to the want of proper mining systems, and to the difficulty of carrying out prospecting work during the winter season owing to the snowfall. I am strongly impressed with the idea thatthe gold-mining districts of the Dominion of Canada present firct-class conditions for the work of well-organized exploration companies. Such companies should proceed upon the lines that the capital to be expended should not be dissipated by being all paid out (even though it be by share issue) for properties cept one hundred thousand pounds at six the industrial value of which has been in per cent. debentures and sixty thousand no way tested, although perhaps they cover enormous areas of ground. I consider that of the property, as a part payment on company to possess a sufficient amount with owners or prospectors on the lines of actual capital to enable it to deal direct that the properties be taken upon working bonds for a sufficient period of time to It is difficult to persuade owners to let their properties be tested in this manner, as they have been very frequently ill-treated by the Lendon company promoter, whose object is often not so much to epudiation of the contract between the ascertain the real value of the property as to get something which he can trade ecover such damages as the jury may about in London and form a company hink proper to compensate him for such upon. For this purpose it is necessary for property to be tied up for a certain Fourth-That if the jury believe that time, when the unfortunate owner is unable to deal with anybody else, and occa sionally has to refuse better offers. On the other hand, if the owners were given a sufficient amount of cash to defray their actual out-of-pocket expenses curred in taking up the claims, and for any work done upon them, and the explorat company agreed to expend during the period of their option a sufficiently large sum, in this way it would be possible to practically prove the probable industria value of the property. Should the result be satisfactory, of course the owner would entitled, under agreement, to a share

> become a partner in future ventures, and thus get some consideration for having his property condemned. "I was very much interested in the wonderful mineralization around Rossland, especially in the Red Mountain, where there are several veins more or less parallel to one another and showing in their ores wonderfully even dissemination of gold, varying from half a pennyweight to three

in whatever the parent company should

receive for property, when sold to a sub-

sidiary company, or in case it turned out

badly he might, by having shares allotted



that not only will the cost of smelting in the Rossland district be reduced to about six or seven dollars per ton, but that the mechanical extraction of gold from these ores has not reached finality, and the economic for an act to incorporate, a nomical process of cyanide or some similar chemical treatment will before long be intreated for two or three dollars per ton. If I am right in this prophecy, then it is quite obvious that the mining district of Rossland has a future before it which may be considered second only to the Witwatersrand. At present the district is suffering from that which usually attends the discovery of a mining camp-viz: hundreds of companies are formed on the strength of a certain number of industrial successes, and these companies are always started with insufficient capital. In fact, I am strongly opposed to the American and Canadian system of financing companies, for, should the undertaking turn out in way disappointing at the start, it in becomes practically impossible to raise the balance of capital necessary for further working. I notice since my return to England that a large number of com-panies have been floated in connection with the Canadian mines, and exploration companies have been formed, and it is to be trusted that these concerns are managed by mining men of repute who really know the country and are able to advise as to how the money which has been subscribed by the public is to be expended, as it is proverbial that there is no more costly business than mining, and much will depend upon whether the capital is laid out by skilled engineers or no. I would also point out the care which should be exercised in the selection of the engineer. The so-called provincial expert is to be found

on all hands; his whole experience has been built upon assay work in the laboratory, or, possibly, a little land surveying. Indeed, I am of opinion that there are very few local men in the country who are at all competent as engineers to advise or make report upon properties. I further note with surprise that some mysterious mining knowledge is attributed by company promoters to Canadian statesmen and gov-ernors—probably derived by the process of absorption! These gentlemen would be the

ernors—probably derived by the process of absorption! These gentlemen would be the first to disclaim any such thing, but it is by these and similar things that shareholders are frequently misled. With regard to the English companies already at work, I visited a large number of the various enterprises which have been floated of late, and in some instances I found that owing to a thoroughly competent management of the concern they were doing as well as Nature would permit. Of course, mining is at the best a speculation, owing to the nature of it, but if these risks are to be increased by bad management and general incompetency, then naturally few would care to have anything to do with it. There are certain mining enterprises in British Columbia which, I regret to say, are being distinctly badly managed, the capital having been laid out in such a way as to disaipate all the funds and get no results, but on the whole, I do not think there is much to complain of is this way. In fact, I was on several occasions extremely pleased with what I saw. Generally there can be no doubt that when the country has been thoroughly tested the Dominion of Canada will prove fully as valuable as any of our other colonies, and is destined finally to occupy a leading position as a factor in the world's gold output. I have been asked as to whether I consider British Columbia or the Rainy River the better investment for capital, and at the present time, as far as I was able to ascertain, I think that British Columbia is certainly a more valuable mining district; and one of the reasons upon which I base this assertion is owing to the fact that the mining states of Idaho, Montana, and Washington lie 'mmediately to the south where similar geological and mineralogical conditions prevail, whereas the country to the south of the Seine river in the United States has not been so far noted for any great mining wealth.

NOTICE Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date the undersigned intends to make aplication to the Chief Commisioner of mpany to be formed for the purchase the best method of procedure is for the Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land situated at the South Arm of Teslin Lake-East side of the Arm-commencing from the southwest corner post of George Byrnes' claim; thence enable those who propose to finally pure east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains to chase them to test their intrinsic value, the line of Alfred J. Thomas' claim, thence west 40 chains to A. J. Thomas' northwest corner post, thence north 80 chains 20 point of commencement along the east bank of Hamlin River and the east shore of the JAMES ANDREW GRANT.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make ap-plication to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to pur-chase 160 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake, west side of the Arm, commencing at the southeast corner post of A. Boyd's claim; thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the Arm; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to A. Boyd's line; thence east 40 chains to the point of commence-CHARLES EDWARD THOMAS.

