Extra Heavy
Never-Wear-Out
Mackinaw Suits

Forty ounce Mackinaw, double breasted, Norfolk style with belt, one piece backs, seams sewn with three rows of best linen thread; inside seams, linen tapped, buttons sewn through another set of buttons on the inside, (can't come off.) Extra large continuous one-piece button across, collar.

Price - $8.50.

Let us figure with you on the cost of a complete outfit. *Out of town folks send for Price Lists.*

CAMERON,

The Cash Clothier
55 Johnson Street

KIAOCHOU AND KOREA.

Views of the Oriental Press on Recent Operations by European Powers.

A few days ago we gave the opinions of two leading members of the Straits Chinese community with reference to the Kiaochau incident, both of whom were firmly convinced of the existence of a great foreign coalition and the portending partition of China. To-day our representative had an interesting chat with a well-informed English-speaking Chinaman who was recently in Europe, and who claims to be conversant with both Western and Eastern politics. He by no means regards the situation as hopeless nor the attitude of the powers as unfriendly to China. In fact he flatly disbelieves in the existence of any such coalition, and looks upon our special telegram to-day as mere rumor, quite on a par with other previous rumors of a similar nature. As regards the Kiaochau incident, he said it had long been known that Germany was on the lookout for a coaling station to support her commerce, and the whole thing was premeditated. When in Europe he met Major von Hanneken, who was formerly in command of the northern squadron of the Chinese navy, and he gathered from him that there was a feeling of great dissatisfaction at being left, as it were, out in the cold. Britain had her ports, France had obtained advantageous terms in the south, and Russia had secured railway concessions in the north, whilst Germany was out of it. Our informant then asked Major Hanneken what port they would like, and he immediately replied Kiaochau. Germany was a power of great and growing commercial importance, and he failed to see why some concession should not have been made to her. He also felt assured that whatever action Germany had taken was taken with the full knowledge of Russia. This all tended to show that the missionary outrages which were committed by irresponsible parties had been on the pretext for advancing what was doubtless a settled policy and advantage taken of the opportunity thus afforded to secure a coaling station.

The views held by Singapore Chinese as to the imminent break up of China, under foreign pressure, are borne out by the opinions entertained by the Chinese further north.—Singapore Free Press.

When the new Russian minister succeeded Mr. Waeber in Korea, Russia used it as an opportunity to make an advance in its policy of interference. First the military power of Korea was assumed, next the finances of Korea brought under its superintendance, while about the same time a certain Russian got the privilege to cut out timber and another applied for the privilege to work a gold mine. A Russian also applied for the right to catch whales and in addition to the coaling depot she already possesses an island in front of Chemulpo she is making efforts to get another on the island opposite to Fusan. She is also going to fix two buoys in the bay of Chemulpo and to establish a Russian settlement in Fusan. In the new port of Mokpo and Chin-nan-po, it is said that over 100,000 tsubo have been laid out as the site for the Russian Consulate. There is information received also that Russia is trying to get Shimpo in Han-Kyongtao, a good port for strategical purposes, so as to make it a great naval and commercial port in the north. The result will be that an island lying in front of it will be occupied by Russia. A peninsular in front of Wonsan, will also be occupied by Russia when she will either make it a settlement or coaling depot. It is also said that Russians are going to be engaged shortly as custom house officials and there is to be a great Russo-Korean bank. Further, it is stated that the Russian minister is employing Koreans on the Russian frontier in various situations and that railway in a certain part of Korea will be made by contract in conjoint work with Russia.—Hongkong Telegraph.

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NORTHERN BOOKINGS.

Steamers Scheduled to Sail on Klondike Business in the Near Future.

The "Barbara Boscowitz" Returns With Salmon in Transit to Australia.

