The Colonist.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1898.

THE DAWSON MAIL.

Some time ago tenders were asked by the Post Office Department for a fortnightly mail to Dawson. A number of bids were put in by responsible parties, each of whom gave the security demanded. No contract having been awarded, and word having been received that the forwarding of the mail during the winter was to be in charge of the Mounted Police, the Colonist inquired at the department at Ottawa as to the reason for disregarding all the applications. The following was the reply received:

"The Postmaster General has not been as successful as he anticipated in securing a good contractor to carry the mails between Skagway and Dawson. Several offers were received, but none were of such a character as to commend themselves to the judgment of the officials of the Post Office Department. Therefore rather than keep the district without postal service, it has been decided to send the mails through in charge of the Mounted Police, as there are now several police posts between the Summit and Dawson."

The history of the Dawson mail furnishes an exceptionally excellent illustration of the science of "how not to do it." In the early part of the season of 1898 the United States government asked for tenders for the conveyance of United States and Canadian mails from Skagway to interior Alaska, and the contract was awarded to a man named Richardson. The United States government expected that the Canadian government would gladly contribute a portion of the expense, but their request on that subject was refused. Mr. Richardson thus found himself in rather a difficult position. He had to take valuable mail matter through about six hundred miles of Canadian territory without protection from the Canadian government. He therefore offered in consideration of his being afforded protection by the Mounted Police, to carry Canadian letters to and from Dawson free. This was accepted, and it has been in this way that the mail has come from and been carried to Dawson all summer. Richardson's service is fortnightly, and the idea of the Dominion authorities in asking for a fortnightly service was to alternate with his, so as to secure the despatch of mails weekly each way. Being already equipped for the work, Mr. Richardson very naturally tendered for the extra service, and his tender was, it is said, very much lower than any other. The other tenders were from responsible Victoria concerns. The post office people seem not to have felt able to accept the tender of Richardson, who is an American citizen, and to have not seen their way clear to close with any of the other offers. Hence the matter will be turned over to the Mounted Police.

We have nothing to say against the employment of the Mounted Police in such work; but no one should run away with the idea that this means that the mails will be transported for nothing. It will cost just as much and probably more for the police to handle the mail as it would for a private individual to do so. Richardson could naturally have done the work more cheaply than any one else. True, he is a United States citizen, but this consideration does not appear to have cut any figure when the carriage of the militia supplies was under consideration. We are not informed of the difference between Richardson's offer and the one next it. Probably it was considerable. It would have to be considerable, for the cost of inaugurating a new route would be very much greater than the doubling up of an old one. Possibly Mr. Mulock was led by the difference to suppose that an attempt was being made to get the better of the department, and hence to think that it was much cheaper to hand the work over to the police. He does not appear to have understood the case at all. No one will be surprised at this. Mr. Mulock does not seem to understand the postal question as it affects this Coast and the mining regions. During the summer it has been possible to move whiskey, flour, pianos, and anything in short that anybody wanted anywhere in the mining country with regularity and reasonable cost—that is anything except letters. These remain piled up here, there and everywhere except where they ought to be. The Colonist, for example, has a very bitter complaint from a correspondent who says he sent two letters from Dawson for publication in this paper last June and never heard anything about them. Although it is six months since the letters were written, they have not yet reached this office. Day before yesterday the Colonist received letters from Glenora by private conveyance, written on November 2nd; but there has been no mail from there for a long time. In one of the letters complaint is made that forty-seven pounds of mail for Glenora are lying in the Wrangel office; yet a private individual just down from Wrangel said to the Colonist that if he had received letters for Glenora he would have had no difficulty in getting them up the river. Mr. Mulock certainly cannot congratulate himself upon the showing his department has made in attending to the postal wants of the mining communities. Especially is he at fault for not showing a more business-like appreciation of the needs of the people of Dawson.

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

A TRIFLE ILLOGICAL.

