The Hospital Directors.

Monthly Meeting Held Last Evening at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Dentists of the City to Be Asked to Co-operate With the Board.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital was held last evening at the Board of Trade rooms, routine keeping the members busy for an hour. Dr. Hassel, the resident medical officer, reported that the number of patients received during the month was 111; the total days' stay 1,271; the daily average number of patients 3 1-12; the daily average cost $1.35. The new ambulance, the report concluded, had not arrived.

The reports of the matron and steward follow:

Gentlemen: My report for this month is as follows: We have received as donations during October: Flowers from Mrs. A. Dumbleton, fruit from St. Barnabas' church per Rev. Mr. Miller, old linen, Mrs. C. Kent; magalnes, Mrs. Gillespie; cake, Mrs. Goodacre; 24 pillow slips, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Speers; magazines, Mrs. Helmcken; 4 childs' night dresses and one child's skirt, Mrs. Musgrave; old linen, Miss Angus; also the following from the Woman's Auxiliary: 18 pairs blankets, 9 night shirts, 3 wrappers, 4 pneumonia jackets, 4 sheets, 6 pillow cases, 2 nightingales, 5 table covers, 24 white stone mugs, 12 feeding cups.

Misses Black and Curtis have entered upon their work as probationers, taking the places of the last graduates, Mrs. Morley and Miss Sarah McDonald.

With your permission, I would like to take a week's holiday this month, as I was able to have but one week this year.

J. M. GRADY,
Matron.

Jubilee Hospital, Nov. 10th, 1899.

Victoria, B. C.,
14th November, 1899.

Gentlemen: I beg leave to report the supplies are being delivered in good order, and giving satisfaction. The following donations were received:

In Woods, vegetables, strawberry plants, rose trees, raspberries, currant and gooseberry bushes; Mr. Le Poer-Trench, of Saanich, strawberry plants, raspberries, 1 lotus plums; Mr. Lave Fox, of Alberni, straw box plums; Mr. Lane Fox, of Alberni, strawberry plants and seeds; Mr. Joshua Davies, trees and shrubs, currant, gooseberry and blackberry bushes, rose cuttings, vegetables; Mr. F. Sears, 1 box pears.

ROBT. JENKINSON,
Steward.

Both reports were received and filed.

A tentative offer came from Mrs. P. O'Reilly to give the hospital files of the Illustrated London News for 30, some bound and some not, if the directors would have them all bound. The reply was that the board would certainly have them bound.

Mr. Alex. Wilson brought up the question of distributing religious tracts in the hospital and that it should be stopped. It was so ordered.

Accounts to the amount of $1,593.85 were ordered paid.

Mr. Crimp reported that he had spoken to Mayor Redfern regarding refunding the taxes on the Old French hospital. The secretary will write the council asking that the taxes be refunded.

It was reported that Mrs. Gould, secretary of the Old Women's Home, had handed the treasurer $6 toward the taxes and it was returned.

The special committee appointed to interview the dentists reported as follows:

Gentlemen: Your committee appointed to interview the dentists of this city with the object of obtaining their co-operation in providing dental services at the hospital, beg to report that several prominent dentists in the city have been interviewed, and they suggest that inasmuch as the dentists of this city will hold a meeting within about a fortnight, it would be a good opportunity to then lay your board's views before them and enable them to discuss the proposition fully. We would therefore recommend that the secretary of this board be requested to communicate with the proper officer of the Dentists' Association with the view of obtaining their co-operation in providing dental services at the Jubilee hospital.

J. STUART YATES.
R. L. DRURY.

President Helmcken stated that the arrangements for to-morrow evening's ball were progressing satisfactorily and then the board continued the debate on the rules and regulations for the guidance of committees.

ANOTHER BIG HOUSE.

Grau Company Presented "Olivette" at the Victoria Theatre Last Evening.

"Olivette" was played to a full house last night, and gave the audience a very great deal of pleasure. The Grau company, always favorites in Victoria, have reached a degree of popularity in their first two performances this season to which they did not attain on their previous visits. "Olivette" is a mirth-provoking opera as originally written, and the various interpolations, while they do not improve it from an artistic point of view, render it more taking. The title role was sung by Miss Louise Moore, and her voice was exhibited to much greater advantage than in "Wang." She has good range and power, and as she grows older she will gain in expression, if she does not weary herself out in the arduous work called for in comic opera, in which the vocal chords are hardly even at rest, but are employed in speaking, as well as singing constantly. Miss Moore is yet rather juvenile in her acting, but she is very charming withal, looks pretty, and the freshness of her voice is a pleasure itself. Miss Minnie Emmet as the Countess both looked and sang well. Mr. Martin Pache was heard to better advantage than in "Wang," but his voice does not seem to possess that ringing and magnetic quality which marked it a few years ago. His stage presence is as good as ever, and he takes heroic roles very acceptably. Robert Lett was a very good Capt. de Merrimac, and Charles Swickart gave satisfaction as the Duc. Stanley Felche was sufficiently amusing as Coquelicot. The opera was very prettily staged and costumed, the lights being specially well handled, making very pretty effects.

