NEWS OF VANCOUVER.

Vexatious Interference by Dominion Government Crippling the Salmon Canning Industry.

Supply of Fish and of Labor Alike Restricted — Operators Forced Across Boundary Line.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

Vancouver, April 28.—Bogus American bills are in circulation here. They are raised from $1 to $10. Many of them have been passed.

The steamer Tartar sails at midnight for the North.

CANNERS' GRIEVANCES.

The cannerymen's protest against the proposed changes in the Dominion fishery regulations has now been forwarded to Ottawa. Mr. G. I. Wilson, a leading representative of the aggrieved traders, states that, quite apart from the objections taken on principle, the suggested regulations are in many details absolutely unworkable. Thus the production of two years' tax receipts is suggested in the regulations, as a guarantee of settled residence in British Columbia on the part of an applicant for a license. Not many men have kept such receipts and not a few, no doubt, though bona fide residents, have been missed by the collectors. The canners also object to the regulation that boat pullers as well as fishermen shall be British subjects. They claim that this restriction will unduly limit the labor supply, and suggest that at least resident aliens should be qualified. As to the trade and the duty on imported fish thus caught, the canners urge that so long as fish are thus taken by Americans, just on the other side of the line for competition with British Columbia producers in the English and other leading markets of the world, it is necessary, for the protection of British Columbia trade, that no impediment be placed such as a duty on the bringing in of fish, especially when taken in traps owned by British Columbians. If this demand of the canners be not accorded, the result must be, says Mr. Wilson, the transfer to the other side of the line of several more canneries belonging to British Columbians or British subjects, in which case the province and its workers will lose the great benefits resulting from earnings made by packing and canning the trap-caught fish. Mr. Wilson adds that the large cannery concerns which own the traps employ more fishermen than the other concerns, and that, taken as a whole, the use of the traps not only enlarges the yield but also, as a necessary consequence, increases the aggregate demand for labor of all kinds in and about the canneries.

There is, however, as people here notice, one feature very manifest just now, that will on the other hand make many of the workers of British Columbia anxious for restrictions on the employment of foreign labor at the canneries. Large numbers of Japanese have just arrived in Vancouver, hoping to get work in the salmon fishery, and it is evident from their manner, that they have worked here before and are in the habit of coming for the fishing season and after it, returning with much of their wages to Japan. They are migrants having no intention of settlement and there is a distinct objection that is quite reasonable, against the encouragement of such migratory labor, be it either American, Chinese or Japanese. British Columbia needs a settled population of a good type and does not welcome an annual incursion of migratory workers from a distance.

The hearing of the application of the Vancouver Power Co. for the right to take for electric generation purposes a big supply of water from Coquitlam lake, has been adjourned and will take place before Mr. David Robson, provincial land commissioner, at New Westminster, on the 17th of May. The application is being very stoutly resisted by the city council of New Westminster, which uses the lake as a reservoir and contends that the taking of the supply of water sought by the Vancouver company, will seriously reduce the available water supply of the Royal City at a future day when the population and its water demand shall have grown to larger dimensions.

HIS LEGS AND HIS BUSINESS.

Of late years especially, the writer's sympathies have particnlarly gone out to all those persons who work in a standlarly. At thehrdl taoi mfwl mfw ing position, who earn their money, as one may say, perpendicularly. At the same wages I should vastly prefer to be the driver of an omnibus rather than the conductor. Still, we can't have our own way in these matters, and so it comes to pass that a large proportion of our fellow labourers must have good legs or they are done for. Their heads may be sound and clear, but if their legs cannot be depended on for ten or a dozen hours a day, there is trouble right on the spot—possibly a good job lost.

We shall see presently why a full degree of strength in that part of his body was of supreme importance to Mr. Henry Cogin as indeed it is to a host of people you see every day.

"In the autumn of 1887," he says, "my health began to fail me. I felt as if I had no energy. I was weak and good for nothing. I could not make out what had come over me, as before this I had always been healthy and strong.

"At first I had a foul taste in my mouth and no desire for food. After eating I had an aching pain at the chest and back. Somewhat later I was taken with muscular pain in the shoulders and could not lift my left arm up. Then I became so weak that my legs tottered under me and I had difficulty in attending to my business."

[When we have explained that Mr. Cogin is a hairdresser the pertinency of this observation will be obvious. A hairdresser who cannot stand firmly and move easily is a hairdresser in danger of losing his customers. That our friend should have been anxious on this point goes without saying.]

