The Colonist.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 9.

THE TRANSVAAL DIFFICULTY.

It has been said that while the formal recognition of British suzerainty over the Transvaal is hardly a matter worth talking about, and while there is ground for saying that the claim to exercise it has been impliedly, if not actually, waived, it is nevertheless true that the real question underlying the disagreement between London and Pretoria is what has been styled British "paramountcy." By this we do not understand that British political supremacy is meant, but that the development of the country and its institutions must be in British not Boer lines. We have seen the same idea worked out in America, where the Indians have been forced aside to make room for the aggressive English-speaking settler. We do not wish to be understood as placing the Indian and the Boer upon the same plane of civilization, for the American illustration is only used to show how one class of conditions will of necessity supplant another, that those who are laggards in the march of progress will inevitably have to give way to the more aggressive. Great Britain seeks to gain from the Boers a proper understanding on the following subjects:

The franchise.

The teaching of English in the public schools.

The right of Uitlanders to bear arms.

The establishment of a judiciary uncontrolled by the government.

Great Britain also desires to see the fort which threatens Johannesburg dismantled, the mission of Dr. Leyds abolished, the cancellation of the dynamite concession and the control of the Johannesburg police taken out of the hands of the Boers.

If these things are secured by force of diplomacy the Transvaal will become rapidly Anglicized, and whether it remains an independent nation or not its institutions will conform to those in force in British South Africa. We pointed out a few days ago how restrictive were the regulations governing the franchise in the Transvaal. It is of course evident that, as the Uitlanders are in the very great majority, if the law permits them to become naturalized and to enjoy the franchise within a time limit that is reasonable, the other reforms will follow in time, or there will be changes in the administration of affairs as will render them unnecessary. Hence rightly enough the franchise is regarded as a piece de resistance in the British demands.

Those who know the Boers best believe that, whatever concessions they may make as to the Franchise, they will fight soonor or later over the language question. Students of Canadian history know what an important factor the French language has always been in this country since Lord North's fatal blunder in 1775, when to keep the French clergy loyal in the face of the revolutionary movements in the Thirteen Colonies he consented to restore to Quebec the use of the French language and the Customs of Paris, which had been abrogated by General Murray after the taking of Quebec. Quebec shows us how vital a part the speech of a people plays in the maintenance of nationality and furnishes proof in support of the Boer saying that "the language is the nation."

Governmental control of the judiciary is a feature of Boer rule. The case of our townsman, that well-known Victorian, Mr. R. E. L. Brown, furnishes an illustration of this. The Transvaal Chief Justice was notified by President Kruger that if he ventured to decide Mr. Brown's case against the government, he would be forthwith dismissed. The Chief Justice did what the law required and decided in Mr. Brown's favor, whereupon he was promptly removed from office. It is clear that institutions under which this is possible ought not to be allowed to continue unchanged.

The other features in the British demands do not call for comment, although mention may be made of the dynamite concessions, which the British government claims to be a direct violation of the treaty obligations to which the Transvaal government is pledged.

The radical and important nature of the demands made by Great Britain is such that permanent peace seems impossible no matter what sort of truce may be temporarily patched up. Probably many of those who are disposed to criticize Mr. Chamberlain severely and to represent him as bent upon a war of conquest, would, if they understood the case as thoroughly as he, be the first to admit that perhaps the only road to peace lies across a battle-field.

A PLATFORM.

We cannot congratulate the gentlemen who framed the platform for the Conservatives in local politics upon the result of their labors. It looks like an attempt to cut the ground from under the feet of Mr. Joseph Martin in Vancouver. In keeping with the platform is the appointment of a committee to select a leader. Whether, when the leader has been chosen, the Lieutenant-Governor will be notified to select him as Premier in certain eventualities we are not informed. The platform groups together the servant-girl question and the government ownership of railways, recognizes an imaginary antagonism between capital and labor and proposes to regulate the doctors and lawyers. It is a platform upon which those two arch-demagogues, Mr. Carter-Cotton and Mr. Joseph Martin, could meet and recognize in each other a long lost brother.

Platform-building is a risky business. An Eastern politician once said: "Our party when in opposition in a moment of weakness promulgated a platform, and we were thirteen years in living it down." Mark Twain in his history of Tom Sawyer tells of his hero's experience in an effort to "get things down in writin'". Tom's fate, which was a most awful licking, ought to be a lesson to ambitious politicians who, like him, want "things down in writin'". We do not wish to comment too harshly upon this platform, but cannot help thinking that there must be something in the atmosphere of New Westminster which breeds political irresponsibility.

VERY LIKE A SCANDAL.

