ited with the At-
could find nothing
in. He had con-
buildings, and now
efore midnight he
fault with our
the intention of
remove the regis-
liament buildings,
e honorable gen-
t. The present
een intended for
mplimented the
owing their ap-
of the late gov-
into effect.
ed with the At-
e inadequacy of
and took pleas-
t after what the
aid the govern-
y include in the
m for the erec-
e building. He
bers of the gov-
timates of last
uded the sum of
n of the court
of rendering it
rpose for which
uld see from the
honorable friend
at he was right
the government
appropriation for
r.
t that this was
osition trying to
policy for their
e administration
sum of $75,000,
try building for
for the accom-
als.
rried, the com-
to-morrow.

BILL.

f this measure
an estate which
of the crown to
pear to have a
n the person to
onged was mov-
al. He thought
ould agree that
nate the family
sed to keep the
re a homestead,
bill will provide
se to be given
a family at the
g carried, com-

EPUTIES.

moved the
erpretation act,
Lieut.-Governor
ppoint deputies
y be appointed.
provision was
ence honorable
k nothing good
them, however,
the government
ion either from
Nova Scotia or
ng as it seemed
at which exist-

to; committee

IME.

ht it would not
explain the ad-
orm time ob-
ses in the prov-
one portion of
me is observed,
me rules. The
as to make Pa-
standard eight
being the stand-

and the com-
ext sitting.

UTIES.

ved the second
ing for the col-
on all policies
n the province
rovince at the
quoted a case
n the action of
ting succession
as ruled illegal
ct of the bill

to; committee

FETY.

ed the second
t compulsory
laces of enter-
that they will
nded honorable
l catastrophes
to the non-ob-
hose buildings
ave to be made
lations within

to; committee

RAILWAY.

prepared to go
ng of this bill,
the map show-
sed to have it
second reading

ENT.

proposing to
the house when
gainst the con-
ere it was only
ble government
ness. It would
something to do
until the regular
nother point he
o was the fact
members did
have their bills
t on the orders
t be proceeded
lect.
hat Col. Baker
have a holiday
d therefore the
d the business
honorable gen-
to get away

OTION.

roduce a bill to
act.
To introduce a
ties Definition

To introduce a
ent of mines.
oduce a bill to
uses act.
To introduce a
ment of lands

been for some
r the December
ver analysis of
glish ideas of a
Brisben Walker
American ideals.
stage of Ameri-
uch stress can
angers of intro-
are least admir-
our English cou-

—A locomotive
y freight train
e near Cameron
e engineer and
feet and badly
he fireman died
is in a critical

BUSY WATERFRONT DAY

Big Fleet of Klondike Ships Create a Bustle Along the Wharves.

A Nanaimo Pilot Sloop Disappears in Tuesday Night's Heavy Storm.

Yesterday was a very busy day on the water front, there being up along the wharves the Amur and Tees taking cargo for Lynn Canal ports; the Danube, just down from Skagway; the Willapa, loading for northern British Columbia ports; the Queen City, loading for the West Coast; and the regular Mainland boats, besides the Riojun Maru, just in from China and Japan; and the City of Kingston, which in consequence of the storm did not leave until 10 o'clock yesterday morning, instead of 8:30 the previous evening. The Danube left Skagway just one day behind the City of Seattle—that is on Tuesday last—and in coming down passed quite a fleet of Klondike ships. She had a light list of passengers, among them being F. R. Bennett, manager of the Bank of Commerce, who was north opening branch concerns at Skagway, Bennett and Atlin. J. Dixon, a Copper river prospector who has good faith in the richness of the creeks of that river, was another passenger, and is said to have made some fairly promising finds. G. G. Davies is a recent arrival from Dawson; so are D. Robinson, J. A. Boyle, W. Quickback, P. H. Hunter, W. Dick, B. and C. Atwater and G. Leslie. These late arrivals from Dawson say that the river steamer Willie Irving is frozen in just opposite the A. C. store at Dawson, and is likely to be a wreck in the spring.

The Riojun Maru, though in quarantine all day, did not berth at the outer wharf till evening. She brings a general cargo, 150 tons of which is for Victoria, besides four Japs and nine Chinamen. Her saloon passengers were J. H. G. Riley, of Fairview, B. C., who has been making a business trip to Japan; R. Brereton, Miss Hisa Nigano, J. Hamilton, H. Buckley and M. Churick.