Two of the Northern steamers are due to-day, the Corona and the Danube. The City of Seattle will be the only one to sail for Alaska, and according to programme she is to be here early this morning and sail at 9 o'clock. She will have most of her load on board by the time she arrives, and there will be nothing here for her save a few passengers. The Queen is booked to leave Victoria on her first trip of the season on the 4th proximo, and the Cleveland of the same line three days latter. This latter vessel became famous last year as a gold carrier from the north, and her history from the time she was built until the memorable disaster of a few months ago on the rocks of the West Coast would fill many columns. The Cleveland's repairs are not yet quite complete, but when ready for service again the steamer will have accommodation for 1,000 tons of freight and 300 second class passengers. Tickets for the City of Nanaimo, sailing on about the third of February, are selling well, as they are also for the Islander. Additional berths are being placed in the Islander and she is expected to carry the banner crowd in point of numbers, sailing up to the time of her departure. The steamer Mischief with her party of Los Angeles folk, who have been in this city for some time past, and who are going into the Yukon via the Stickine, got away yesterday heavily freighted. She carried twenty horses belonging to the party, and a large number of dogs.

MARINE NOTES.

A. C. P. R. bulletin of yesterday, announces the arrival of the Anchor liner Ethopia at New York on the 25th inst.

CALLED AT NANAIMO.

The steamer Oregon, with 450 passengers and 1,250 tons of freight for Skagway, called at Departure Bay on Tuesday evening. The passengers say the rush from Portland has not yet commenced.

The Tees and Willapa, from Victoria, sailed from Nanaimo on Tuesday night.

ALIVE WITH STEAMBOATS.

In the words of Capt. Steele, of the steamer Barbara Boscowitz, "Northern waters are alive with steamboats." The Boscowitz returned from the Naas and Skeena last evening, and reports having passed a great number of these vessels, their decks black with people. Cheer after cheer rose from the passing crowds, but the funniest greeting of all came from the watchman of the wharf where the vessels land at Departure Bay. An old pioneer widely known among steamboat men is watchman at this port and he received a very severe shock the other day when the Oregon arrived loaded with passengers. It must be remembered that Departure Bay is not particularly noted for its gay Parisian fashions and one can imagine the perplexity of the old man as he gazed upon 200 bloomer-clad women and realized for the first time what the new woman was like. He resolutely demanded of the Oregon's skipper "What have you here," adding that the Oregon could not land "with those on board." Of the many steamers seen the smallest met by the Boscowitz was the little steam launch Mockingbird which hails from the Sound and is going north to act as a ferry between Dyea and Skagway. She was passed Millbank sound. Messrs. J. Rood, Wadhams and Williest and Miss Pidcock were among the passengers to arrive on the steamer and the vessel's only cargo was a shipment of 200 cases of salmon from Drainey's cannery at Namu and in transit for Australia. The Boscowitz reports considerable snow on the ground in Northern parts.

Diamond Dyes are the Only Safe and Pure Dye-stuffs.

Our legislators have enacted stringent laws for the prevention of food adulteration, and as a result our people have been benefitted, and all classes of our population get value for their money.

It would be a boon to the women of Canand if the adulteration act applied to package dyes sold for home dyeing. Dyestuffs are now used in tens of thousands of homes, and too frequently valuable goods and materials are spoiled by the use of adulterated dyes that should be prohibited by law.

The Diamond Dyes for long years have given the most complete satisfaction. They are the only reliable, pure and fast dyes now before the public—the only package dyes that can stand the most crucial chemical tests.

Diamond Dyes are sold by all up-to-date druggists and dealers. If you mee a dealer who recommends some other make of dye, pause before you buy from him. Such a dealer is working only for big profits; he has no regard for your success and comfort.

Read Ayer's Almanac, which your druggist will gladly hand you, and note the wonderful cures for rheumatism, catarrh, scrofula, dyspepsia, eczema, debility, humors, and sores, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the only Sarsaparilla admitted at the World's Fair.

WILL'S CAPSTAN and TRAVELLER BRANDS

MEDIUM and STRONG

By Express, $1.20 per Lb.
By Post Prepaid to Any Place in Dominion of Canada . . . . 1-4 Lb Tin, 40c.
1-2 Lb Tin, 75c.

Money Must Accompany All Orders

E. A. MORRIS,
TOBACCONIST,
Victoria, B.C.

LOCAL OUTFITTERS BUSY.

One Firm Alone Is Now Getting Ready No Less Than Eight Hundred Outfits.