"I lost a deal of sleep," he continues, "and felt no better for going to bed. In this wretched state I remained month after month. At last I read about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and got a bottle from Mr. Davis, the chemist at Pentre (I was living in the Rhondda Valley at the time.)

"After taking this medicine a few days my appetite returned and food caused me no pain. So I kept on using it, and after I had consumed four bottles I was cured. I could eat anything and felt strong as ever. Since that time I have ailed nothing. You can make any use you like of this statement. (Signed) Henry Cogin, 355 Summer Lane, Birmingham, October 7, 1896."

Any disease, long continued, will produce weakness; but indigestion or dyspepsia does so in the direct line of cause and effect. Strength comes only from digested food, and whatsoever inter feres with that process necessarily weakens the subject of it immediately and throughout his whole body. No medicine does a particle of good unless it is of a sort to expel from the system the poisons already thrown into the blood from the sour and fermented food in the stomach, and then to tone up the stomach and enable it to do its work. This rare ability belongs to Mother Seigel's Syrup in greater degree perhaps than to any other known remedy. Why it does so is a mystery and a secret of nature's. If anybody isn't satisfied with that solution of the matter, I beg to ask him why water extinguishes fire?

One word more. Owing to his want of power to digest his food, Mr .Cogin had a hard struggle to keep up with his work for several months. At the rate he was going on, the time was sure to come when he would have been obliged to abandon it altogether. A man can't keep all on, working and earning a living, unless he can digest what food he needs, sleep at nights, and be reasonably free from pain. You will not dispute that? No, I imagine not; for it is common sense and universal experience.

Well, now, ther is a prodigious host of men and women in England who are dragging weakly and miserably along as Mr. Cogin did. They feel their weakness most where they need strength most—just as he did. Mother Seigel's Syrup made a whole man of him; why not try it yourself if you suffer in the same way?

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, Free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, dangerous and disgusting disease. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address PROFESSOR J. A. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York.

FREE

Let us send you a Free Trial Package pleasant and harmless medicine that will go right to the spot and quickly cure you of Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Troubles, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases. It cures nine people out of ten. Address EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., Form 30, New York.

THE BONDS OF EMPIRE.

The Subject of Stirring Addresses at the Royal Colonial Institute Dinner.

The annual dinner of the Royal Colonial Institute was held in the Whitehall Rooms of the Hotel Metropole, the Duke of Cambridge being in the chair. He was supported by a very distinguished company, including the Duke of Fife, the Archbishop of Rupertsland, Sir Terence O'Brien, Mr. R. R. Dobell, Lord Ampthill, Earl Grey, Sir Henry Norman, Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson (Governor of Natal), Mr. T. H. Cochrane, M.P., Sir Saul Samuel, Mr. E. Wingfield-Digby, (Under-Secretary for the Colonies), Sir H. Blake (Governor of Hongkong), Lieut.-Gen. Sir A. Clarke (Agent-General for Victoria), Sir W. A. Baillie-Hamilton, Mr. J. G. Colmer, Mr. J. S. O'Halloran (Secretary), Mr. C. W. Eves, Mr. K. N. McFee, Mr. McCuaig, Mr. Beckett, and many others.

A REMARKABLE YEAR.

In proposing the toast of "The Queen," the Duke of Cambridge referred to the stirring events of the past year, which he described as one of the most remarkable in the history of the Empire. There was but one sentiment of devotion and admiration throughout this great Empire for that great sovereign who for sixty years had, in a manner so admirable and glorious, discharged the grave and responsible duties which fell to her lot. (Cheers.) The Earl of Kintore, in proposing "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family," said that those who took part in the memorable celebration of the Jubilee could not have failed to carry back to their homes the enduring and grateful recollection of the grace and exquisite courtesy with which all friends from the colonies were received and welcomed by the Prince and Princess of Wales. (Cheers.) Members of the Royal Colonial Institute entirely associated themselves with those feelings. They were ever mindful of the help and status given their society by the continuance of the Prince of Wales in the office of their president. After Sir Henry Blake had given "The Houses of Parliament," the Duke of Fife, replying for the House of Lords, strongly denounced Chartered Companies, which he declared to be an anomaly nowadays. Mr. Cochrane, M. P., responded for the House of Commons.