It is not extravagant to describe the proceedings at the inquest on the body of Michael Powers as unusual. According to the statements of the coroner himself, as made to the Colonist, that officer was not satisfied that all the facts had been brought out. The coroner seems to have been of the opinion that it was no part of his duty to bring out evidence. But if this is not the coroner's duty, may we ask whose duty it is? Will it be contended that the officer whose duty it is to hold an inquiry is bound to sit silent when he sees or has reason to think that facts are being suppressed? It is plain that Powers knew who his assailants were. It is reasonable to believe that he told some of those who were about him after the assault who they were. But whether he did or not, the only person who could testify on the subject at the inquest were allowed to go without being interrogated. We hold this to be wrong.

Two people have been killed in the streets of Victoria within a week and no arrests have been made. One of the murders was surrounded with circumstances of a character calculated to baffle investigation; but the other seems a very simple affair. Meanwhile the community is being edified by declarations of the Chief of Police to the Board of Police Commissioners as to the inefficiency of his force. This is very like a scandal.

A MILLION DOLLAR FUND.

The Wesleyan movement in England, which has resulted in the formation of the great religious denomination known as the Methodist church, was undoubtedly one of the mightiest reforming agencies of modern times. Its effect, first upon England and afterwards upon English-speaking everywhere, was not confined to those persons, who connected themselves with the new organization, which came into being as the result of the labor of the Wesleys. One distinguished English prelate is on record as saying that the beneficial influence of the Wesleyan movement was almost as marked within the Established Church as out of it. At a meeting of the Anglican Synod in Toronto some years ago, a very prominent clergyman said that the strength of the Methodist church lay in its constant inculcation of the idea of personal piety. This may be, and doubtless is, very true, but there is another principle upon which the Methodists act, namely, that "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also." They never forget the cardinal doctrine that "faith without works is dead." They expect people to show the truth and sincerity of their professions by their acts, and regard a willingness to contribute of their substance to the promotion of church work as one of the best evidences of these qualities. The people of no denomination are educated in giving to a greater extent than are the Methodists. They are not alone in this respect, but they acknowledge no superiors. This custom of giving is what makes the Methodist church so aggressive. Its leaders have the courage to attempt great things, because they know that they have behind them a people who will respond with liberality to all appeals.

To-day witnesses in the Methodist Church of Canada the beginning of an effort to raise a special fund of $1,000,000 for church purposes. It is to be known as the Twentieth Century Thanksgiving Fund. Simultaneously movements are on foot in Great Britain and the United States with the same object in view. The British Methodists are to raise 5,000,000 guineas and those of the United States $20,000,000. Doubtless in every British colony similar steps will be taken, and the prospects are that within a year the vast sum of $50,000,000 will be raised by the Methodists of the world as a special fund contributed as a recognition "with profound gratitude to Almighty God of the great and manifold blessings, temporal and spiritual, national and social," in which the church has so abundantly shared. This is a magnificent proposal, and it is not too much to say that the whole Christian world will be the better and stronger for it. The movement originated in England several years ago, and on its being brought to the notice of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery they both signified their wish to become subscribers to the fund, and Mr. Gladstone at once placed his contribution in the hands of the originator of the project. That the proposed fund will be raised we have no doubt whatever. Indeed we believe that when the totals are in all estimates will be exceeded. The idea is not to arouse enthusiasm and provoke a sort of giving contest. Persons subscribing to the fund are invited to make four quarterly payments, so that the whole sum will be collected by next October. The subscriptions will therefore be to some extent a matter to which thought must be given, for the obligations assumed will have to be met in the future. The objects to which the money is to be applied are four in number, namely

Educational institutions.

Home and foreign missions.

Superannuation and supernumerary funds.

Interest-bearing local church debts.

As it is estimated that there is a Methodist population in Canada of over a million, the amount proposed to be raised is less than a dollar per capita. Yet a million dollars is a splendid fund, and the prospect of raising it demonstrates what can be done by united effort.

It seems fitting in connection with the inauguration of this fund to say a few words in regard to the principle recognized in it, namely, the sense of obligation which the people of our land ought to feel to the "Giver of all good and perfect gifts." Too few of us take time to think of the many favors with which the British people have been blessed during the century now drawing to a close. The history of our nation during the past hundred years has been a marvellous one in respect to national growth, the betterment of the conditions of the people, and in every direction in which mankind is progressing. In proposing to give a tangible expression of gratitude for this, the Methodists are setting a splendid example, which it is to be hoped will be emulated by other churches and by men of wealth everywhere. What a wonderful start would be given to the Twentieth Century if the spirit which prompts this great connexional fund were to become general, and the whole Christian world would unite in offerings for purposes similar to those mentioned above. The moral and social effects would be profound, and we need make no argument to prove that the time is ripe for great moral and social influences to be set on foot, for the eye of a prophet is not necessary to recognize that movements are taking place throughout civilization which may end in grave discord, unless an effort is put forward to strengthen the moral tone of society. The one great need of the day is that the conscience of men shall be aroused. People are drifting away from the safe anchorage of personal responsibility. A great revival of this spirit is urgently called for, and we are satisfied that nothing will contribute to it more strongly than efforts along the line in which the Methodists are leading.