The magnitude of the business now being done by Victoria outfitters may be judged from the fact that one firm alone is now turning out no less than eight hundred outfits, the majority of which will have to be ready by the 15th of next month. The firm referred to is Messrs. Simon Leiser & Co., Yates street. They are outfitting one party of forty, headed by Capt. Armstrong, of Golden, East Kootenay. The party will take in sixty tons of supplies and machinery. They will leave in the City of Nanaimo and go to Teslin Lake, by the Stickine route, where they will use the machinery in fitting up a steamer to ply on the lake.

Two parties of Californians are also outfitting with the same firm. One of the parties hails from 'Frisco and is comprised of seven miners who sent their order on ahead some days ago, so that they could leave here by Feb. 6. The other party will leave about the first of next month.

The majority of the local merchants, who are handling miners supplies are working night and day to keep pace with the orders that are fairly pouring in from all quarters.

Stopping at the Wilson hotel is a party of prospective miners from London, Ont., composed of E. and F. Schoff and J. Walkil. They spent several days in Seattle pricing outfits, but a careful comparison of the prices ruling in that place and in Victoria resulted in the purchase of their entire outfit here.

CHINESE IN COAL MINES.

To the Editor:—I notice in the Colonist of the 9th a letter on the employment of Chinese. The writer has certainly struck the key-note of this question, but not being an old-timer (I presume) could not go further back than the great explosion of 1887. We must go further back than that to get at the root of the matter; then we shall see who has been in favor of Chinese labor. Such an answer as that given to a deputation of our citizens by Mr. Robins, manager of the V.C.L.C. would lead outsiders to believe that the Dunsmuirs were the only persons to blame for the Chinese being here at all; but we shall see presently who the responsible parties are. That deputation of citizens who waited on Mr. Robins with regard to the purchase of a small amount of land by the Dunsmuirs to facilitate shipping of coal from the Wellington Extension and Alexandra mines were furthering a plan in the interest of Nanaimo, and those who have property in Nanaimo. I have no reason to doubt that the promises made by Mr. James Dunsmuir, "that he would do all he could to build up Nanaimo," would be more than fulfilled, knowing as we do that Mr. Dunsmuir is a straightforward and honorable man, and he meant every word he said.

Now for the Chinese question. Who imported the Chinamen into Nanaimo? Who answers? Who?—The Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Limited. Yes; the first Chinese coolies came on the ship Shooting Star from San Francisco in the early sixties, before Wellington was even thought of; and further, when Mr. Wilds, a director of the company, came to Nanaimo, one of his first acts was to summon a number of the old residents (many of them are in Nanaimo to-day) to take contracts and take in Chinese and Indians, and thus reduce the staff of white miners to a minimum.

There are old residents who have worked in adjoining stalls with Chinese miners in Douglas pit, who were instructed in mining and firing shots by the company's bosses. Other attempts have been made by this company to do away with white miners. They in early days imported a large number of "greasers," but they too were a failure. And last but not least Mr. Robins himself bossed a gang of Chinamen last summer, it was said at the time to prove their superiority over the white laborers. Now with all these facts before us, does it not seem strange that Mr. Robins knowing these things, (for I believe he was secretary for the company) should make such a ridiculous offer to our citizens, that as soon as Mr. Dunsmuir discharged all the Chinese he employed underground he would entertain the proposition and not until then.

There is more I would like to say, Mr. Editor, but I think this is enough to unmask this anti-Chinese company.

Old Timer.

Nanaimo, Jan. 25, 1898.

A Croup Cure

is what many a mother is looking for; something absolutely safe and reliable, that will disarm her terror of that dread rattling, strangling cough, so fearful to the mother, so fatal to the child. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is a croup cure that can be relied on. Thousands say so.

Mrs. W. J. Dickson ("Stanford Eveleth") writes from Truro, N. S.:—

"That terror of mothers, the startling, croupy cough, never alarmed me so long as I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house."

"We have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in our family for years. Once when our boy had a severe attack of croup, we thought that he would die. But we broke up the attack by using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral."

R. H. COX, Plaucheville, La.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

No charge for consultation by letter with our physician. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

PUSHING YUKON ROADS.

Twenty-One Organizations Petitioning Parliament for Right to Build.

How the Case Will Be Affected by Existing Charters and the Government's Line.

(Toronto Mail and Empire.)