"I AM AN ENGLISHMAN."

The Duke of Cambridge then said: I have had great pleasure in responding to the wish expressed that I should preside this evening, but I am afraid that there are many others who would have filled the post of chairman more admirably (cries of "No"), especially when I remember that last year this gathering was presided over by a most admirable Colonial Secretary—Mr. Chamberlain (cheers). I am afraid that I cannot in any respect attain the eloquence or power with which he spoke on that occasion; but I have long been in the public service, and have had great opportunities of studying and knowing what the feelings and sentiments are which prevail both at home and in our Colonies relatively to one another, and I can only say that I believe those sentiments which have been so strongly developed during the year of the Jubilee of her Majesty have proved to the world, if that were necessary, that there is a mutual good feeling and respect existing between the Home and Colonial Governments; indeed, that there is unanimity of sentiment between them. I allude to that fact because you may depend upon it the Empire must rest upon mutual good feeling, sentiment, and affection, and it is necessary that we should support one another if the Empire is not to fall to pieces. It is, however, imperative that this country should maintain that great sentiment of Empire which alone has made this small portion of Europe so powerful in every portion of the world. (cheers.) Unless we are reciprocally devoted to one another we shall find that other nations will not respect us as they are at present, I think, disposed to do. I have one great sentiment in my heart. I am an Englishman (cheers), and I hope that every member who is present, whether he belongs to the Home or Colonial portion of the Empire, is proud of belonging to a great country. (Cheers.) I believe that that sentiment has very largely increased in the Colonies. There might have been a time when there was an idea that the Colonies were only waiting for a period in their life when they could depend on themselves. (Hear, hear.) I believe that sentiment to be absolutely gone now. (Cheers.) I believe that now they have no wish to exist alone, but wish to continue as members of a great and influential power in the world. (Cheers.) Under these conditions we must look round us and see what we ought to do. It should be our guiding consideration not to take into account merely one portion of the Empire, but to look at it as a whole, as it is essential that we should be absolutely united, and guided by one feeling and one idea (cheers). We must endeavour to bring all the component parts of the Empire together, in order to make one great community, with one great sentiment, one great spring of action, in order that we may hold our own against the various other elements in the world. (Cheers.) In the Institute we have the great advantage of having a centre which enables us to exchange thoughts and ideas and express feelings in a very agreeable manner. During the past year there have been many more adherents to the Institute than there ever has been before, and I hope it will increase in influence, and develop more and more from year to year. Before I sit down I wish to remind you of the admirable remarks which were made by your last year's chairman (Mr. Joseph Chamberlain). I cordially agree with him in the few words he addressed to you before he sat down. He said: "Let it be our endeavour, let it be our task, to keep alight the torch of Imperial patriotism, and to keep warm the affection of our kinsmen across the seas, so that in every vicissitude of fortune the British Empire may present an unbroken front to all our foes, and carry on to distant ages the glorious traditions of the British flag." (Cheers). I propose the toast of "Pposperity to the Royal Colonial Institute." (Cheers.)

THE STRENGTH OF BRITISH COLONISING POWER.

Earl Grey, in proposing "The United Empire," said the days had gone by when this toast might be calculated to excite any feeling of opposition in an assembly of Englishmen. The Colonial Institute, which was established in 1866 to counteract a mistaken policy of scuttle and national disintegration and "cut the painter," which temporarily possessed the minds of some of our statesmen, had driven that madness away for all time. (Hear, hear.) It was now impossible to associate an anti-Colonial policy with any group of men, however distinguished they might be, who had any serious hope of ever assuming the reins of office. (Cheers.) They might think, even, that this falling sickness of the 'sixties had for ever disappeared. Every Englishman rejoiced, from the bottom of his heart, in the work which the sons of the Empire were doing in every portion of the earth—(Hear, hear)—to advance the rapidly increasing union between the Mother Country and her distant Colonies. After replying to the Duke of Fife's attack on Chartered Companies, Earl Grey went on to say that the strength of the British colonising power lay in self-sacrifice and energy of individuals, and in the smypathetic readiness of the Mother Country to respond to their necessities. He had said this toast of the United Empire must commend itself to every Briton. Few Englishmen could adequately realise, if they had never left their island home, what was the full breadth and depth and meaning of civis Britannicus sum (cheers); in ordinary times and places what the true meaning of the term was, "I am an Englishman." The intensity of feeling inherent in this proud boast was felt in inverse ratio to the distance a man was from home. He (Earl Grey) had been on the frontiers of the Empire, and heard "God save the Queen" miserably played, but at the same time it had brought the lump into his throat. He had never seen a demonstration of loyalty more moving or more enthusiastic than in 1887—the first jubilee—in Canada, at a meeting which was convened of French Canadians. It was premature to formulate cut-and-dried schemes of Imperial Federation. Colonies must precede Imperial Federation, and they all of them , he was sure wished God-speed to the statesmen in Australia and South Africa who realized this, and the ambition of whose lives it was to make Federation within their sphere of influence a practical result. (Cheers.) Meanwhile it would be useful to inquire as to the means whereby the condition of unity of citizenship could be fostered and the material interestes of all concerned preserved. Unity was strength, and in defence of the Empire all should assist. Canada, Australia, and Cape Colony had all spontaneously set an excellent example, and had shown by their action a desire to bear a share of the burdens and responsibilities of the Empire. He would further like to suggest that by employing Imperial credit where the security was sufficient, it was in the power of this country, without imposing a penny of additional burden on the British taxpayer, to sensibly diminish and lighten the burden of Colonial debt.

IMPERIAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

It should also be possible to promote scholarships and exhibitions in British schools and universities to be competed for in the Colonies. He further advocated, though he was trenching upon delicate ground, that the Imperial Institute should be placed upon a national basis, and that the funds required to maintain that institution in a way worthy of the sovereign in whose honor it was created should be made a national charge . It appeared to him, he confessed, to be hardly creditable, in view of the high purposes for which the Imperial Institute existed,, that it should have to depend upon a German band and eleemosynary contributions. (Laughter.) If liberally supported, there was no reason why it should not be made a most useful institution. (Cheers.)

Sir Walter F. Hely-Hutchinson, in reply, said they would agree with him that it was most appropriate that this toast of the United Empire should have been entrusted to a man who was the successor and the present head of the family of that distinguished statesman who, by initiating the system of responsible government amongst the greater Colonies of the Empire, had done so much to promote that kindly feeling which made United Empire possible. (Cheers.) Twenty-four years ago, when he first joined the Colonial Service, if this toast had been proposed, they would have been asked to drink to the accomplishment of an earnest desire for the realisation of a cherished ideal—an ideal, which, in the minds of many men, was, perhaps, then sarcely more than a pious opinion. Now, to-day, they drank to the furtherance and development of a virtually accomplished fact; for although the unity of the Empire left much to be desired in the matter of form, although Imperial Federation and a national Zollverein were, perhaps,

IDEALS OF THE FUTURE,

although the solidarity of the Empire might not yet be defined by a golden line—yet the essence was there, a unity of purpose and interest, and a brotherly devotion of the subjects of the Queen to one another in whatever part of the world they might be. And the bonds that bound them together, though soft as silk, were strong as steel. (Cheers.) No rules, no laws, could make them stronger. As the casting of a pebble into a still pool of water that was on the point of freezing might convert its surface into a sheet of ice, so some events, of no serious importance apparently, might suddenly bring about that closer union of the Empire which was necessary to enable it to use its strength to the best advantage, whether for the purposes of defence or for the purposes of expansion. And when at last the note was sounded the heart strings of the Empire would respond, each in appropriate harmony, until the world was filled with the sound of the great diapason proclaiming loud to the nations a new departure of the Imperial race. (Cheers.)

Sir W. Robinson proposed the toast of "The Chairman," and the Duke of Cambridge having briefly responded, the proceedings terminated.

RINGING RINGING RINGING

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

HUDYAN HUDYAN HUDYAN

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

CURES CURES CURES

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

SEND FOR CIRCULARS and TESTIMONIALS

Circulars and Sestimonials.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

Stockton, Market and Ellis Sts.,

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NO DENTRIFICE EQUALS

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder.

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or

Carbolic Tooth Paste.

6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots,

For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums

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

Avoid Imitations Which are Numerous and Unreliable.

From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester: "Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is *the best I ever used.* In my opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."

The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.

Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

AGENTS:

Langley & Henderson Bros', Victoria, B.C

No. 97.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

"Northwest Gold Dredging Company."

Registered the 27th day of April, 1898.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Northwest Gold Dredging Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Tacoma, State of Washington, U. S. A.

