SCENES ON THE TRAIL.

The Natural Grandeur and Human Misery of Skagway's Pass.

Good Enough for Strong Men Well Equipped but Not Under Other Conditions.

(Written for the Colonist.)

Lake Bennett, B. C., April 10.

Editor Colonist, Victoria, B. C.:

The names Dyea and Chilcoot have become household words throughout the four corners of the world, but Skagway and White Pass are fast making a record in history that will be even more far reaching if possible. The trip from the sea over this trail here to Bennett is one not soon to be forgotten, especially as seen by one like myself, who has buckled on the packstrap, and also worked in the collar horse-fashion, freighting over his outfit along with the rest of the endless mob of hopeful, persistent Klondike pilgrims. Here it is that the student of the human and animal kind can gorge himself. Every day turns out a conglomerated, varied and picturesque mass of both men, women and children; horses, oxen, burros, dogs, goats and sails, all constitute the motive power in getting these thousands of tons of provisions and outfits over the summit and on to the gold fields. There is no monotony along the trail, every day and hour is filled in with new scenes and incidents. No masquerade ball ever presented so many different kinds of costumes, and no single community can boast of so mixed a population. They are all here, the ridiculous, the stoic, the fraternal, the kind, the contemptible, the pitiable, the odd and the common-place. But let us go back and commence at the sea.

The streets of Skagway are and have been for the past 30 days a mass of muck, mire, slush, tin cans, sleds, howling dogs and swearing teamsters. From the town to the foot of Porcupine ridge and on to the canyon, some five miles up the trail is nearly as bad, from slush of thawing snow and ice. The lake and canyon scenery, I was about to say, is sublime, but painfully beautiful is a better term. The trail after winding laboriously up, about and over Porcupine ridge enters the canyon, the beauty of which can neither be painted nor written. The old "globe trotter" stands and gazes in awe. Never before has he seen such a frigid wonder. The bases of gigantic mountain peaks press in closely upon the narrow little trail that squeezes its way over the snow covered, frozen surface of the gulch through which in summer the water struggles and dashes furiously down from the summit, a chain of whirlpools splashing around and about another chain of huge boulders. In many places granite walls rise sheer upright to a height of from 40 to 150 feet. Here and there small creeks have leaped these huge stone cliffs, winter caught them in their flight and holds them still in perfect glittering mold. One afternoon the sun had the courage to peep out for an hour or so. Every frozen globule and icicle was instantly like a scintillating diamond, bordered too with a dark green fringe of spruce forest, while up and beyond lay the boundless sheen of glittering snow—a granite hallway of glittering prisms and gems emblazened into a halo of glory—a scene that fascinates with its smile and repulses with its breath.

The only living wild creature met so far is Edgar A. Poe's immortal raven. With his sombre back plumage and gruesome croak he flits here and there a fit orgie to this cold, death-like, wild, wind swept wilderness. But these two never ending processions of men, beasts, sleds and packs—the one going up loaded and the one returning empty, have robbed this wonderland of much if not all of its poetry and romance. Lowing oxen, howling dogs, yelling, swearing teamsters, struggling, pulling, tugging, slipping, falling, ever pressing on and as if impelled by some mystic power, present a picture worth gate money. They come and they come and they come! An unbroken procession of men, women, beasts and freight; day and night, Sunday and week day. The question is daily asked, "Will this procession never end?" Nearly everybody is good natured through it all, however, still there is no mirth on the trail, with bent heads and solemn mien they march, march, march, with as much unflagging energy as though life was at stake. Were the same energy expended on avocations they have left behind each man would soon have a little Klondike of his own at home.

I met a lady yesterday dressed in knee skirt and corresponding "togs" with a fifty-pound sack of flour strapped on her back, while her husband trudged on a little in advance with two similar packs on his back, both headed toward the summit on this fearful trail. Farther on down the trail sat an old fellow on his pile of grub and ought crying like a school-boy. He was 45 years old if he was a day. Some ten steps away lay his horse, dead. This piled outfit represented his entire earthly possessions. He was alone, and could neither go on nor return, and in his despair was actually "boohooing."