Those estimates which place the Boer force in the field at 125,000 men are ridiculously exaggerated. People who talk about an army of this strength in the field do not know what such figures mean.

There seems to very little difference of opinion in the city as to the advisability of submitting the Port Angeles proposition to vote at an early day. Even persons who are opposed to the scheme on its merits would prefer to see it voted on, so that it may either be adopted or disposed of. Until it has been got out of the way either by being accepted or by being rejected, all projects looking to the advancement of the city's interests will be handicapped. Let the question come to a vote and let the people decide for themselves.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Princess, Duchess, Countess, Yankee Blade, American Wonder, B. C. Wonder and Hope mineral claims, situate in the West Coast, Vancouver Island mining Division of Clayoquot District.

Where located—On east side Tranquil Creek, Tofino Inlet.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for J. M. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19360, and M. F. Ashton, free miner's certificate No. B. 19912, 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 claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificates of improvements.

Dated this 19th day of August, 1899.
A. S. GOING.

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:
PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Cariboo Mining 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 Nos. 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £5,000, divided into fifty shares of £100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Cariboo District, and Joseph Hunter, civil engineer, whose address is Cariboo District aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

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

(a.) To acquire by purchase certain mining grounds and rights at Cariboo, in the Province of British Columbia, and comprised in three indentures of lease dated the 13th day of June, 1898, and granted, respectively, to C. T. Dupont, Joseph Hunter, and F. E. Hunter, and for such purpose to adopt and carry into effect (either with or without modification) an agreement expressed to be made between the said Joseph Hunter, of the one part, and J. C. Wheeler, as trustee for and on behalf of the Syndicate, of the other part:

(b.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, and to sell, dispose of, and deal with mines, mining ground, and mining rights of all kinds, and undivided interests therein and undertakings connected therewith:

(c.) To search for and prospect, examine, explore, develop, open, raise ore, metals and minerals from and generally work all or any of the mines, mining or mineral claims, lands, rights, and premises when acquired as aforesaid, and to crush, smelt, calcine, refine, manipulate, and prepare for market ore, metal, and mineral substances of all kinds, obtained from all or any of the same premises, and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to the objects of the Company, or any of them:

(d.) To construct, maintain, improve, work and control any roads, ways, ditches, aqueducts, tramways, railways, and other works of convenience which may seem conducive to any of the objects of the Company, and to take on hire or in exchange or otherwise acquire all stamps, plant, machinery, implements, conveniences and things used in connection with any of the mining or other operations of the Company, or by the workmen or others employed by the Company:

(e.) To institute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial, manufacturing, and other businesses, works, contracts and undertakings, and financial operations of all kinds:

(f.) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by financiers, promoters of companies, bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, builders, capitalists or merchants:

(g.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book-debts and claims, and any interest in real or personal property, and any claim against such property, or against any person or companies, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired:

(h.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in trading rights, and in all or any products of the earth, including rubber, oils, chemicals, explosives, drugs, nitrate, petroleum, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron and merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured, or partly manufactured or otherwise; and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters of any merchandise or commodities whatsoever:

(i.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts; to negotiate loans; to find investments; and to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks or securities:

(j.) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of, invest and deal in shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise.

(k.) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or unincorporate:

(l.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property, either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee to companies or persons interested, or about to become interested, in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims, or demands in respect of any insufficiency or imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrances, burdens or outstanding rights:

(m.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds regired in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment:

(n.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(o.) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers of, and persons having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with the Company, and to draw, accept, indorse, discount, issue, buy, sell, and deal in bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, bills of lading, coupons, warrants and other negotiable instruments, and to buy, sell and deal in bullion, specie and coin:

(p.) To borrow or raise money for the purpose of the Company in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repayment thereof by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures or debenture stock (such bonds, debentures and debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and issuable or payable either at par or at a premium or discount), or by mortgages, scrip, certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument, or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purposes to charge all or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital; and to allot the shares of the Company, credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures or debenture stock issued by the Company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the Company, or for any valuable consideration:

(q.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects, or otherwise expedient, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or other object:

(r.) To enter into any agreement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, concessions, charters and privileges which may be thought conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

(s.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property or good will, and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership or person carrying on, or about to carry on, any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which is in any respect similar to the objects of this Company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any agreement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests or amalgamation, reciprocal concessions or co-operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, corporation, society, partnership or persons:

(t.) To dispose of by sale, lease, underlease, exchange, surrender, mortgage or otherwise, absolutely, conditionally or for any limited interest, all or any part of the undertaking, property, rights or privileges of the Company, as a going concern or otherwise, to any public body, company, society or association, or to any person or persons, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for any stock, shares, debentures, securities or property of any other company:

(u.) To promote or form, or assist in the promotion or formation of any other company or companies, either for the purpose of acquiring, working, or otherwise dealing with all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preferred, ordinary or deferred therein, or by lending money thereto, upon debentures, securities, property or otherwise; and further, to pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incident to the formation, registration, advertising and establishment of this or any other company, and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing or guaranteeing the placing of the shares, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of this or any other company, and also all expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, or the printing, stamping and circulating of proxies or forms to be filled up by the members of this, or of a company connected with this, or any other company; and to undertake the management and secretarial or other work, duties and business of any company on such terms as may be determined:

(v.) To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining, any Provisional Order or Act in Parliament, or other necessary authority, for enabling this or any other company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of this or any other company's constitution; to procure this or any other company to be legalized, registered or incorporated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to, carry on operations; to open and keep a colonial or foreign register or registers of this or any other company in any British colony or dependency, or in any foreign country, and to allocate any number of the shares in this or any other company to such register or registers:

(w.) To distribute any of the property or assets of the Company among the members in specie or otherwise:

(x.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the globe, either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise; with power to appoint a trustee or trustees, personal or corporate; to hold any property on behalf of the Company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees:

(y.) To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the objects, or any of them, and so that the word "Company" in this memorandum, when applied otherwise than to this Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether corporate or unincorporate, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and the objects specified in each of the paragraphs of this memorandum shall be regarded as independent objects, and accordingly shall be in nowise limited or restricted (except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph) by reference to the objects indicated in any other paragraph, or the name of the Company, but may be carried out in as full and ample a manner, and construed in as wide a sense, as if each of the said paragraphs defined the objects of a separate, distinct and independent company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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AGENTS:
Henderson Bros., druggists, Victoria, B.C.

Skeena River Mining Co., L'i'd L'ty.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company will be held at the offices of Messrs. Hunter & Oliver, 21 Bastion street, Victoria, B. C., on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1899, at 3 o'clock noon.

Business: Sale of the company's mineral claims, and affairs of the company generally.

This meeting is called by C. W. D. Clifford, trustee, and holder of one-fourth of the issued shares of the company, under and by virtue of the company's by-laws, and of section 2 of the Companies' Act Amendment Act, 1893.

No. 289.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Certificate of the Incorporation of "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability."

(Capital, $1,000,000.)

I hereby certify that "The Arctic Slope Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited," "Non-Personal Liability," has this day been incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1897," as a Limited Company, with a capital of one million dollars, divided into one million shares of one dollar each.

The registered office of the Company will be situate in the City of Victoria, British Columbia.

The company is specially limited under section 56 of the said Act.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a) To acquire and take over certain leases and mining rights, water rights and mill rights, now owned by the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, The Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K. C. M. G., Frederick Peters, Q. C., George C. Hinton, The Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, T. R. E. McInnes, J. T. Bethune, William Grant, George L. Milne, M. D., and C. N. Black, all of the City of Victoria, British Columbia, and Lieut.-Col. S. W. Ray, of Port Arthur, Ontario, and for that purpose to enter into and carry out either with or without modifications the agreement entered into on the twenty-third (23rd) day of May, 1899, between the said the Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, of the first part, and the Honorable Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, Q. C., K. C. M. G., Frederick Peters, Q.C., George C. Hinton, The Honorable Thomas R. McInnes, T. R. E. McInnes, J. T. Bethune, William Grant, George L. Milne, M. D., C. N. Black and Lieut-Col. S. W. Ray, and also to acquire any other hydraulic mining properties, leases, mines, mineral claims and mining properties within the Province of British Columbia:

(b) To manage, develop, work and sell the said mining properties and leases of the Company and any other mining properties, rights or privileges which may hereafter be acquired:

(c) To win, get, treat, refine and market the minerals from said mines and mining properties:

(d) To do all such 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 26th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

j29

Many Questions?