There is every indication of a great scramble for Yukon railway charters during the coming session of Parliament. Already twenty-one applications have been made for the incorporation of various railway enterprises, all of which have the Klondike as their goal. Ten of the projected companies ask powers not only to build and operate railroads to the Yukon, but to deal in mining lands, to develop mining properties, to own and operate smelters. Half of the schemes are therefore railway and mining enterprises combined. Besides this, other powers out of the ordinary are sought. Many proposed companies ask to be authorized to acquire and operate waggon roads, and to collect tolls from all using such thoroughfares. Permission to construct and operate saw mills, vessels, wharves and docks, telegraph and telephone lines, to deal in water-powers, to divert streams, to acquire timber limits, and to act as an express company is sought by several concerns from parliament. Some of the companies ask to be constituted, as well as mining and railway corporations, general trading institutions, dealing in provisions, clothing, machinery, establishing and owning retail stores, and owning and operating hotels, boarding-houses, etc.

Various and devious are the ways by which it is proposed to open up communication with the land of gold. Edmonton, the Lynn canal and Ashcroft are favorite starting points. The Cariboo-Cassiar railway seeks to build from the Canadian Pacific, near Ashcroft, to Lake Teslin, thence following the course of the Hootalinqua, Lewis and Yukon rivers to Dawson city.

The British Columbia and Northern railway also proposes to start at Ashcroft, but will follow the valley of the Fraser to the headwaters of the Stickine river, and proceed thence down the valley of the Lewis river to Fort Selkirk. Several companies are anxious to start from Edmonton, N. W.T., and build north and west into the Yukon. The Northern and Yukon railway wants to lay tracks from Edmonton northwesterly to the Peace river, and down through Teslin lake to the centre of attraction. Another project, of which Mr. J. B. Powell signs himself general manager, proposes to build from Edmonton to the Klondike, with no particular route in view, and to issue paid-up promoters' stock. Senator Lougheed's firm gives notice of a scheme to build from Edmonton to the Peace river, and thence to the Yukon, by the most practicable and feasible route.

Most of the prospective railway magnates think that the Pacific coast affords the best means of ingress to the Klondike. The route mapped out for the Lynn Canal and Dalton railway is from the head of the Lynn canal northward along Dalton's trail to a point near Fort Selkirk. The Stickine and Teslin lake company is heading for the Yukon by way of Fort Wrangel, following the Stickine river to Telegraph creek, and thence to Fort Selkirk, by way of Teslin lake. The Yukon and Pacific railway proposes to build from Skagway or Dyea to Lake Bennett, and thence communicate by water with Dawson City. Another route for which a charter is sought begins near the shore of the Lynn canal, and proceeds along or near the Dalton trail to the Yukon river. Some capitalists ask permission to put their own or other people's money in a line beginning on the Stickine river and continuing by way of Lake Teslin and Hootalinqua river to a point on the Yukon. Mr. Dalton McCarthy's firm gives notice of application for a charter from Chilcoot inlet, at the head of the Lynn canal, up the Chilcoot river to Chilcoot summit, thence to Five Finger rapids, on the Lewis river, and thence to Fort Selkirk. The Pacific and Yukon railway proposes to start from the same point, going through the Chilcoot pass to Dalton's post, on the Alsek river, and thence to the Five Fingers' rapids. A line is projected from Portland Inlet to Telegraph creek, on the Stickine river, thence to Teslin lake, and along the Yukon to Dawson City. Another route to be appropriated by charter is from the Lynn canal to the White pass, thence by way of Lake Bernard to the Hootalinqua river. The British Pacific railway also proposes to build branches through the Cassiar and Yukon district to prevent any scarcity of railways.

Several of the proposed charters cover practically the same routes. The trails, passes and valleys will re-echo with the shriek of the iron horse very soon if the applications to parliament afford any indication of the number of railroads about to be built.