The Queen City and Willapa sailed last evening, the former having 300 sacks of flour as part cargo for a West Coast store, and Messrs. Gibson and Hayes being among her passengers; while the latter carried a full cargo and a number of canners as passengers, notably Messrs. Draney, S. A. Spencer, R. Cunningham and F. Imrig.

The Tees' passengers—sailing early this morning—will be Dr. Gilchrist, M. Hamburger, H. Claxton, George Wallace, Inspector Primrose, J. H. Holland and party of 13, J. H. Ward and party of six, and Messrs. Godson, Williams and F. G. White.

The Amur's passengers, sailing for Lynn Canal last evening, were W. Bryce, G. A. Sheppard, J. Turtle, B. Adams, Joseph Horan, F. Dorothy, H. McDonald, F. J. Hildridge, A. J. Powell, W. L. Powell, C. W. Roberts, A. D. Merryman, A. Dicher, E. W. Dooley, H. Ferrell, F. Banon, C. L. Irtman, J. H. Watt, S. L. Hileneau, C. Armstrong, D. Johnston and J. Morris. Others will embark at Vancouver and Nanaimo, and by the time the steamer leaves the latter port she will have all the freight she can carry.

A MISSING SLOOP.

The Nanaimo pilot sloop with two boatmen aboard was missing yesterday. She went out the previous night with Capt. Christensen, who was put aboard the Titania to pilot her up to Nanaimo. A man called "Big Gus" and another boatman remained aboard and were seen about eight oclock. Apparently the heavy wind carried the sloop past William Head and likely the vessel reached some little cove safely and anchored until the storm goes down. The sloop is about fourteen tons and safe enough but rather tricky. The Sadie was out looking for her yesterday, but without success.

BISHOP PERRIN'S VISIT.

Proceedings of the Convention at Sacramento at Which He Was Present.

The San Francisco Chronicle, in its report of the proceedings of the convention of bishops at Sacramento, says:

After the transaction of routine business Bishop Nichols called upon the Lord Bishop of Columbia to address the convention. In responding the latter took occasion to thank the good Californians who were taking such infinite pains to make his stay among them pleasant. He said that his visit to these scenes would give him renewed hope and vigor for the work in his own jurisdiction. He had a pleasant surprise for the convention in greetings which he brought from the leaders of the Canadian and English churches. He told in pleasing narrative that when he received the invitation from Bishop Nichols to participate in the consecration of the Bishop of Sacramento he wrote to Archbishop McChrae, of Rupert's Land and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and that he was more happy than his hearers could realize at the prompt reply and the special interest shown at this signal event in the American church. In reading the letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury, who sent an autograph letter, the Lord Bishop said it was hard to appreciate what such a message meant for this man, who, absorbed in his own work, paid but little heed to that of other places, and concerned himself little about the pleasant conventionalities of life. The letter read as follows:

My Dear Bishop of Columbia.—I rejoice at your being invited to attend the consecration of the Bishop of Sacramento, and nothing can help the church more than a thorough good understanding with our brothers in the United States. May I beg of you to express to the bishops whom you will meet the warm feeling of regard with which I sympathize with the work which they are doing with such splendid zeal. God has given the church in the United States a great mission, and the bishops are pressing on to the full discharge of the duty thus laid on them with the steady earnestness that characterize the race to which they belong. My prayers are with them always. I am, my dear lord, yours affectionately, F. CANTUAR.

The Archbishop of Rupert's Land and Primate of Canada wrote in a personal letter to Bishop Perrin as follows:

Kindly express for me to the bishops presiding at the consecration the sympathy of the church of Canada with the growth and expansion of the American church, and my prayers that the Holy Spirit may be given in such fullness to the new Bishop of Sacramento that he may be a great blessing to the diocese of the church.

A COPPER MOUNTAIN.

Well-Known Mining Engineer Returns From Similkameen With Glowing Reports.

From the Boundary Creek Times.