Victoria, B. C., 18th Oct., 1897. oc19-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of unoccupied Crown lands, situated on an Arm of Sidney Inlet on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, commencing at the northeast corner, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains along the beach to place of commencement.
Dated this 21st day of October, 1897. THOMAS STOCKHAM.

WALTER T. DAWLEY, JOHN IRVING. AGENTS—Book business is better than for years past; also have better and faster selling books. Agents clearing from \$10 to \$40 weekly. A few leaders are: "Queen Victoria," "Aire of Mr. Gladstone," "My Mother's Bible Stories," "Progressive Speaker," "Klondike Gold Fields," "Woman," "Glimpses of the Unseen," "Breakfast, Dinner and Supper," "Canada; An Enclyclopaedia." Books on time. Outsits free to canvassers. THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON CO., Limited, Toronto.

ANY PERSON wishing to send the Victoria Klondike map and folder to their friends will please furnish a list of the names and addresses to F. Blworthy. Board of Trade Building, and they will be mailed free.

nov2-tf

AGENTS—"The best Life of Her Majesty I have seen," waites Lord Lorne about "Queen Victoria." Agents make five dollars daily. Outlit free. THE BRADLEY GARRETSON CO., Limited, Toronto.

NOTICE

is hereby given that application will be

company with power to construct, acquire, equip, operate and maintain a railway of either standard or narrow gauge by either stamm, electricity or any other motive power for the conveyance of passengers, freight and merchandise from a point at or near Pyramid Harbor on Chilcat Inlet at the head of Lynn Canal in the Province of British Columbia, thence up the Chilcat river to Chilcat summit, thence in a northerly direction by the most feasible route to a point at or near Five Finger rapids on the Lewis river, thence to a point at or near Fort Selkirk in the Northwest Territories; and with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines, and in connection therewith and with the other objects of the company all necessary roads, elevators and warehouses, and to build, equip, charter, navigate, control, operate and maintain steam and other passenger, freight and ferry steamers and vessels upon the rivers, lakes and streams on or adjacent to the line of said railway or in connection therewith or with the other operations and works of the company, and to carry on a general express business, and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines; and with power to acquire and build and operate all kinds of plant for the purpose of compressing air or generating electricity for lighting, heating and motor purposes; and to utilize therefor the natural water power of the district; and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or of the products thereof, and of any surplus electricity or other power generated by the company's works and not required by the company's works and not required by the company for operating its railway or other works. And with power to expoporiate lands for the purposes of the company; and fo acquire lands, bonuses, privileges, or other aid from any government, municipality or other power generated by the company's works and or railway or other railway or other railway or other railway or other railway, or steamboat companies; and with power to buly, sell, ma company with power to construct, acquire, equip, operate and maintain a railway of either standard or narrow gauge by either M'CARTHY, OSLER, HOSKIN & CREEL-

Toronto, 1st December, 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session by the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company of Ontario for an act to enable the said company to carry on business anywhere in the Dominion of Canada and to conin the Dominion of Canada and to consolidate, define and declare its liabilities, obligations and powers.

E. T. MALONE,

Dated at Toronto, Dec: 1st, 1897.

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session, on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited, for an act conferring on the company the following powers, in addition to those now possessed by them: To purchase or otherwise acquire the whole or any of the property and rights possessed by any rallway company incorporated by a charter or charters from the Legislative Assembly of the Povince of British Columbia, and to rarry out and perform the works specified in such charter or charters, and to equip, work, maintain, improve and operate the said rallways, and to carry on the business of telegraph and telephone companies, and to carry on the business of carriers by land or water, warehousemen and forwarding agents.

BODWELL, IRVING & DUFF, Solicitors for the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company, Limited.

18th Nov., 1897. dec9 6w TAKE NOTICE that application will be

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in Cassiar district, viz; Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of E. M. Sullivan's pre-emption claim at south end of Bennet lake; thence south forty (40) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east twenty (20) chains, more or less, to the shore of Bennet lake; thence following the lake shore in a southeasterly direction to the point of commencement, and comprising about three hundred (300) acres, more or less.

Bennet Lake, B. C., Nov. 4th, 1897. NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date the undersigned intends to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the South Arm of Teslin Lake and on the west side of the Arm or Slough thereof. commencing at the southeast corner post of C. E. Thomas' claim, thence south 40 chains along the west shore of the said Arm or Slough thereof, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to O. H. Thomas' line, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

JOHN ALEXANDER HINTON.

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 16, 1897. Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land situated on the northeastern shore of Alloe Arm, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked R. C., being the southwest corner; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south following shore line to point of commencement

Dated this 10th day of October, 1897.
ROBERT CUNNINGHAM. Alice Arm, B. O.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres (more or less) of land on the northeastern bank of Alice Arm, Coast district, and described as follows: Commencing at a post marked G. C., being the southwest corner; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W.; thence south following the windings of shore line to point of commencement.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1897. Dated this 10th day of October, 1897.

GEORGE CUNNINGHAM.

Alice Arm.