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

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

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

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

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

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

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

a30 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

CANADA:

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

No. 76.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Bozedown Silver Mining Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to cary out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislaure of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £3,000, divided into 150 shares of £20 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the City of Victoria, and William John Taylor, barrister and solicitor, whose address is Victoria aforesaid is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire any mines, mining rights, and mineral land or property in the Colony of British Columbia or elsewhere, or any interest therein, and to explore, work, exercise, develop and turn to account the same.

(b.) To search and prospect for, win, get, quarry, smelt, refine, dress, and render marketable ore, metals, and mineral substances of all kinds, whether belonging to or to belong to the Company or to other persons or body of persons, and to carry on any business or operations connected with mining or the working or treatment of metals which may seem conducive to any of the Company's objects:

(c.) To buy, sell, manufacture, and deal in minerals, plant, machinery, implements, and other things capable of being used in connection with the Company's operations, or required by persons employed by the Company:

(d.) To acquire, construct, maintain, manage, and work any roads, railways, tramways, reservoirs, watercourses, furnaces, crushing, smelting, or electrical works, warehouses, stores, hotels, or other works or buildings which may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the objects of the Company, and to contribute to or take part in any such operations:

(e.) To buy, sell, refine, and deal in bullion, specie, coin and metals of every kind:

(f.) To carry on any other business, whether manufacturing or otherwise, which may seem to the Company capable of being carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights:

(g.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property carrying on and business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purpose of this Company:

(h.) To engege in any business or transaction within the objects of the Company in partnership or otherwise in conjunction combination, or co-operation with any person or any company, and to acquire and deal with shares in any company or proposed company having objects wholly 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 the Company:

(i.) To purchase or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, or any interest therein, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular any land, buildings, casements, machinery, plant and stock in trade:

(j.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

(k.) To lend money to such persons, and on such terms as may seen expedient:

(l.) To borrow, raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Company think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future), including its uncalled capital:

(m.) To make, acept indorse, execute and issue promisory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments:

(n.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, turn to account, dispose of, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company:

(o.) To sell or dispose of 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 of any company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Company:

(p.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

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

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,

mbd Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

With Badger times are no longer rough;
With joy on his way he goes,
He's succeeded in borrowing money enough
To pay every cent he owes.
—Judge.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVES, COAST DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation placed on lands at Frederick Arm, Cardero Channel, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette and dated 1st November, 1895, has been cancelled.

Notice is also hereby given that the reservation at Loughborough Inlet and Phillips Arm, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette, and dated 29th November, 1895, has been cancelled.

The said cancellations will take effect three months from the date of this notice.

G. B. MARTIN,

Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Lands and Works Department,

Victoria, B.C., 21st April, 1898. a24

NOTICE—Two months after date, we, Wm Anderson, T. G Holt, Geo Robinson, and N. C. Aveling, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District:—Commencing at a post marked Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, George Robinson, N. C. Aveling, southeast corner, situate on the shore of Kitimat Arm; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

WM. ANDERSON.
T. G HOLT.
GEO. ROBINSON.
N. C. AVELING.

Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898 m

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land on the east side of Kitimaat Inner Harbor, described as follows: Commencing at T M Miller's southeast corner post, thence 40 chains west thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains more or less east to shore line, thence north along shore line to point of commencement.

A. J. CAMPBELL.

March 9th, 1898. m10

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land on the east side of Kitimaat Inner Harbor described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of M. E. Oliver's claim, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains more or less east to shore line, thence north along shore line to W. E. Oliver's southwest corner, thence 40 chains more or less north to point of commencement.

T. M. MILLER.

March 9th, 1898. m10

NOTICE—Two months after date, I, Wm McKenzie, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District:—Commencing at a post marked Wm. McKenzie, S W corner, said post being on the shore of Kitimat Arm, and at the S E. corner of D. Mann's land, thence north in the east boundary of said D. Mann's application to purchae 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, thence south 0 chains to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 160 acres more or less.

WM. McKENZIE.

Kitimat Arm February 24 1898 m3

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the north east corner of D. R. Irvine's claim on east side of Kitimaat Inner Harbour, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence south to shore line and along the shore line to D. R. Irvine's northwest corner, thence 40 chains, more or less, east to point of commencement.