To-night "Paul Jones" will be given. It is a naval opera, and was first presented in Victoria by the Grau company four years ago. Miss Emmett has made her greatest successes in this opera.

DON'T TEAR DOWN—BUILD UP.

The old-fashioned theory of tearing down disease was entirely changed by the advent of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, which cures by creating new, rich blood and nerve tissue. Through the medium of the circulation and the nerve system, they strengthen and invigorate every organ in the human body.

ST. SWITHIN, PROPHET.

What Gounds There Are for the Popular Rain Superstition.

From the London Times.

Popular beliefs and superstitions die hard; and those about the weather, that universal subject of interest, die hardest of all. The schoolmaster and the man of science are abroad, but which of us, educated or uneducated, does not feel some anxiety whether St. Swithin's day will be fair or wet, in the full, unavowed, belief that "if it do rain" to-day, "for 40 days it will remain?" St. Swithin, the "saint of the soakers," as Hood calls him, shared with St. Gallo in Italy, St. Margaret in Germany, and St. Martin Bullion in Scotland, the credit of results that, as a matter of fact, often follow a change of weather in July. In France, SS. Medard and Gervase, in the month of June, are accredited with similar influence, while a belief that the last few days of January rule the weather for the year has caused like associations to atach to the saints who are commemorated at that time, viz.: St. Vincent in France and Spain, and St. Paul. "Let no such vulgar tales debase thy mind, nor Paul nor Swithin rule the clouds and wind," sings the poet Gay, under a rationalizing impulse, which in practice, if not in theory, most of us refuse to indorse.

We admit that the only ground for our superstition is the general one that, if wet weather sets in about the middle of July, it is likely to last for some time; but, for all that, we still pin faith upon St. Swithin's day, just as we dislike to sit down 13 to dinner, or to walk under a ladder. The saint's reputation as a weather prophet is too firmly established to be upset by new-fangled oppositions of science. Whether purely acidental from the occurrence of his day at that particular season, or, as one tradition has it, from a tremendous shower by which the saint marked his displeasure toward those who in 971 were moving his remains from an obscure monastic grave to Ethelwold's new basilica at Winchester, or, as has been suggested, from the survival of some pagan or prehistoric day or augury under the protection of an ecclesiastical saint, the associations of St. Swithin's day with the weather of the next six weeks are firmly rooted in popular imagination. Times may change and creeds be modified, but such beliefs live on. The 19th century has not killed them, with all its increase of knowledge, and the end of the 20th. In all probability, will find them still alive.

Weather prognostication has been in all ages, among every class of society, a fascinating though speculative exercise—fascinating, perhaps, in proportion to its uncertainly. For many it has been a necessity of daily life. Hunters, shepherds, sailors and tillers of the earth have been obliged, in connection with their outings, to study the teachings of winds, waves, clouds and other objects of animate and inanimate nature, from which signs of impending changes in the weather might be gathered. The most weatherwise among savage or primitive people would prosper best, and others would imitate their foresight by the study of the same phenomena; and thus there has been gradually framed a store of rough-and-ready maxims embodying the observations of experience in the form of proverbs or rhymes or local traditions, not all but many of them more or less accurate.

One of the most familiar of these relates to St. Swinthin's day. It embodies, as we have already noted, a general probability that a break-up of the weather about this time will last for some weeks, perhaps till St. Bartholomew's day, August 24, when, according to another saying, "all the tears that St. Swithin can cry, St. Bartlemy's dusty mantle wipes dry." More reliable, because based on a wider deduction, are observations derived from the ways of animals. Every naturalist, herdsman or shepherd is familiar with the fact that animals seem to be endowed with a much keener perception than we are of coming changes in the weather. Virgil, Aratus, Theophrastus and other ancient writers note instances of this. It is said that Sir Isaac Newton, having been told by a countryman one fine morning that he would be overtaken by a shower, rode back when the rain came on to ascertain the foundation for the prediction. "All I know is," said the man, "that when my cow twitch her tail in a peculiar way, rain will come." Lucan makes Caesar's pilot discourage him from crossing the Adriatic to Brundisium by unfavorable signs of sun and moon, dolphins, cormorants, herons and crows, while Virgil, in his "Georgics," tells us that "no storm bursts unforeseen" by cows, cranes, swallows, frogs, ants, rooks or waterfowl. The great number of sayings with regard to the indication of weather by birds may posibly go back to the Roman augural system, when divining by the flight and behavior of birds was a religious cult. But in all ages close observers of the ways of birds and beasts have been able to formulate maxims of weather-lore for themselves; and there is still probably much to be learned in this department of meteorology.