The district of Southern Yale is full of surprises for mining men. Nature has husbanded her mineral riches in a manner that laughs at every mining precedent and bewilders the mining expert. When it was announced that a tunnel crossed the Knob Hill ledge for a distance of over four hundred feet, mining men were incredulous. They are now being convinced that the big Knob Hill ledge is a certainty. A bigger surprise for the mining men is to be found in the Similkameen district. For months men interested in that district brought the most startling reports regarding the mineral wealth of Copper mountain. Those reports were always discredited, but when an experienced and reliable mining engineer spends three months on the mountain, his report is worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Voight, a mining engineer well known in Kootenay, returned from the Similkameen country on Friday last. He went in there last fall and has been working several claims on Copper mountain. This mountain for a distance of two and a half miles back from the Similkameen river appears to be solid copper ore. Over five hundred claims have been located on this belt. Shafts have been sunk on over 150 claims. In every shaft there is found the same copper ore and no barren rock. These shafts are from 50 to 100 feet deep and are all in ore. There is no foot wall nor hanging wall. It appears to be a mountain of solid ore.

Across the Similkameen from Copper mountain is Kennedy mountain, where the locations are equally numerous and the ore body equally large. The Similkameen river has made an almost perpendicular cut 1,200 feet deep through an ore belt five miles in width. Many years ago ex-Governor Dewdney and Mr. Allison located a mineral claim on the Similkameen river at the foot of Copper mountain. They ran a tunnel from which they got ore that ran $100 in gold and 50 to 60 per cent. copper. The claim was crown-granted and has remained undeveloped for several years. The Similkameen at this point runs between almost perpendicular walls that rise for 1,200 feet, so that it is no easy matter to take ore from a tunnel near the river side. The ore in the shafts on Copper mountain 1,200 feet above the river is a bornite mixed with streaks of chalcopyrite. It averages $10 in gold and silver and 8 per cent. copper. The central claim and first location on Copper mountain is the Sunset, owned by R. A. Brown, of Grand Forks. The Sunset is under bond to the British American Corporation, who intend working it in the spring.

Mr. Voight went over to Rossland, but will return to the Similkameen in the course of a week. It will be interesting to watch the development of claims on Copper mountain. The mountain is only eight miles from the richest farming country in British Columbia, and towards Nicola are promising coal fields.

SWEATING THE DOCTORS.

New Government's Impositions to the Profession Resented by a Cariboo Physician.

Editor Mining Journal—Sir: I shall be much obliged if you will publish the following correspondence to explain to my many friends why I have declined to accept the subsidy of $300 which their persistence forced the government to offer me.

I ought to say that the late government attached no condition, except "your charge shall be reasonable," to the subsidy of $500 which they gave to the stronghold of Mr. Semlin.

As the question of a health officer for Ashcroft probably interests you readers, I also subjoin a copy of a letter I have sent to the Attorney-General.

Yours truly,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Victoria, 20th Jan., 1899.

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that it is expected that all medical officers in receipt of a government subsidy will, in the case of professional attendance on destitute persons, or when called upon to give a certificate of lunacy, and generally when acting in cases where a fee is prescribed by an act, give their services without compensation, and to request that you will govern yourself accordingly.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
J. FRED. HUME,
Provincial Secretary.

J. R. Williams, Esq., M.R.C.S., Ashcroft.

Ashcroft, B.C., Jan. 25, 1899.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary:

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated the 20th inst., but was not only posted in Victoria on the 23rd inst. and which reached me to-day.

In reply, I have never refused medical aid to a destitute person, although in all civilized countries, except Canada, the government pays for such attendance, and I do not suppose I ever shall refuse such aid. I have, however, always claimed the right of saying who is and who is not destitute, and I do not think that the small balance, if any, which would be left out of the $300, after paying the travelling and other expenses incurred in carrying out the multitudinous duties you wish to impose on the recipient of the subsidy, is sufficient to pay me for relinquishing the right of judging whether a person is destitute or not.

I must, therefore, decline to receive the subsidy now such duties are attached to it.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

Ashcroft, B.C., Jan. 25, 1899.

The Honorable the Attorney-General:

Sir,—I have to-day received a letter from the provincial secretary informing me that the government subsidy given to Ashcroft is only given on condition that I attend poor people free of charge, and make no charge for acting as coroner and health officer, or for performing any services the government may require from me. As the expenses incurred in performing these duties will amount to as much or more than the subsidy, I have written to decline the subsidy and such duties are attached to it.

I have, therefore, to inform you that on receiving from you an understanding that my professional charges for acting as health officer will be paid, I will continue to act as such officer; but until I receive that promise I will do nothing, as I do not consider the province of British Columbia poor enough to be entitled to medical charity.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,
JNO. R. WILLIAMS.