The present plans, if executed, would make Dawson City the most important railway centre in the world. Last session a couple of companies got through charters to serve the Klondike with railway facilities. They may be expected to offer objection to the new competitors, so far as they cover similar ground. As the disposition of the railway committee has been against overloading any particular part of the country with railway charters this opposition may count for something. It is understood that the government is maturing plans of its own for giving the new district railway connection. It may undertake to build a line, or it may offer a substantial subsidy to the company that is prepared to do so with the least possible delay. These circumstances cannot fail to complicate the question as to how far the appetite for charters ought to be gratified. It is stated that already at least one Yukon charter has changed hands at a fancy price, and without assuming that there is any intention to traffic in franchises, that is a phase of the matter that will receive attention. The railway committee of the House of Commons will be the tribunal which will hear and determine the arguments of the various promoters, and as such will be the centre of attraction in what promises to be a distinctly Klondike session of parliament.

SEAL SKIN GARMENTS.

The following regulations of the United States Treasury Department are of special interest to all those persons intending to visit the United States, and to take with them, either as personal effects or merchandise, any fur seal skins, or articles manufactured therefrom:

1. No fur seal skins, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or otherwise manufactured, shall be admitted to entry in the United States, unless there shall be attached to the invoice a certificate, signed by the United States consul at the place of exportation, that said skins were not taken from seals killed within the waters mentioned in said act, specifying in detail the locality of such taking, whether on land or at sea, and also the person from whom said skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of said purchase and the lot number. Consuls shall require satisfactory evidence of the truth of such facts by oath or otherwise before giving any such certificate.

No fur seal skins, raw, dressed, dyed, or otherwise manufactured shall be admitted to entry as part of a passenger's personal effects unless accompanied by an invoice certified by the consul as herein provided.

All fur seal skins, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or otherwise manufactured, the invoices of which are not accompanied by the certificate above prescribed, shall be seized by the collector of customs and destroyed as provided for in section 9 of the act of December 29, 1897.

2. Every article manufactured, in whole or in part, from fur seal skins, the invoice of which is presented as aforesaid to the consul, shall have legibly stamped thereon the name of the manufacturer and the place of manufacture, and shall be accompanied by a statement in writing under the oath of said manufacturer that said skin or skins used in said article were taken from seals not killed at sea within the waters mentioned in said act, specifying the locality in detail, and also the person from whom said skins were purchased in their raw and dressed state, the date of said purchase and the lot number.

3. When an application is made to a consul for a certificate under these regulations the invoice and proofs of origin presented by the exporter shall be submitted to the treasury agent designated for the purpose of investigation, and the consul shall not certify any such invoice until such agent shall have made his report.

4. All articles manufactured in whole or in part from fur seal skins and imported into the United States shall have the linings thereof so arranged that the pelt of the skin or skins underneath shall be exposed for examination.

5. All fur seal skins, whether raw, dressed, dyed or otherwise manufactured, in whole or in part, whether imported as merchandise or as part of a passenger's effects, shall be sent to the public stores for a careful examination and inspection to prevent evasion of the law.

6. All garments made in whole or in part of seal skins and taken from this country may be re-entered on presentation of a certificate of ownership from the collector of customs of the port of departure, which certificate shall have been obtained before leaving this country.

7. Nothing in these regulations shall affect the right of any officer of the customs to inspect and seize any fur seal skin or garment imported which he may find to have been imported in violation of said act.

The law prohibits the importation into the United States of any fur seal skins taken in the waters of the North Pacific ocean, and the above regulations are designed to carry into effect said law, and the laws are rigidly enforced by the U. S. customs officers. It will be seen that fur seal skins of any kind can not be imported into the United States, whether as merchandise or as part of the passengers' effects, unless accompanied by the required consular certificate. It will save passengers taking sealskin furs or garments into the United States a great deal of annoyance and delay, and possibly seizure, if they provide themselves with the required consular certificate before they start.

A TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD.

Victoria's New Council of the Y.M.I. Bearing the Name of the Late Bishop Lootens.

So satisfactory and rapid has been the progress of the Y.M.I. in this city that it has been found necessary to organize a new council, which starts life with most encouraging prospects and a well-filled charter list. It is to be known as Lootens Council, and was formally instituted last evening by Mr. W. Harris, who installed the following as officers: President, Thos. Deasy; first vice-president, F. W. Nolte; second vice-president, M. Bantly; recording secretary, Thos. Sehl; corresponding secretary, J. Wachter; financial secretary, F. Sere, treasurer, J. Perry; marshall, J. Gribbere; inside sentinel, W. Cook; outside sentinel, E. Wall; executive committee, M. Dowdall, F. Curran and M. Sweeney; medical examiner, R. L. Fraser.