NEW GOLD DIGGINGS.

Cape York and Cape Prince of Wales Said to Be Very Rich.

Passengers of the Alpha report that about 500 miners left Cape Nome for Cape York and Cape Prince of Wales during September and October. The new gold diggings lay to the north of Cape Nome 60 and 100 miles respectively and are reported to be quite as rich as those to the southward. The country around Cape York is all staked off for 12 miles and up the Anocovik river and its tributaries. The diggings are shallow and according to one authority as high as $3.50 to the pan has been struck.

CAPE NOME NOTES.

Cape Nome Will Be Made a Port of Entry—Gun Used Freely.

From the Cape Nome News the following paragraphs are taken:

Cape Nome will be established as a port of entry next year, the deputy collector being Charles Smith, now holding a similar post at Circle City.

Frank Gillis was shot in the right leg by Night Watchman A. L. Lyne of the A. C. Co. The latter claims Gillis and two others attempted to rob him.

Purser D. S. Gray of the Alpha, one of the most efficient and popular pursers on the Pacific Coast, met many old-time friends and acquaintances in Nome.

In a drunken brawl John C. Dugard shot John Hickey, the bullet tearing away the fleshy part of each thumb and grazing the lower ribs on the right side, inflicting only a slight flesh wound. Hickey was removed to the city hospital.

In cold weather cereals are good unless obesity is being treated.

Fruit is the best of medicines if in perfect condition and eaten at the right hour.

Never adopt the one-idea system.

The peevish woman is often peevish because she has no one near her with sense enough to give her three decent meals per day.—Dorothy Maddox in Philadelphia Inquirer.

They make one feel as though life was worth living. Take one of Carter's Little Liver Pills after eating; it will relieve dyspepsia, aid digestion, and give tone and vigor to the system.

Cape Nome Heard From.

Alpha Arrived Yesterday With Many Miners and Shipwrecked Crew.

Whaling Bark Mermaid of San Francisco Disabled in a Storm.

There were landed in Victoria yesterday 60 Cape Nome miners, 22 shipwrecked mariners and about $200,000 in gold taken from the diggings at Cape Nome. All arrived yesterday on the Alpha. The steamer had a rough passage north but a pleasant homeward journey, and made the round trip much quicker than had been expected. Contrary, too, to expectations, no ice was encountered, and instead of finding in Cape Nome a city of tents, quite the reverse was the case. Few tents were seen, the residents being apparently comfortably quartered in "dug-outs" and frame houses, with plenty of provisions and ample fuel for the winter. Going north the Alpha encountered some very bad weather. She was under charter to O. Shoop, of Seattle, and had 26 passengers for Nome and 47 cattle and 150 sheep for John Kill, the well-known Nome butcher, a quantity of lumber and coal, besides a general cargo of merchandise aggregating 800 tons. The Alpha also brought the Laurada's mail from Dutch Harbor, where it had been left by the Corwin, which took it from the stranded steamer. Only one mishap occurred on the trip north. In bad weather the Alpha ran ashore near Port Clarence, and it was found necessary to jettison her deck-load of lumber and shingles. This was a serious loss, for at Nome lumber sells at $250 a thousand feet and shingles at $30 a thousand. It was low tide when the steamer struck but lightened of her deck-load she floated off at high water, escaping without injury.

The weather was just beginning to turn cold at Cape Nome when the Alpha left. It was freezing very hard, and a light coating of snow covered the ground. Little mining was being done, but the crew saw sufficient to convince them of the richness of the place. Purser Gray says that he believes the Nome gold fields have always been underestimated. He has never read anything which over-estimated them. He and Capt. Buckholz not only inspected many of the diggings, but brought samples of the sand out of which the gold is taken. He watched a man go out and work one day, and saw him wash out $14 in three hours. There are about 1,500 miners at Cape Nome, exclusive of those who left for the new gold fields at Cape York and Cape Prince of Wales, but if all the coast line for at least 34 miles was included the population would reach probably 5,000 people. In civil life, the biggest camp, there are three hospitals supported by public subscriptions. There are 150 miners nad more, too, according to one of the passengers, laid up with typhoid fever, which is very prevalent. To the back of Cape Nome there is a long stretch of low, marshy country, with no drainage whatever at present, and it is this that is causing the sickness.