In the neck of the canyon one of the ever occurring "jams" of the two processions was on. A smashed sled, a ditched load and a broken legged horse offered the explanation. For miles in either direction teamsters and packers, empty and loaded, standing, standing, standing, waiting, waiting, waiting! Not in a balmy Victoria, or California sunshine, but in howling wind and blinding snow. These jams last sometimes ten minutes, but oftner an hour.

From Skagway to Lake Bennett there is strung a line of tents, peopled by Klondikers, a double line in fact, one on each side the trail, lines broken only here and there by small lakes or stretches of raw granite devoid of timber or fuel, but wherever the timer is plentiful these two lines bunch into regular towns, more than making up for the gaps. And still they come! What shall the harvet be?

Mr. Brackett's toll road was declared completed (?) on March 18th and a toll of $40 per ton from Skagway to the summit has been exacted ever since. Some are paying it, others are packing round it, and a very few are turning back altogether.

The last hard pull, the hardest really, is up two hills, one after the other, each about a quarter of a miles in length, the ascent 50 degrees; the trail winding round a rim notched in the side of the mountain where one mis-step will hurl load, sled, driver, team and all to the bottom of the steep, icy hill, some 200 feet below. The top of the latter hill is the summit. Here the Canadian flag floats to the breeze, or rather the gale. Major Strickland is in charge of the post here, and too much can not be said in praise of him and his efficient police. They are ever polite and courteous to all, it matters not from what land the weary traveller comes, he is given all information and every aid within their limited resource. The appraisements and import duties exacted are most conservative, fair and just. The Canadian government is to be congratulated on securing such an able and competent detachment of officials. They are gentlemen, all of them; the right men in the right place.

On the summit, if you care to climb up on the train loads of provisions that block the way and look Dawsonward, you will see, commencing at your feet, the level, frozen, snow-covered six-mile surface of Summit Lake. This is above timber line, not a tree or shrub in sight. Towering peaks loom up on every hand for many hundred feet, the whole panorama like the rest of the country, presenting one vast glaring sheen or snow. With the last pound of luggage safely here the weary adventurer scans the surroundings with a sigh and relief and gathers himself together, feeling that he has a new lease on life. True, the Mecca is 500 or more miles farther on, but the trail before him for the next 20 miles is a frolic compared with that he has just mastered and he fairly hugs himself.

From the Summit to Bennett the mercury has for the past month ranged close to zero, dropping occasionally to ten, and once to 30 below. The cold is the least of our troubles. The wind does not blow when it is below zero, the air is dry and crisp and once on the march one is rather too warm than too cold, often having to throw off the coat. On crawling out of the warm blankets in the mornings is when the cold pinches a little, but it is the isolation rather than the ice that distresses the man of modern civilization.

Anyone contemplating this trip I advise to first secure a broken, stocky-built pony or horse, and then get the balance of his outfit. In all weather and under circumstances and present conditions the horse is the thing. The dog is useful semi-occasionally, but then he is a dog and you can never make anything else of him. The ox pulls his ponderous load steadily and surely on, but his snailish proclivities in this mad rush and on a stormy day, renders life a burden. The burro is the second best animal if you cannot afford a horse. He is at home in all weather and on all trails, still his pack load cannot exceed 300 pounds and oftener 200. Six of these little animals can take one man and his complete outfit, including 1,000 pounds of provisions, straight through from the sea to Dawson without having to double back. This latter point means a great deal as this doubling back day after day is not only wear and tear on man and pocket, but it takes the heart out of him.

It is the bane of the trip.

Fifteen miles beyond the Summit is "Log Cabin," situated in a spruce and fir forest that covers many small rolling hills. The cabin now is the centre of a veritable city of tents, all transient, tents and occupants, but one is scarcely folded and packed before another springs in its place. Thus this string shaped, endless, tented city, river-like moves on and yet remains, exists and has its being.

Seven miles farther on we come to Lake Bennett, a down-hill trail all the way, but rough and cut into chuck holes. There is a new hand-sled trail leading from Log Cabin to Bennett via Lake Linderman that is smooth and much better as teams are not allowed on it; but this is two miles farther. Still all hand-sleders take it and it is much better that they should. Bennett is a long, narrow canal, more like a broad, quiet river than a lake as represented on various maps. There is no timber along Linderman suitable for boats. Along the shores of Bennett it has all been cut or "taken up," pre-empted from the government, and the prospector that follows must struggle on to Tagish, or farther down the river.