One certain indication of the return of good times is found in the fact that quite a number of the smaller restaurants now find it possible to increase their rates. The advent of the fifteen-cent meal was significant of the depression. Now patrons of these establishments are demanding better service, and apparently are prepared to pay for it.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Needs of Revelstoke Presented by the Grand Jury—Rossland Debentures Cause a Suit.

Validity of Indian Native Marriages Before the Court—An Overdose of Morphine.

In their presentment to Judge Forin the Revelstoke grand jury last week dealt with four important matters. They drew attention to the urgency of protective measures being taken against the further encroachments of the Columbia river on the townsite at this place, declaring that unless the protection work is proceeded with before the water rises at the end of April, a large portion of the centre of the townsite will in all probability be wiped out, and the approaches to the school house and the churches cut off, as well as jeopardizing the safety of the buildings. The location of the dumping ground for garbage and night soil is a vexed question here. Dr. Duncan, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, fixed on a site below and to the south of the town. The selection, however, was over-ruled by Mr. C. Phillipps-Wolley, provincial sanitary inspector, who expropriated land to the north of and near the town, directly in the track of the prevailing northwesterly winds. The grand jury submit that permission be given to either discharge the garbage into the Columbia river, or that the site selected by Dr. Duncan be chosen, instead of the present location. They further urged Judge Forin's influence in the matter of supporting an appeal to the Provincial Government for an additional grant of $150 for fire protection purposes. Lastly, the presentment says: "A matter of very great importance to this town and district, to which we would respectfully draw your attention, is the necessity of improving means of transportation to the Big Bend district, by constructing wagon roads to a point beyond the canyon, and improving the navigation from that point northwards on the Columbia river. The amount of work already done in this district fully warrants the expenditure needed in this direction."

An interesting case has come before Judge Bole at New Westminster wherein the validity of the native marriage ceremony will be tested in the suit of Smith v. Young. The defendant is the official administrator at Nanaimo. The plaintiff is a Cowichan Indian woman, who, in 1865, was married, in the tribal manner, to a white man. Her husband and son, having since died, she claims the estate which otherwise would go to the crown. This will be the first time a suit of this nature has occurred in the province.

The Rossland city solicitor has in hand the defence of a suit for $10,000 damages brought against the city by the Guarantee Loan and Trust Company of Toronto. The claim of the company is that it had negotiated for the sale of $50,000 worth of Rossland debentures under the terms of an agreement, and that by the failure of the city to sell it the bonds the company had suffered a loss of $10,000 profit assured by the sale of the debentures.

Rossland has decided to give the firemen a sort of retainer, instead of their being absolutely "volunteer." The chief will receive $400 per annum, the assistant chief $75 per month, and the driver $60 per month, and the call men are to be given $10 per month each.

The store of Mr. M. J. O'Hearn, merchant tailor and general furnisher, Rossland, has been damaged by fire to the extent of $750.

Mr. Gagliotto, a well-known storekeeper of Kamloops, is missing, and his prolonged absence is causing anxiety. He left Kamloops some time ago to go to the coast, and has not been heard of since.

During the four months of Greenwood's incorporation, which ended on December 31, the total civic receipts were $1,110. The city owes the Bank of Montreal $748.

Archibald Campbell, a timekeeper on the Crow's Nest Railway, has died at Crow's Nest lake from the effects of an overdose of morphine. He swallowed nine pills and never awoke from the deep sleep that followed.

Mr. G. Kydd, late manager of the Bank of British North America, at Sandon, has been appointed manager of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, at Nelson.

Mr. George Lovatt, a visitor from Toronto, aged 62, died suddenly at Sandon the other day.

Mr. W. M. Loveridge, until recently superintendent of the Duke of York hydraulic claim at Alberni, has been appointed to the important position of superintendent of the Golden River, Quesnelle. As is well known, these works at Quesnelle are very extensive, a huge dam having been successfully constructed to hold back the waters of the river so that the channel thus laid bare may be worked. The dam and preliminary work having been completed active operations are to be carried on during the coming season and are expected to result in a large addition to the gold output of the province. Mr. Loveridge has had very extensive experience in placer and hydraulic mining in California and will prove a valuable man to the company.