About the purity of our goods. Do you know that everything we keep is PURE? Do you know that everything we keep is the BEST? Do you know that we are giving more goods for less money than any other grocer in town?

7 lbs. American Rolled Oats,.....25c.
Finest Creamery Butter, ...25c. lb.
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Golden Blend Tea .....40c. lb.
Our Blend Tea.....20c. lb.
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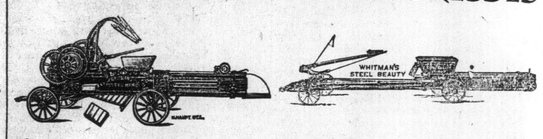

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Beacon Hill Park.

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Autumn Term, Monday, Sept. 11th

For BOARDING or DAY Prospectus apply

Principal Church

NOTICE—Thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate and being on the Skeena river and commencing at the North Pacific Cannery's site, northeast stake running forty chains north along the shore, thence running forty chains south, thence twenty chains back to the place of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

WM. GREEN.

Skeena River, August 28th, 1899.

Hotel Badminton

VANCOUVER.

This Hotel is NOT closed, but running on EXACTLY the same lines as hitherto.

The Orchestra plays as usual.

W. H. Mawdsley, Manager.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

A Derelict p

Queen City on H Coast Find logged

H.M.S. Icarus Ar hring Sea--Se ward B

With a derelict sloo good number of pas the steamer Queen C the West Coast yeste completed the shortes trips. The sloop was straits three miles this It was submerged and tide and at first app a wreck. Such too it but the probabilities tides of late have simp moorings and carried i crew of the Queen Cit as they found the sloo and without painter, a ing from her bung ho craft, bearing no nam patched and repatched most beyond service. about two tons register On the steamer's arri put ashore and is now Company's yard. Of brought to Victoria by M. McGregor is the c the new and growing Hughes. He expects t at that point will be con for occupancy in three building of 14 rooms. now a regular mail ser not have a few months perity has lately been other gold discovery cl S. J. Spencer and Miss from Alberni en route t Geo. Logan, J. G. Ros form a party who ha Seriatis, looking at som ty; J. W. Jones comes let, where he had ex Dewdney to see some q a few weeks ago. Rev. W. Woodward, J. J. H H. E. Newton, C. Coate and son, Wm. Lorimer, L. Marks and A. and J. sengers embarking at ports at which the stee freight the Queen City plant of the Alberni Con Company consigned to t treal. Captain Hugh weather as very foggy o saw no sealing schooner off the Race yesterday, not identify. When at told that the Dora Siew ed off port. Her India and according to them s 1,200 skins. The Dor the Idaetta in mid-Aug said, and the catches o were then nearly a tie each. It was generally t schooner left the sea th would be top-liner. C looks for the immediat number of the schooners terday was the first day a westerly wind.

A FAST PASS

British Ship Waterloo Voyage From Liverp day Morning

It was 2 o'clock yes when after protracted order to enter port th Waterloo anchored in Her voyage from Liverp speedy one, being made a performance which th beaten by the same vesse four years ago when the somewhat similar cargo t her present voyage she re in 71 days from Liver encountered very rough off the river Platte. which 1,000 tons will be includes a large quantity and freight for the forti quimalt.

WINTER SERVICE

An Empress Only Once Umitilla Leaves for

The R. M. S. Empress for the Orient on Tuesda than schedule time, beca mails. She will inaugu trans-Pacific services of there being hereafter bu month instead of a wee weeks. The next one d the Empress of Japan, reach Victoria a week fr Steamship Umatilla sail for San Francisco, carry ing passengers from Victo Tritch and wife, C. and A ny, H. E. Young, J. W. T tin, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Mrs. J. L. Anderson, M Miss Hagell, Mrs. Hagel son, H. A. Vivian, A. B. Martin, C. Reichenbach, E. W. Turner, W. H. Co ham, A. B. Burbridge, S Morrison and Chas. Lund

BACK FROM BEHR

British Patrol Ship Icarus Season's Engagemen North.

H.M.S. Icarus, the Brit for Behring Sea during t son just over, arrived in ing, dropping anchor at 6 o'clock. She left Ounal later than H.M.S. Pheas over a week, and had qui returning. One boat wa a sea as it hung in the ship received a bad shakin damaged otherwise. She ner of what will likely be from Behring Sea within The sealers are all on th one, the Dora Siewerd, wh City brought news of ye Ahousett, being reported i

GOSSIP OF THE WA

Though tenders for th the old government stea were all to be in by the 1s the time has been extend permit of two other tender ed. Up till the 1st inst. o had been received.

Steamer Willapa will rep City on the next West C order that the latter may for the winter service.