Not in sanitary regulations alone is there a sad neglect of government at Cape Nome. The only law in force is that of "miners' rights." Every man holding a claim only has possession when in it. When he moves off some one else takes his place and thus it is that many disputes have arisen.

With the building of the town the need of fire protection is becoming very apparent. While the steamer was in port a fire occurred but was fortunately put out before serious damage was done. One can hardly conceive that buildings have gone up with the rapidity they have at Nome. On one street seventeen buildings, thirteen of which are saloons, can be counted and the best protection these places have is a volunteer bucket brigade. A two story house rents for $200; a beef steak is from $2.50 to $3; ham and eggs are $2; flour $10 per hundred-weight, one egg $80 per one and a shave costs $1 and a hair cut $1.50. Big wages are of course made to even matters up two nuggets, for instance, having been found on the beach which were worth $336 and $434 respectively.

THE APLHA'S PASSENGERS.

Fortunate Miners and Arctic Clad Whalers—Some of the Richest.

Among the wealthiest of the passengers arriving on the Alpha was W. Robertson, a hotel man, who is said to have made over $1,000 a day, and who last spring lost on barges $23,000 worth of liquors and cigars; H. Lambert, a N. A. T. Co., representative; O. Shoop, the steamer's charterer, and V. E. Follmer, of the Frye-Bruhn Company, Seattle, who took up a number of cattle and sheep for the Nome market. Other passengers were F. N. Sulberg, James Daly and wife, Carl Schnaber, S. R. Kinnor, J. O. Quallete, A. Nunn, J. N. Short, J. G. Follmer, C. Borde, B. W. Rice, C. Berg, W. Wemman, J. O. Ouhom, W. R. Hart, Fred. McGregor, W. H. Campbell and H. Kjilsburg.

John Gumvin denies the story published in last evening's Times that he was accused of shooting two men. The night before the steamer left Cape Nome United States Marshal Lee went to his cabin and arrested him on a warrant charging him with vagrancy, while he was eating supper. At 6:30 he took him to the lock-up, where he kept him until 10:30, afterwards transferring him to the Alpha without a trial, and representing him as a notorious character to Capt. Buckholtz. Gunwin says he had a house which cost $1,800, 6 cords of wood, 4½ tons of grub and stores for the winter, two lots valued at $6,000 and $5,000 respectively, and mining claims to the value of $50,000. He was also supporting a wife and three children. He was known by most every miner in Cape Nome, and claims to have been a victim of foul play. This he does not by any means intend to allow to pass unheeded. On the way down from Nome nearly every passenger on the Alpha signed a memorial to the United States government, setting forth Gunvin's case and asking that the matter be looked into. Some of the passengers say that Gunwin was shanghaied out of Nome, and that the officials got rid of him in order to get his property. Gunwin is now on his way to Seattle, where he says he will enter suit against the United States government for heavy damages.

A. Nunn, who is a Victoria boy who has spent the summer at Nome and will return north by the first steamer next spring.

DAMAGED IN A STORM.

The San Francisco Whaler Mermaid Abandoned at Dutch Harbor.

News of the total wreck of the whaling-bark Mermaid off Fox Island on October 28 is told by the mate and crew of the vessel, who arrived yesterday on the Alpha. There are 22 of the men. They are without money, the Alpha bringing them to Victoria in the hope that the American government, through United States Consul Smith, will recoup the vessel owners for their passage. They will probably proceed from here to San Francisco, the home port of their vessel. The vessel, like the other members of the whaling fleet, was on her return to San Francisco when caught by the storm and smashed beyond recognition. The vessel had just weathered a number of gales on her homeward run when caught in the one of October 28. For some time it seemed as though she would sink at sea. Seas broke over her in rapid succession, first carrying away the bulwarks and afterwards staving in the whole bow. Capt. Gifford laid the vessel to and for hours the craft lay trembling from stem to stern. One unfortunate member of the crew—Jack Kneeley, a married man of San Francisco—was caught on deck by a sea and when found by those below his body was being carried up and down the decks by racing waters. All day long the vessel was rocked and buffeted about, every now and again a monster sea breaking over that would send her main yards into the sea. The storm kept up until the afternoon of the 29th when it died away. The dilapidated looking vessel then made for Dutch Harbor with all possible haste but only to be overtaken by another gale on the 30th. It was if anything a stronger one than that of the previous day. The vessel was again battered about. The foremast was this time loosened and the boats in the davits went with the fury of the sea. Oil was poured on the angry sea until twenty barrels had been emptied. Finally land was made out on November 2 and the leaking vessel was steered straight for shore. Repairs were made and next day the bark was taken to Dutch Harbor almost a total loss. Capt. Buckholtz of the Ailpha, Capt. White of the steamer Townsend, which was at Dutch Harbor on her way to St. George Island to wreck the Laurada, and First Officer McInnes of the Alpha made a survey of the vessel and condemned her. The vessel's cargo consisting of 20 casks of whale oil and 35 bales of whale bone was loaded on the Alpha and from here will be transshipped to San Francisco consigned to E. H. Sheldon of that city. The oil and whale bone represent the work of the crew during the cruise in the Arctic. She had captured two whales and is estimated that the value of the oil and whale bone is about $20,000. Capt. Gifford, Second Mate Cahill and Engineer Herman—the vessel had a donkey engine aboard—stayed by the Mermaid and will endeavor to sell her. She was worth probably $30,000. She was an old vessel built 42 years ago and belonging to New Bedford, Mass. Some of her crew state that she was unseaworthy.