To the man, or party well equipped and with a variety of palatable wholesome food, and who can and will, take their own time, picking fair weather in which to march, not only find little or few hardships, but can really get a great deal of pleasure out of the trip. To the man not so fixed I say stay at home and earn your one dollar per day and be content.

At Log Cabin and Bennett the hotels and restaurants pay their cooks $100 per month and their wood choppers $4 per cord. A good chopper can cut two and a half cords per day, four feet length. A meal of coffee, bread, meat and dried peach pie costs 75 cents. A "bunk" of slats, fir boughs, 50 cents; with blankets, 75 cents and $1 per night.

The persistent "hustler" can make and lay up good money along this trail at various kinds of manual labor.

H. H. BACON.

WAR DESTRUCTIVE OF WEALTH.

[Troy Press (Dem.)]

The monstrous misconception that war would produce prosperity is practically confined to this country. After the subjugation of rebeldom, the American people developed their magnificent domain in the boundless West, and by so doing they enriched the Republic. Yet war, instead of the West, secured the credit in the popular mind, especially as thousands in the aggregate made money rapidly off the armies in the field simply because the government had so much rich territory to draw upon. But who have been howling against the bondholders, accused of sucking the life blood of the country for the last thirty years? They are a war product, and without war the United States would not have needed to pay tribute to a single bondholder. To reduce the principal and pay the interest on bonds, and to pay the pensions, another war burden, the people have been taxed, taxed, taxed, and have groaned, groaned, groaned, for many years.

Spain has had war on its hands for several years. Are its people prosperous? How does war affect Cuba? After the great victory of Waterloo, what was the condition of Great Britain? Ask the student of history the state of the masses in England, Ireland and Scotland at that time. Also, how did the Napoleonic wars leave France, Prussia, Austria, Russia and Italy? Why, the very worst times this Republic ever passed through would be the very heyday of prosperity in comparison. All Europe was impoverished, and the suffering of the common people was appalling to contemplate.

PROVERBS MADE OVER.

Never do to-day what you can shove off onto somebody else to-morrow.

The quality of mercy is not strained. Neither is the boarding house coffee.

Peacemakers rush in where angels fear to tread.

It is better to have loved and lost four women out of five than to have won, unless you are a Mormon.

It is better to be a dog and bay at the moon than to call your wife down to unlock the door at 3 a.m.

To the pure all things are pure, but they'd better boil the water, just the same.—Cleveland Leader.

FREE TO LADIES.

We will give one lady in each town or village a full sized $2 case of LUXURA, the only Toilet article in the world that will develop the bust or any part of the female form, remove wrinkles, etc. Write to-day for it. G. M. WIG Co., 12 New Street New York.

GRIDER IS DISCHARGED

Offence Alleged Against Him Was Committed Beyond the Jurisdiction of Canada.

The Accused Volunteers a Statement After Dismissal—He Will Return to Omineca.

William F. Grider, the organizer and leader of the ill-starred Omineca prospecting party that recently came to grief at Hazleton, under circumstances related in the Colonist of yesterday, is once again a free man. Legal technicalities intervene to block the prosecution of the case in the Canadian courts, owing to the fact that the scene of the alleged misrepresentation was not in British Columbia, but California.

The information upon which Magistrate Alexander of Port Simpson acted in sending Grider under custody to Victoria was laid under section 365 of the Criminal Code. This section deals explicitly with frauds perpetrated by the officers of private or public companies with intent to deceive, and is based upon clause 164, section 69, of the Revised Statutes of Canada. As set forth in the Code the law in this regard provides that:

"Every one is guilty of an indictable offence and liable to five years' imprisonment who, being a promoter, director, public officer or manager of any body corporate or public company, either existing or intended to be formed, makes, circulates or publishes, or concurs in making, circulating or publishing any prospectus, statement or account which he knows to be false in any material particular, with intent to induce persons (whether ascertained or not) to become shareholders or partners, or with intent to deceive or defraud the members, shareholders or creditors or any of them (whether ascertained or not) of such body corporate or public company, or with intent to induce any person to intrust or advance any property to such body corporate or public company, or to enter into any security for the benefit thereof."