Argument in the Harris v. Dunsmuir appeal was concluded in the full court yesterday, judgment being reserved. Yesterday afternoon was taken up in hearing the appeal of Pope v. Cole. Defendant conveyed to plaintiff the El Dorado mineral claim in Rossland district, the consideration being $5,250. Subsequent to the sale, a survey was made of the prior locations of the Reba and Mascot claims with the result that they were found to absorb more than two-thirds of the El Dorado claim. Plaintiff then sued for the refund of his payment. The trial before Mr. Justice McColl resulted in favor of the defendant and from this decision the plaintiff appeals. Judgment was reserved. Mr. H. E. A. Robertson for plaintiff (appellant). Mr. L. P. Duff for defendant (respondent). The peremptory list for to-day is: Sibbald v. Tappan, re Quoi Shing.

Official Mining Maps at The Colonist

THE CITY

The school board meet on Wednesday afternoon at half past four o'clock, in the secretary's office.

The committee of the Victoria Lawn Tennis Club have appointed Mr. T. E. Pooley treasurer, in the absence of Mr. H. B. Haines.

The semi-monthly meeting of the directors of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital will be held in the reading room, Board of Trade building, at eight o'clock on Friday evening next.

After an illness of several months Mrs. Nicola Condogeorge died yesterday. She was a native of Prince Edward Island. Her husband and three children survive her. The funeral takes place to-morrow at 9:45 a.m. from the Russ House and at St. Andrew's Roman Catholic cathedral at 10 o'clock.

Private enterprise is again moving in the direction of getting letters through to Dawson without delay, the Gold Miners' Forwarding & Investment Co. announcing that they will dispatch a carrier via Skagway on the 3rd proximo, and will up to that date receive letters for Dawson, which must be stamped in the usual way, and will be delivered to the mounted police at Dawson as quickly as possible, a charge of $2 per half ounce being made for the handling. The fact that very many infinitely prefer thus to trust to private enterprise at a heavy cost to get their letters through should awaken the authorities to the urgent necessity of at once improving the northern mail facilities.

Major Walsh has sent to Ottawa a warning as to worthless Klondike claims offered for sale, which reads as follows: "I am informed that fifteen or twenty agents and brokers have come out from Dawson, carrying with them hundreds—some say thousands—of certificates for entries for mining on all streams in the neighborhood and to the mountain tops, with the hope that they can be put on the market and be readily seized by the gullible public in the United States and Canada. They are trying to imitate the brokers of South Africa and Rossland. If this is true, there is no question but it will be injurious to the country and to good properties that may be put on the market."

Several interesting points of practice cropped up in the case of Gordon v. Roadley in chambers yesterday. This is a Kamloops case in which the plaintiff sues the defendant for $5,000 for slander. The defendant entered an appearance in person to the writ of summons, but omitted to state his address. The plaintiff signed interlocutory judgment and the defendant took out a summons to set it aside on the ground of irregularity in that an appearance had been entered and asked for leave to enter a fresh appearance by a solicitor. The preliminary objection was raised to the application being heard here without leave, the summons having been taken out in the Kamloops registry. This was overruled and Mr. Justice Walkem held that the appearance having been entered could not be treated as a nullity by the plaintiff and that the proper course was to apply to set the appearance aside. He accordingly made an order setting aside the judgment with costs in the cause and granting leave to the defendant to enter an appearance by a solicitor. Mr. W. H. Langley in support of the application, Mr. L. P. Duff, contra.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE
Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD
Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Ferry's SEEDS

grow paying crops because they're fresh and always the best. For sale everywhere. Refuse substitutes. Stick to Ferry's Seeds and prosper. 1898 Seed Annual free. Write for it.

D. M. FERRY & CO., Windsor, Ont.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, described as follows:—Commencing at James Murphy's southeast stake on west side of Kittamat Inlet; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east, to stake of commencement.

A. K. MUNRO.

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NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, described as follows:—Commencing at A. K. Munro's southeast stake on the west side of Kittamat Inlet; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east, to point of commencement.

ja27 GORDON HUNTER.