News of a second wreck was also received by the Alpha, being that of the little steamer Sovereign on Snake river, where it was proposed to use her this winter for housing purposes. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Letters to the Editor.

HOW SOME CITIES ADVERTISE.

Sir: Two extremely handsome and instructive booklets are issued by the cities of Asheville, N. C., and St. John, N. B. These booklets are issued by the boards of trade, and the expense shared jointly by the business men and the city council. The booklet issued by the board of trade of Asheville contains eight 3½x6-inch pages, bound at the short side. It is printed in red and black ink and tells about the location, natural beauties and healthful climate of Asheville. It also gives a few words about the class of people who inhabit the city, its visitors, hotels, homes, schools, churches, golf-links, drives, etc.

The booklet issued by the St. John board of trade is more pretentious, larger and far more expensively gotten up. It is composed of forty 4x8 inch pages of white enamelled paper, printed in black, and a green projecting cover, printed in gold and black. It is bound at the long side. The booklet contains over forty half-tone pictures of scenes in and about St. John. It tells of the historic spots of the city, commercial growth, and the climatic conditions of the province of New Brunswick.

The booklet evidently was written to attract tourists and sportsmen more than any others, as it tells in full about the moose-hunting, fishing, bathing, camping, yachting, etc. The game laws are also given in the booklet. Should any of the Colonist readers be interested in securing a copy of it, it may be obtained by addressing C. D. Shaw, secretary of the New Brunswick Tourists' Association, St. John, N. B.

T. P. McCONNELL.

DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir: In these days, when we hear so much of wars and rumors of wars, and when all parts of the Empire seem so willing to rally round the Old Country in the common cause of Imperial defence, could not some practical scheme be elaborated for common and organized defence of the Empire. Each colony self-governing or crown forming part of our vast Empire has its volunteer and militia forces ready in case of emergency to defend its own portion of the Empire, but nothing towards united action is done in case of danger to any portion of Greater Britain. The Transvaal crisis has witnessed the hurried despatch from our shores of a thousand brave Canadians, but before the crisis arose no thought of any definite preparation to meet such a crisis in any portion of the Empire was taken. Similar circumstances seem to have attended the despatch of volunteers from Australia and New Zealand. One fact stands out clear—the desire of all to co-operate in a common cause against oppression and tyranny, and that the Empire will rise as a man against an enemy, whoever and wherever he may be.

Why shou d not the colonies unite and form one complete army corps, consisting of say 25,000 men and composed of infantry, cavalry, artillery and train for the defence of any part of the Empire menaced, and ready at any time to take the field in Canada, India, Australia or elsewhere where danger might arise?

Such an army corps might be known as the Imperial Legion, and membership in it should be esteemed a high privilege. Canada and Newfoundland might contribute so many regiments, Australia and New Zealand so many more, each colony, wherever situated, to send its quota in case of menace to any sister colony or any other portion of the Empire. The effect of such a step taken spontaneously by all the colonies would make a profound impression on all would-be disturbers of Britain's peace. Such an idea could not originate with the Imperial cabinet, and where could it originate with better grace than in Canada, the oldest and most glorious portion of the Empire?

Could this matter not be brought to the notice of some of our prominent men, who might make representations to the minister of militia? It would be a glorious thing if Canada became the leader in this matter, as she has already been in so many others.

BRITISHER.

VICTORIA WEST MEETING.

Sir: It is due to the members of the city council who voted for the Craigflower by-law and to myself to say that I made no such sweeping and slanderous statements as Alderman Humphrey imputed to me. I stated and I believe that the closing of the Craigflower road was due to the influence brought to bear upon the council by those interested. I do not believe and I did not state that the influence was of an improper character. It was the influence of personal association, of strong minds over weak ones, of identity of interests, in other respects. In short, the kind of influence which is recognized as legitimate in all representative bodies, and without which there would be little concerted action. Certainly the local influence could not outweigh it and the by-law was passed.