M. E. OLIVER.

Dated March 9, 1898. m1

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intendto make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land at Bella Coola, described as follows: Commencing at south-east post of lot two (2), Range 3, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to the point of commencement.

JOHN CLAYTON.

March 9, 1898. m10

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at a post on the east side of Kitimaat Inner Harbor about one mile from head of inlet thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains more or less west to the shore; thence south along the shore line to the point of commencement.

D. R. IRVINE.

March 9th, 1898. m

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

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

CHAS. E. M'DONALD.

Telegraph Creek, 15th March, 1898. ap 9

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TRAMWAY INCORPORATION ACT, 1895, AND AMENDING ACTS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned propose to build a tramway under the provisions of the above named acts from the head of steamboat navigation on Big Windy or Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, Cassiar district, thence in a south-westerly direction by the most feasible route, a distance of fifteen miles more or less through Warm Pass, so called, situate near the head of a branch of the Skaguay river in said district of Cassiar, thence westerly to the westerly limits of the Province of British Columbia.

BEN. WILLIAMS,
ALFRED A. HUGHES.

Wife—There is no doubt about it, marriage does improve a man's politeness.

Husband—How so?

"Well, you frequently get up and offer me your chair now. Before we were married you always wanted to keep half."—Harlem Life.

BOYS BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation. Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

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

ALFRED MAGNESON.

December 15th, 1897. a4

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

Dated at Glenora, March 14th, 1898.

E. E. BELL.

Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE—Two months after date, we, J. W. Patterson, C. R Hosmer, C. W. Pardey, and W. F. Madden, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District:—Commencing at a post marked J. W. Patterson, C. R. Hosmer, C. W. Pardey, W. F. Madden, S. W. corner, said post being situate on the shore of Kitimat Arm, and at the S.E. corner of land applied for by Anderson, Holt, Robinson and Aveling; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains thence south 80 chains to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

J. W. PATTERSON.
C. R HOSMER.
C. W. PARDEY.
W. F MADDEN.

Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898. m3

NOTICE—Sixty day after date, I, Hugh Sutherland, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate at Kitimat Arm, Coast District: Commencing at a post marked H. Sutherland, south-east corner; said post being situate at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. D. Mann, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

HUGH SUTHERLAND.

Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898. m10

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

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Henry Chapman, within thirty days of date, intend to make application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill, building and other purposes on the following described land in Cassiar District, B.C. Commencing at a post situate on the east bank of Telegraph Creek about 1,400 yards from Stikine river, and running thence one mile north, thence one mile east, thence one mile south, thence one mile west to place of beginning.

HENRY CHAPMAN.

March 18th, 1898. ap 9

NOTICE is hereby given that I, H. Maitland Kersey, within thirty days from date, intend to make application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill, building and other purposes on the following described land in Cassiar District, B.C. Commencing at a post situated about two miles north of Telegraph Creek on the Teslin Lake Trail, and runing thence one mile north, thence one mile west, thence one mile south, thence one mile east to the place of commencement.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY.

March 18th, 1898. ap 9

NOTICE is hereby given that I, James Smith, within thirty days of date intend to make application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill and building and other purposes on the following described land: Commencing at a post situated on Teslin Lake Trail about three miles from Telegraph Creek, and running thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.

JAMES SMITH.

March 18th, 1898. ap 9

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

THEO. M. MAGNESEN.

February 28th, 1898. a4

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at T. M. Miller's northwest corner, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.

R. H. SWINERTON.

March 9, 1898. m10

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Charles A. Wright, within thirty days from date, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill, building and cordwood purposes on the following described land located in Cassiar District, B. C. Commencing at a post situated about two miles north of Telegraph Creek on the Teslin Lake Trail, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, and thence west one mile to the place of beginning.

C. A WRIGHT.

March 18th, 1898. ap 9

NOTICE is hereby given that I, John Sealy, within thirty days from date intend to make applications to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill and other purposes on the following described land, situated on the left bank of Stickeen River, opposite the mouth of Clearwater River, in Cassiar District, commencing at a post on bank of river, marked John Sealey's northwest post, thence sixty chains down stream, following bank of river, thence twenty chains east, thence sixty chains north, thence twenty chains west to post of commencement.

16th March, 1898.

ap3 JOHN SEALEY.

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

FILLIT JACOBSEN.

Dated Clayoquot, B.C., March 31st, 1898.

ap 13

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.