PLANS FOR NEW PANAMA CANAL

Under the direction of the Comite Technique the whole of the route of the canal and of its collateral works was accurately surveyed and contoured; borings were made, trial pits sunk, streams large and small (including the wayward Charges) gauged, meteorological observations made and recorded, and generally a mass of facts accumulated through which the Comite was enabled to agree upon a project for the completion of the Panama canal, with which the new company is prepared to face—indeed, to invite—the criticism of the world.

The terminal of the canal are and m The terminin of the canal are Colon on the Atlantic coast, and Panama on the Pacific. The distance between them is 46½ miles, mtasured on the line of the canal.

The canal is to be dividided into six reaches—a maritime channel on either sea-coast, and four intermediate ponds of varying lengths.

The channel on the Atlantic coast covers nearly one-third of the length of the canal, being itself 24.20 kilometres in length. The bottom width of the channel will be 30 metres, and the depth below the mean level of the sea (which is here practically tideless) will be 9 metres. The Atlantic channel is already completed.—W. Henry Hunter, in The Engineering Magazine for February.

Scranton, Pa., Feb. 2.—A large force of Italians were at work to-day laying a new sewer pipe from the Elmhurst reservoir to this city. One of the men struck with his pick a charge of dynamite which had been overlooked yesterday. A terrific explosioin followed which threw rock, earth and men into the air. Francisco Griffa and Luigi Scarini died after being removed to a hospital and Antonio Batto is believed to be fatally injured.

A WOMAN'S GOOD GRIT

Mrs. Porr of Stockton Makes the Long Winter Tramp Out From Dawson City.

Says That Hundreds Are Dying of Actual Want—Scores of Bodies Await Burial.

A woman of 59 years of age with a comfortable home and sufficient of this world's goods to live upon in ease during the remainder of her days, is not the person one would expect to find making a trip over the Northern trails, with the thermometer down to 60 below zero. Mrs. Porr, who arrived yesterday on the Danube and is now the guest of Mrs. McKeown, of the Oriental hotel, is just such a lady, however, and to-day she bears the distinction of being the first woman of her years ever to have made the trip.

Her home is in Stockton, California, and for that city she will leave this evening, quite content, as she herself states, to travel in future through the warm valleys of that southern state in preference to facing the rigors of the Far North.

Mrs. Porr has had a trying experience since leaving California, but has had the courage few men much less her age possess, and has come through all with a lightness of heart that is refreshing.

Her experience cost her $5,000. When starting out she was intent upon entering the restaurant business in Dawson. She took with her what would furnish and stock a restaurant, and looked forward to doing a lucrative business.

The first misfortune came at St. Michael; something happened the river steamer carrying the freight up the Yukon. The voyage was long and tedious, and Mrs. Porr found on arrival at Dawson that her plans had been upset; that her freight had been in part lost, and that the Golden City of the North was not what she had dreamed to find it.

Sometime afterwards she went to live with some California friends and remained with them until the 7th of last December, when despite their entreaties, and the severe cold, she determined on crossing the trails.

It was then 60 below zero. A party of four men with a dog team of nine were coming out at the same time, and Mrs. Porr took advantage of it. She paid $300 for the passage, and, though having the privilege of riding, found that walking was preferable.

Consequently, of the 600 miles of trail she walked 400 miles. Nearing Tagish the cold was felt severest, and one day for three miles she walked through water, walking for twenty miles afterwards. This was the hardest of the whole tramp. There was a cutting wind blowing and from being in the water the woman's toes were frozen. Her eyelashes were small icicles; her forehead and several parts of her face were frostbitten.

At Tagish the Mounted Police compelled the leader of the party to renew his dog team, but these poor beasts proved to be of little use and the members of the party had themselves to break the trail.

Mrs. Porr has a different impression of life in Dawson to many people have recently arrived from there. She says hundreds are there who will never be well enough to leave the country. They are dying from actual want, and the bodies of scores are to be found about nearly every hospital, wrapped in sacks, but not interred, the benevolent societies having insufficient money at their disposal to give them proper burial. A short time before she left Dawson a prospector was found dead in his cabin on Bonanza creek, a note being found on his person which told a sad story of his wretched struggle for life.

ISLAM TO RISE.

The Sultan to Inflame Fanatics to Save His Throne.