The rights of minorities (like Victoria West) should be safeguarded by the legislature on the Old Country model. There in a case affecting the public interest in the closing or diverting of an ancient highway the local government board gives its decision after an enquiry by a competent official. That decision carries weight with the community. The decision of the judges in the Craigflower road case was not that the city authorities did right in closing the road but that the law gave them power to do so. The question of right in the matter has yet to be decided.

I must remind Alderman Humphrey that he occupies an honorable and responsible office which is liable to be brought into contempt by a mode of utterance, which I hope, for the credit of the council, is peculiar to himself.

W. D. BARBER,
Rector St. Saviour's,
Victoria West.

CAPT. GAUDIN'S LETTER.

Sir: I notice a letter in this morning's issue from Capt. Gaudin in reply to mine of Monday, in which he says that it struck him that I was ashamed of my opinions as I did not sign my name. Far from it, I will give you some reasons why Capt. Gaudin should be ashamed of his writing and actions before I conclude. In fact one who reads over his letter of yesterday will at once conclude that his own arguments and admissions are sufficient to condemn him, as well as those in his locality who take so unreasonable a stand, in rebelling against the actions of the mayor and aldermen.

Capt. Gaudin refers to Admiral Richards, who he says in 1858 outlined this road. So were many roads laid out in the city of Victoria, and well do I remember it is only a few years ago when some of them were changed; in fact they were mere trails; the tortuous way in which they ran fully bears this out, and the Craigflower road is no exception.

Has not all this been threshed out before the courts—by the highest legal court we have here. A Full court of our judges has decided against all the arguments brought forward by Capt. Gaudin and his friends. Surely it cannot be said by Capt. Gaudin and those who think with him that the decision of the Full court of judges has not been on the side of justice and equity.

Yes, I may go further and say that in the face of the decision of the Full court of judges, the actions of the mayor and the majority of the city aldermen, as well as the opinions of the large majority of the citizens of Victoria, Capt. Gaudin and a small coterie of those who live in his locality are presuming to appear as a badly treated portion of the community. I therefore say again it is generously to see clergymen appearing at public meetings upholding such a cause in contradistinction to highest legal authority we have, as well as those who are placed to rule in our municipal government. "Right is might," and the sooner those who are agitating against right and fairness in our municipal affairs cease the better it will be for the community in which we live. The time for ward politics has not come, I hope, for our city.

The concluding remarks of Capt. Gaudin's letter condemns his present action, when he says that it was recommended by Mr. Jenkinson and others at a public meeting, to recoup the owners of the land in question, opinion now? If so, why not still urge the authorities to make recompense? The plan now sought is forcible possession! Consistency, thou art a jewel!

TAXPAYER.

FOUNDERED OFF CASQUET.

Belgian Steamer Goes Down with Great Loss—Life Boat Crew Perish in Attempt at Rescue.

London, Nov. 13.—On Friday night, the Belgian steamer Belgique, from Antwerp for Alexandria, foundered off the Casquet rocks, near the Island of Alderney, the scene of the tragic disaster which last March befell the London and Southwst Company's steamer Stella.

The night was stormy. A lifeboat was launched with 16 men, but five of these died of exposure and three others were drowned in the endeavor of the ship Saint Kilda to rescue them. Eighteen persons, including the captain, out of a total crew of 25, are said to have been drowned.

The Claim is a False One.

Crude Materials Can Never Produce Perfect Work.

The claim is made by the manufacturers of crudely prepared package dyes and dyes composed of soap grease mixed with a small amount of coloring matter that these dyes will color cotton and wool goods with the same dye. Such a claim is false and deceptive.

Animal and vegetable fibres, such as wool and cotton, must each have a special coloring agent. In order to meet this difficulty the manufacturers of Diamond Dyes have prepared special dyes for all-wool goods and special dyes for all-cotton and cotton and wool or mixed materials. Each of these Diamond Dyes gives handsome and artistic colors suitable for the various seasons.

Diamond Dyes are the only dyes in the world that fully meet the demands of home dyeing. They color all kinds of materials and give colors and shades equal to those produced by European professional dyers, and in the majority of cases the Diamond Dyes are faster and more lasting. Chemical experts who have made repeated tests are of opinion that one package of Diamond Dyes will equal in coloring power three of any other make.

Avoid imitation package dyes and soap grease mixtures; they ruin good materials and are dangerous to handle.

TO BREWERS

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MONTREAL.

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Malt, Hops
And all...
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LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 107.