When the case was called in the provincial court yesterday afternoon, Mr. Farquhar Macrae, S.M., presiding, the charge was succinctly explained, briefly as one of swindling means of a bogus prospectus. Grider was not asked to plead, for at the outset of the proceedings Constable Atkins announced in behalf of the crown, that the dismissal of the information would be asked for. After consultation with the Deputy Attorney-General it was found, he explained, that the case could not be successfully prosecuted under this section of the Code—or indeed any Canadian law, the alleged offence having taken place beyond the jurisdiction of Canadian courts. The aggrieved parties of course had a remedy for their wrongs in civil action, he commented, but this appeared to be the only recourse at their command.

In discharging the prisoner upon the application of the crown, Magistrate Macrae remarked:

"If there be any truth in the allegations made in this case—I will not go into the case for it is not before me—you will be carefully watched here. You are discharged."

Grider apparently felt that it was incumbent upon him to say something, for with a preliminary cough, he proceeded to address the court in reply:

"I think I have in my possession papers and evidence enough to have cleared myself if the case had gone on," he said. "I simply signed that agreement and went to take these people into a country where they could better their condition. I was going there myself and taking my family, so that will show that I was honest about it. I can go into that country and prove everything that is said in that prospectus."

Here the magistrate interrupted the flow of eloquence with a reminder that the case being closed he did not care to listen.

"Well, then," said Grider, taking possession of his hat and preparing to depart, "all I can say is that I'm very grateful to the court and the police for the way I've been treated. I can't really explain how thankful I am."

Here the story of Grider's company operations is probably ended. He himself will return to Omineca, accompanying the second party headed by his father, who will reach Vancouver this morning. Some of the stranded ones now at Simpson may again trust themselves to his leadership on a prospecting expedition, while the others will endeavor to work their way back to California. In any event Grider will not go that way.

The justice committee who accompanied Grider down to do all possible in the direction of securing his punishment have no further move to make.

"We have no money left to sue him with," says Mr. Wertheimer. "And if we did take suit against him what would we get? No; we have done all we can. If the government cannot make the case stick we can do nothing more."

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 of 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.

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.

EPPS'S COCOA

ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY in QUALITY.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.

NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED

In Quarter-Pound Tins only.

Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

Chafed Skin, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly relieved by the use of . . . .

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Large Pots 1-1½ each (English Rate)

Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds on the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER

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AGENTS:

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Is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion or some form of abuse. When you abuse yourself you begin to decline. Now just stop it and get cured with the great Remedy-Treatment

HUDYAN

This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, failing or lost manhood. It has been used by over 10,000 men on the Pacific Coast, and these men are now cured men. If you doubt this read their testimonials or consult Hudson Doctors free.

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Write for Circulars and Testimonials.

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When you are suffering from Blood Poison, no matter whether it be in the first, secondary or tertiary form, you can be cured by the use of the

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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.

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.

ap8 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, on 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

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.

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 Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £25,000, 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, easements, 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 seem 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.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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 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) chains; thence northerly eighty (80) chains to the initial post aforesaid.

CHAS. E. McDONALD.

Telegraph Creek, 15th March, 1898. ap 9

NOTICE

All shareholders of Mugwump Gold Mining Company Stock are requested to send their certificates at once to the Secretary to have them registered in the new books of the Company.

Rossland, B. C.

EDWARD BAILLIE, Secretary.

m14

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 N. 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, southeast corner; said post being situate at the northeast 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. e13-1ydaw

NOTICE—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 (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—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 Kitimat 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 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 Kitimat 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 D. Mann's land, thence north in the east boundary of said D. D. Mann's application to purchase 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 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 m8

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post marked "James Cran," northwest corner, situate on the north fork of Evans Creek about four miles from Slocan Lake; thence running 125 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 125 chains west; thence 80 chains north to the place of commencement: containing 1,000 acres.

JAMES CRAN.

7th March, 1898. m24

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 Kitimat 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 intend to 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 4, 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 Kitimat 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 I, W. E. Baines thirty days after date intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and remove timber for sawmill, building, and cordwood purposes on the following described land situate in the District of Cassiar, British Columbia, to-wit:—Commencing at a post planted about three miles southwest of Glenora, thence south 120 chains, thence west 120 chains, thence north 120 chains, thence east 120 chains to the point of commencement, containing 1,000 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, 15th March, 1898.

m31 W. E. BAINES.

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. m8