In official and diplomatic circles here great apprehension prevails with regard to the condition of affairs at Constantinople, from whence news is expected at any moment either that the sultan has been assassinated, or that there has been a massacre not only of the Armenians, but an attack by the more fanatical element of the Moslem population upon the Christian inhabitants of every race and nationality. In fact, it is considered here that one of these two alternatives is inevitable in the near future, and many of the rich levantine residents of Constantinople are availing themselves of various pretexts to take their families and their valuables abroad, says a Vienna cablegram to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Until recently the sultan has been able to count implicitly upon the loyalty and dog-like fidelity of his Albanian officers and bodyguard, upon whom he relied to protect him against Christian and Mohammedan alike. Indeed, it was on this account that he tolerated all their shortcomings and closed his eyes to the outrages and acts of savagery of which these lawless mountaineers rendered themselves guilty. But their sentiments toward him have changed since the day his most trusted aide de camp, Hafiz Pasha, shot down presumably by his orders, one of their principal officers, Ghani Bey. They are convinced that no one would have dared to take the life of Ghani Bey without the sultan's orders, and this view is strengthened by the fact that the pasha who did the deed was one of the sultan's chief favorites, and that he was permitted to escape without punishment. In fact, it has been ascertained that the sultan helped the pasha to get away unharmed on board one of the outgoing steamers.

The Albanian, like the Corsicans and the Sicilians, are addicted to the vendetta, and deem it their most sacred duty to avenge their murdered officer and comrade, if not on the actual assassin, then upon those who instigated the deed, and that is why they have ceased to be an element of protection for the sultan, and have become instead a serious danger.

With regard to the attitude of the people at large in Constantinople, and especially of the religious element, which takes its cue from the Sheik ul Islam, or principal ecclesiastical dignitary of the Ottoman empire, no better illustration of their irritation and disloyalty toward the sultan can be given than the treatment accorded a few days ago to several Kurdish chiefs visiting Stamboul, who had been arrested and brought before the cadi, accused of publicly abusing the sultan and declaring that he favored unbelievers at the expense of the true followers of the prophet that he had given to unbelievers sites sacred to the Moslem faith, and that inasmuch as he was incapable of protecting his Mohammedan subjects or their territory, and preferred the friendship of heretics, he was unworthy of allegiance or of obedience.

These charges were proved against them, but the Stamboul cadi, or semi-ecclesiastical judge, before whom they were brought for punishment, after consulting the Sheik ul Islam, decreed their liberation and acquittal, on the ground that their remarks were justified, and so impressed and terrified is the sultan by this incident that he has until now made no attempt either to punish the Kurdish chiefs or to call to account the cadi or the Shiek ul Islam.

It is true that at no moment of the reign of the present sultan has his prestige been at so low an ebb as now, the action of the English in ignoring his rights as suzerain over the Soudan and establishing an English protectorate there instead having proved the climax. It is, therefore, quite on the cards—and that is the view held by diplomats here who are regarded as authorities with regard to Turkish affairs—that the sultan may at an early moment instigate a Moslem rising against the Armenian and other Christian inhabitants of Constantinople, and permit the looting of Christian property. This, especially if it remained unpunished by the foreign powers, in consequence of international jealosies, would go a long way toward restoring his prestige in the eyes of his Moslem subjects.

That something of this kind is on the cards is shown by the extraordinary number of Kurds who have within the past few weeks reached Constantinople. They are the most fanatic and lawless subjects of the sultan, and have always taken a leading part in every Moslem massacre of the Christians. They constitute, indeed, the most dangerous class of the Ottoman empire and may be relied upon, if an outbreak occurs, to slaughter Christians without mercy and without distinction, native or foreign

Two years ago the Christian and Moslem population were about equal in Constantinople. To-day the Christian population has dwindled to 30 per cent., while the Mohammedan population, especially the least desirable element of the Moslems, is increasing every day. Everybody here whose opinion carries any weight expresses the conviction that the next great European crisis will take place at Constantinople, and that, if we wish to be prepared for events, it is in that direction that we must turn our eyes.

NOT DEAD, BUT IN A TRANCE.

Wisconsin Lad Revives While Being Prepared for Burial.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis., Jan. 25.—Jacob Grath, son of Charles Grath, of Nasewaupee, had been ill for some time, and respiration having ceased, he was thought to be dead. Relatives were telegraphed for, the casket ordered, and the undertaker proceeded to prepare the remains for the coffin. While the undertaker was washing the body, the supposed corpse sprang up, dashed through the house, frightening every member therein, and became violently insane. Young Grath had been in a trance 48 hours. He was finally captured, and on examination was taken to Sturgeon Bay for commitment to an asylum. It is thought that rubbing of the muscles caused reaction, otherwise the boy would have been buried alive.