This is to certify that "The Pacific Northwest Mining Corporation, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, to carry out or affect 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 Mansion House Chambers, 20 Buckleersbury, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £200,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situated at Victoria, British Columbia, and C. A. Holland, Manager for British Columbia Land and Investment Province is situated at Victoria, British Columbia, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To ratify, enter into and carry into effect, with or without modification, alteration or amendment, certain agreements which have already been prepared and entered into, and certain agreements which may hereafter be prepared and entered into which agreements are now made, or will hereafter be made between the parties or owners of certain mining properties, situate in the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, and in other mining districts in the United States of America, and certain trustees for and on behalf of this Company, pending its incorporation, which agreements have for their object the conveyance to this Company of the said mining properties on the terms and conditions in said agreements mentioned, or to be mentioned:

(b.) To purchase, lease, take in exchange or on license, locate or otherwise further, acquire in the name of the Company, or in the name or names of any other person or persons or otherwise, any other mining properties, mines, mining rights, claims, protected areas, ores, minerals, tailings, concentrates, alluvial deposits, forests, water rights or grants, lands, hereditaments, easements or privileges in Canada, and in the United States of America, or elsewhere, and whether of freehold, leasehold or any other tenure, or any other property of any description which the Company may consider useful for any of its objects or purposes, and to prospect for, develop, work or otherwise turn the same to account, and to manage the Company in any manner the Company may deem expedient, and for any of the above purposes or otherwise to exercise any of the hereinafter mentioned powers and objects of the Company, which powers and objects may be exercised independently of the primary objects stated in this clause:

(c.) To search or prospect for, examine, explore, excavate, quarry, mine, bore for, purchase or otherwise obtain ores and substances of the earth, and to extract, reduce, wash, crush, smelt, manipulate and treat the same, and by any process or process whatsoever, obtain gold, silver, copper, lead, galena, coal, petroleum and other metals, minerals, precious stones or other valuable substances thereon, or prepare the same for market, and to carry on the business of miners and workers and winners of metals, minerals and precious stones in all or any of its branches, and also to carry on any metallurgical operations:

(d.) To purchase, hire, make, construct or otherwise acquire or provide or maintain, alter, improve, manage, and work any road, tramways, railways, bridges, piers, wharves, wells, reservoirs, flumes, watercourses, aqueducts, shafts, tunnels, furnaces, crushing mills, works for production and supply of electric light, power or energy, hydraulic works, chemical works, refineries, or reduction works of any kinds, warehouses, wareshops, factories, dwelling houses or other buildings, engines, machinery, ships, boats, barges, implements stock, goods and other works, conveniences and property of any description in connection with, or for the use in, or for promoting any branch of the Company's business, or for developing, utilizing or turning to account any of the Company's property, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist in or take part in the maintenance, improvement, management, working, control or superintendence of any such works and conveniences:

(e.) To apply for, and acquire by grant, license, purchase or otherwise, any patents, or patent rights, brevets d'invention, monopolies, concessions, licenses, secret processes, or other privileges conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights, and to use, exercise, develop, and work the same, and grant licenses for using, exercising or working the same and to such other persons or companies as may be deemed expedient by the Directors:

(f.) To purchase, or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any other mining company, corporation, association, firm or person, which or who shall be carrying on, or which (in the case of a company,) shall be authorized to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which or who may be possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to make and carry into effect arrangements for or with respect to the union of interests, sharing profits or co-operation with any other companies, corporations or persons:

(g.) To pay for any property acquired, or agreed to be acquired by the Company, and generally to satisfy any payment by the Company out of the Company, by the issue of shares of this or any other company credited as fully or partly paid up, or of debentures or other securities of this or any other company:

(h.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, license, let or hire, exchange, mortgage, turn to account, or otherwise dispose of, absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, any of the property, rights, or privileges, of the Company, or all or any of its undertakings, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and to accept payment therefor in money, or in shares, stocks, debentures or obligations of any other company or corporation either by a fixed payment or payments or contingent upon, or varying with gross earnings, profits or other contingency:

(i.) To establish, promote, incorporate, or concur in establishing, promoting or incorporating any other company, corporation, association or private undertaking, whose objects shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any part of the property or rights of this company, or the carrying out of all or any of the objects of the Company, or shall be in any manner calculated to enhance, either directly or indirectly, the interests of the Company or otherwise, and to acquire and hold shares, stock or securities of, or guarantee the payment of any securities issued by, or any other obligations of any such company, corporation, association or undertaking, and to defray all or any of the expenses of the establishment, or promotion or incorporation of any such company or corporation, association or undertaking as aforesaid, and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company, corporation, association, or undertaking, and to guarantee or underwrite subscriptions, or to subscribe for the same or any part thereof, or to employ others to underwrite or subscribe therefor:

(j.) To promote, organize, and register, or assist in the promotion, organization or registration of any company or companies businesses or undertakings, either in Canada, the United States of America, or elsewhere, having objects wholly or in part similar to those of this Company, with power generally to assist such companies, businesses or undertakings, and in particular by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses thereof, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking shares therein, or by lending money thereto, upon debentures or otherwise:

(k.) To subscribe for, take, acquire, hold, sell, and give guarantees by way of underwriting or otherwise in relation to the sale of shares, debentures, obligations and securities of any company, or of any supreme, municipal, public, or local board or authority: Provided, always that the funds of this Company shall not be employed in purchasing or acquiring its own shares, or in loans upon the security thereof:

(l.) To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, or sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, debentures or debenture stock or any interest in the revenues or profits of any company, corporation, association, partnership, or person carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or otherwise, and upon any return of capital, distribution or division of assets, or division of profits to distribute such shares, stock, debentures or debenture stock among the members of this Company:

(m.) To borrow and raise money upon loan or otherwise, for the purposes of the Company; to take money or deposit at interest or otherwise, and to create and issue at par, or at a premium, bonds or debentures to bearer or otherwise, or debenture stock, mortgages, or other instruments, for securing the re-payment thereof, with or without a charge upon the undertaking of the Company, or its uncalled capital, or upon its income, or profits, and upon such terms as to priority or otherwise as the Company shall think fit, and so that the same may be either permanent or redeemable with or without a bonus or premium, and be further secured by a trust deed or otherwise as the Company shall think fit:

(n.) To do all acts and things which may be necessary or desirable in connection with, or to procure for the Company a legal recognition, domicile and status in any country, province, state or territory, in which any of its property, estate, effects, or rights may be situated, or in which the Company may desire to carry on business, and to appoint a local board, agent or agents (with such powers as the Directors of the Company may determine) to represent the Company in any such country, state, province or territory:

(o.) To procure the Company to be incorporated or registered in other parts or provinces of the Dominion of Canada or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part thereof, or in any of the dependencies of said kingdom or in the United States of America, or elsewhere, as may be found expedient, either as a company or corporation in any kingdom, republic, state or country whatsoever, and to do all acts and things to empower the Company to carry on its business in any part of the world where it may desire to carry on the same:

(p.) To apply to any Government, Parliament, Congress, Local or Foreign Legislature, or other authority for, or enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise for, or otherwise acquire or obtain any orders, licenses, Acts of Parliament, rights, powers, concessions, and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to hold, use, work or dispose of the same, or to apply for an Act of Parliament or order for winding up or dissolving the Company and re-incorporating its members, or for affecting any modifications in the Company's constitution:

(q.) To advance or lend money to such persons on any such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contractors by persons having dealings with the Company, and generally to transact and undertake and carry into effect all such commercial, financial, trading or other businesses or operations as may seem fit, and to transact and undertake and carry into effect all such commercial, financial, trading or other businesses or operations as may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects:

(r.) To invest, lend or otherwise deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such security or without any security, and generally in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(s.) To pay the expenses of and incidental to the formation and establishment of the Company, to remunerate by commission, brokerage, or otherwise any person or persons for services rendered, or to be rendered, in introducing any property or business to the Company or in placing or assisting to place any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company:

(t.) To make, draw, accept, indorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, debentures and all other negotiable instruments:

(u.) To amalgamate with any other company or corporation whose objects are to include objects similar to any of the objects or purposes of this Company, whether by sale or purchase (for shares, stock or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of this or any such other company or corporation, subject to the liabilities of this or any such other company or corporation as aforesaid, or by partnership, or any arrangement of the nature of partnership or in any other manner:

(v.) To distribute among the members in specie any property of the Company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property or rights of the Company (and to allot and apportion the unissued capital stock or shares of the Company,) among the members thereof, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction for the time being required by law:

(w.) To carry on business, enterprise, undertaking or transaction capable of being conveniently carried on or undertaken in connection with the above mentioned objects, or that may be calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the businesses or properties of the Company, or to turn the same to account:

(x.) To engage, employ and pay prospectors, mining experts, mining engineers, miners, assayers, surveyors, counsel, solicitors, and other persons who may be useful or supposed to be useful, in forwarding the interests of the Company or any of its objects:

(y.) To consolidate and divide the capital of the Company into shares of different amounts from the amount hereby fixed, or to convert the paid up shares into stock, or to reduce or increase the capital to such an extent and in such a manner as may be determined:

(z.) To do all or any of the above things 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:

(aa.) To do all such things as are incidental or may be thought conduc