RECENT INVENTIONS.

Electricity is used to fire the powder in a new flashlight apparatus, a sparking device being operated by pushing a button at the end of a grip held in the hand, which closes the circuit and sets fire to a fuse running to a pile of the powder.

In a newly designed vest one buttonhole edge is shorter than the other, the longer edge being arranged for a double-breasted front. By turning the vest the other side out the shorter edge is brought uppermost and forms a single-breasted vest.

An Englishman has patented a bicycle tire which has a double row of airtight tubes overlapping each other inside the shoe, with a valve for each tube, the advantage being that in case of puncture of the outer tube the inner takes its place.

For use in holding the work while sewing it Kansas woman has invented a new device which has a pair of spring jaws to grip the work, with a screw clamp at the rear, to be attached to the edge of a table or sewing machine to keep the holder in place.—Chicago News.

LOCAL STOCK EXCHANGE.

Quotations and Transactions Reported by Cuthbert & Company.

Thursday, Feb. 2.

Wheat is still on the downwaid grade, but it is most probable that it will not reed its lowest point. It seems a very good investment at the price. Sugar was considerably weaker to-day, but that was to be expected after the great strength displayed two days ago. Tobacco was firm, as also were all the New York stocks.

B. C. Mining stocks on the local market were firm and fairly active considering the inclement weather. The greatest activity was in Athabasca, Dardanelles, Rambler-Cariboo and B. C. Goldfields.

On the Eastern Exchanges business was very brisk, especially in B. C. Goldfields, Athabasca and War Eagle. The activity of the latter was phenomenal and it is a healthy sign that this favorite stock should be in such demand. The following was quotations as nearly as it is possible to get them:

Chicago, Feb. 2.—The following quotations ruled on the board of trade to-day:

May wheat—Opening, 74⅝@74¾; highest, 75½@¾; lowest, 73¾; closing, 73¾ bid; closed yesterday, 74½.

Stocks—Local Quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
Athabasca	.51c.	56c.
B. C. Goldfields	.07c.	.08c.
Dardanelles	.16c.	.17c.
Deer Park	.17c.	.19c.
Evening Star	.05½c.	.07½c.
Iron Colt	.10¼c.	.11¼c.
Monte Christo Con.	.10c.	.11½c.
Noble Five	.16½c.	.18c.
Rambler-Cariboo	.26½c.	.27c.
Van Anda	.03c.	.03½c.
War Eagle	$3.46	$3.50

B. C. Stocks—Eastern Quotations:

Athabasca	55	90
B. C. Goldfields	7	7½
Cariboo Camp McKinley	1.45	1.46
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	$50	$55
Dardanelles	16½	17
Dundee	32½	33½
Knob Hill	80	81
Montana	17½	18
Smuggler	7	8
War Eagle	$3.42	$3.46½

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se1u-dy&w

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.—Iron Duke, Count of Monte Cristo and Condor mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island, Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Monte Cristo mountain, Tranquil Creek basin, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, acting as agent for James M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32,547a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 57, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.
A. S. GOING.

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in Cassiar District, as follows: Commencing at Wm. Field's N.E. post, thence E. 20 chains, thence S.80 chains thence W. 20 chains, thence N. 80 chains to place of commencement.

THOS. TUGWELL, Jr.

Dec. 17th, 1898.

Carelessness in girlhood causes the greatest suffering and unhappiness in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girls should be looked after promptly and treatment given at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription promotes regularity of all feminine functions, makes strength and builds up a sturdy health with which to meet the trials to come. The Favorite Prescription is not a universal panacea, it is good for but one thing. It is directed solely at one set of organs.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008-page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to cover postage only. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an act incorporating the British Columbia Electrical Supply Company, Limited.

The objects for which the company is to be established and the rights and powers sought to be acquired are as follows:

1st. The acquisition of water and water power by records of unrecorded water; or by the purchase of water records or water privileges for and the application of such water and water power to all or any of the purposes and in the manner or methods following:

(a) For rendering water and water power available for use, application and distribution, by erecting dams, increasing the head of water in any existing body of water, or extending the area thereof; diverting the waters of any stream, pond or lake into any other channel or channels; laying or erecting any line or flume pipe or wire; constructing any raceway, reservoir, aqueduct, weir wheel, building or other erection or work which may be required in connection with the improvement and use of the said water and water power; or by altering, renewing, extending, improving, repairing or maintaining any such work or any part thereof.

(b) The use of water or water power for hydraulic mining purposes; for general irrigation purposes within any part of the Province of British Columbia; and for milling, manufacturing, industrial and mechanical purposes, other than the generation of electricity.

(c) For producing any form of power and for producing and generating electricity for the purpose of light, heat and power.

(d) For constructing, operating and maintaining electric works, power houses, generating plant, and such other appliances and conveniences as are necessary and proper for the generating of electricity or electric power, or any other form of developed power, and for transmitting the same to be used by the power company, or by persons or companies contracting with the power company therefor, as a motive power for the operation of motors, machinery or electric lighting or other works; or to be supplied by the power company to consumers for heating or as a motive power for propelling tramways; or for driving, hauling, lifting, pumping, lighting, crushing, smelting, drilling and milling; or for any other operations to which it may be adapted; or to be used or applied for in connection with any other purposes for which electricity or electric power may be applied or required.

2. For placing, sinking, laying, fitting, maintaining and repairing electric lines, accumulators, storage batteries, electric cables, mains, wires, pipes, switches, connections, branches, electric motors, dynamos, engines, machines or other apparatus or devices; cuts, drains, water courses, pipes, poles, buildings and other erections and works; and erecting and placing any electric line, cable, main, wire, or other electric apparatus above or below ground.

(f) Constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining electric cables or other tramways, railways, railways for the conveyance of passengers and freight; constructing, equipping, operating and maintaining telegraph and telephone systems and lines.

(g) The supplying of compressed air, electricity, electric power or any other form of developed power to customers; for any purposes for which compressed air, electric power or any other form of developed power may be applied or required.

2nd. To supply air for or in connection with refrigerators, cold storage, ventilation, cooling purposes and other like purposes; to utilize air in the manufacture of ice, and in and about all other purposes to which air, hot or cold, is or may be applied.

3rd. To develop water power; to convert such water power into compressed air; to distribute such compressed air through pipes, lines and conduits; and to apply such compressed air to the driving of percussion drills, hoists, engines and all kinds of machinery.

4th. To avail itself of, and to have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities in and by Parts IV. and VI. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act, 1897," created, provided and conferred, or which hereafter may by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

5th. To avail itself of, and have, hold, exercise and enjoy all the rights, powers, privileges, advantages, priorities and immunities created, provided and conferred in and by the "Companies Clauses Act, 1897," or any section or sections thereof, or which may hereafter, by any amendment thereto, be created, provided and conferred.

6th. To construct, maintain and operate tramways, street railways and telephone systems within the Province of British Columbia.

7th. To purchase, lease or exchange, hire or otherwise acquire land, property, mill sites, or water rights, records or other like privileges which may seem to the company conducive to its objects, directly or indirectly, or capable of becoming dealt with in connection with the company's objects, property or rights, including the rights and franchises of other companies with powers of amalgamation.

8th. And for any or all of the purposes aforesaid, the company to enter upon and expropriate lands for sites, power houses, dams, raceways, flumes, pipe lines, electric or telephone poles, lines, ties, rails, and such other works as may be necessary; and to construct and maintain on all lands so expropriated or otherwise acquired by the company, all works, buildings, erections, flumes, pipes, poles, wires, appliances or conveniences necessary or proper, or which may from time to time be required by the company.

9th. To open and break up the soil and pavements of roads, streets, highways and bridges for the purposes aforesaid.

10th. And to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects and for all such powers as may be necessary in the premises.

Dated at the City of Rossland this 12th day of December, 1898.

DALY & HAMILTON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

No. 126.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Companies Act, 1897.

Canada:
Province of Brit-ish Columbia.

This is to certify that "The Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and 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 at No. 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is at Burns' Creek, District of Cariboo, and Samuel Medlicott, mining engineer, whose address is Burns' Creek aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

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

(1.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire certain mining lands, claims or rights in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, or any interest therein, respectively, and with that end in view to adopt and carry into effect, with or without modification, an agreement which has already been prepared and expressed to be made between Samuel Medlicott, by Frederick de la Fontaine Williams, of the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, in the County of London, his lawful attorney, of the one part, and the Company of the other part, and is to be signed and adopted immediately on the incorporation of the Company, and a copy whereof has, for the purpose of indentification, been subscribed by a director of the said Company, and to work, sell, dispose of or otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof:

(2.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lands, estates, mines, quarries, collieries, mineral grants, gravel deposits, mining rights and privileges, ores, minerals and premises containing or supposed to contain mines, minerals, ores, stones, metals of any kind, and any other property, real or personal, together with any right of water, outlets and surface rights appertaining thereto, in Canada, British Columbia or elsewhere. To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground containing or supposed to contain metals, minerals, ores or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines and mining districts, claims or localities:

(3.) To work, explore, develop, turn to account, and maintain the lands, estates, mines, minerals, rights and other properties that may at any time be acquired by the Company or held on its behalf, or with respect to which it may be interested, and to purchase and erect all necessary buildings, stores and machinery for the purpose of exploring, developing and working the same, and to dress and prepare for market produce, ores, metals, minerals, metalliferous quartz or precious stones, and to purchase, sell, traffic and deal in the same:

(4.) To cultivate, improve and develop the resources of any lands, estates and properties that may be acquired by the Company, and for such purposes to erect dwelling-houses and other buildings, to purchase and deal in horses, mules, cattle, stock, seeds, implements of every description, as may seem necessary for cultivating, farming and pasturing the lands, and from time to time to sell all or any part of the live or dead stock and the produce of the said lands:

(5.) To carry on the business of smelters, ore refiners and reducers of ores, metals and minerals, whether obtained from the Company's or from any other property or mines, and to purchase, treat, crush, reduce, smelt and otherwise treat ores, minerals and metals and other substances, and for the purpose thereof to purchase or erect buildings, works, furnaces, engines, machinery and other appliances, and to render the minerals and metals more commercially valuable, and to sell the same, and to purchase and deal in mines, minerals, metals, plant, machinery, implements, tools, and appliances generally:

(6.) To acquire, construct, build, equip, maintain, control or work or aid in and subscribe towards the building, construction, equipment, maintenance, and management of ways, roads, tramways, railways, engines, rolling stock, bridges, reservoirs, wells, water-courses, flumes, aqueducts, viaducts, wharves, furnaces, saw-mills, hydraulic works, electrical works and any works of any other description, factories, warehouses, ships, and any other works as may be deemed by the Company, directly or indirectly, conducive to the prosperity of the Company, and to purchase, take on lease, exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire such lands, roads, tramways, ways, water rights, easements, privileges, rolling stock and other property, as may be necessary or deemed expedient:

(7.) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to this Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, charters, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to perform, carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, acts, privileges, concessions and charters:

(8.) To purchase, hire or acquire any patents, patent rights or inventions, licenses, options or claims, and to sell or grant licenses for the use of, or otherwise deal with, any inventions, and to work, use and develop the same or manufacture thereunder, and to venture and deal with the moneys of the Company in experimenting or testing any such patents, patent rights or inventions respectively:

(9.) To purchase, subscribe for and hold shares in any other company; also to promote and establish any company for the purpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the property or assets of this or any other undertaking; also to purchase from any other company, syndicate or person their or his business, good-will or interest in any trade, property, liabilities and assets, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing property, reciprocal concession, union of interests, amalgamation, co operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, partnership or person:

(10.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such security or in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(11.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, promotion registration and establishment of the Company and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for and placing or guaranteeing the shares or other securities of the Company, or any expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, for the printing or circulation of proxies or other similar instruments by the shareholders of this or any other company, and to undertake the management and secretarial work, duties and business of any company on such terms as may be determined:

The head office of the company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £100,000, divided into 100,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at the office of Turner, Beeton & Co., Yates block, Wharf street, Victoria, and J. H. Turner, merchant, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are set out in the certificate of registration granted to the company on the 26th day of March, 1895, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 28th March, 1895.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 13th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

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

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply for a special licence to cut timber on the following described lands viz.: Beginning at a stake on the east bank of Lake Linderman about three miles from the lower end of said lake; thence following said east bank in a southerly direction one mile; thence east one and a half miles; thence north one mile; thence west to initial point; containing 960 acres, more or less.

F. P. ARMSTRONG.
Lake Bennett, B. C., 16th January, 1898.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia.

No. 120.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Cariboo Exploration Syndicate, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and 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 at No. 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is at Burns' Creek, District of Cariboo, and Samuel Medlicott, mining engineer, whose address is Burns' Creek aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

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

(1.