The San Francisco Chronicle has seen a man who washed out $19,000 in gold from the beach sand in Terra del Fuego, and upon this founds an article dealing with the mineral resources of South America and the difficulties in the way of their exploitation. These are the climate, the uncertainty of the laws, the large percentage of the output of mines claimed by the government and the unreliable temper of the mixed population. After a severe arraignment of things as they are, the Chronicle proceeds to discuss things as they should be. Its object is to show the South American governments how they can get foreigners to come in and develop their mines, and for this purpose it asks them to enact the mining laws of the United States just as they stand. We are in some little doubt as to just what the Chronicle means. If it proposes to have the South American republics declare that none but citizens of the United States or persons who have declared their intention to become citizens shall have the right to locate mines, we fancy that the native South American will be disposed to object. If it proposes that each state in South America shall declare, like the United States, that no one but its own citizens shall have the privilege of mining within its limits, it will be difficult to see where the foreigners are going to come in. The matter is of no special importance in connection with South America, but in view of the probability that a measure will be introduced into the British Columbia legislature at an early day to prohibit the ownership of placer claims in this province by any except British subjects, it is interesting to note that the Chronicle, a leading paper in the United States, and closely identified with the dominant party in federal politics, remains of the opinion that the mining laws of its country as they stand contain ideal provisions. We anticipate that our San Francisco contemporary will be one of the first papers to express its approval of the suggested legislation in this province.

SALE OF MINING PROSPECTS.

From some representations made to the Colonist, it seems not improbable that, in assenting to the views expressed by the Rossland Miner in regard to the sale of mineral prospects at public auction, in cases where the locator fails to do his assessment work within a year, we may have overlooked some important considerations. It is pointed out that under the present system claims are relocated by prospectors by agreement, so that what might be made into a good mine is kept from being developed. Granting the usefulness of the prospector, said a gentleman of extensive experience in mining matters, he ceases to be a valuable member of the community when he locates a claim and holds it by some scheme for years without doing assessment work and in the hope that some one will pay him a big figure for it. The prospector then becomes a speculator in prospects, which was not what the law intended when it provided for his protection, and he is even a more objectionable individual than the speculator in mines or mining stocks. The latter at least puts some money in circulation; the former keeps some one else from putting money out in improvements. There is very much in this, and if the matter comes down to a choice of evils, it will be wisdom to choose the less. Whether sales by auction is the best method of preventing speculation in prospects on which no development work has been done, we do not care to express any opinion without looking further into the matter; but we concede that something is needed to prevent prospectors from evading the law by locking up their discoveries for speculative purposes.

In the main, the Colonist endorses what the Times says about advance theatre notices. These are not the opinions of the newspaper printing them. They are as much a part of the advertisement as are the posters on the streets. The public will have to learn to discriminate between notices, although it is undoubtedly the duty of every paper to prevent those that are misleading from being printed, when it can possibly be done. On the other hand, even managers are frequently disappointed. A play makes an excellent impression elsewhere, and the manager of the local theatre thinks he is getting an attraction, possessing some merit. At the last moment he finds himself deceived as to the character of the company presenting it. The disappointment is more severe to him than to any, for he knows it will detract from the success of his next venture. Most engagements are for one night only, and this makes it impossible for the local newspapers to criticize the performance, so that what they say can be of any value to their readers. While speaking of this subject, reference may be made to the matter of criticisms generally. It is usually the idea of the Colonist to endeavor to convey an impression of the manner in which the audience receives a performance. This is quite as important to the intending patron as anything else. Ordinarily we cannot expect in a city like Victoria to have the best talent on the stage. At times we have this privilege, but as a rule we must be content with something not quite as good as the best. To criticize the majority of performances from the standpoint of a metropolitan theatre would, therefore, often be misleading. It is right also to add that Victoria has the reputation in the amusement world of not patronizing the best companies.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

NOT A DESIRABLE CHANGE.

The Rossland Miner understands that it is proposed to amend the mining law so as to provide for the sale at public auction of all mining claims upon which assessment work has not been done, and it does not think the change desirable. The Colonist agrees with this view. The government might get in a little additional revenue from such a source, but the wisdom of creating a class of speculators, who will lie in wait watching for opportunities to buy up prospects, which the discoverers have been compelled to abandon, is questionable. The law very well as it is. If a prospector locates a claim and fails to prove up on it, the next man who comes along can relocate it. This is as it should be. To sell the claim to some speculator would be to curtail the field in which the bona fide prospector has to work. The Miner is right in what it says about the usefulness of the prospector to British Columbia. The effort ought to be to help rather than to discourage him.

MODERN CIVILIZATION.

The writer of the life of Alexander the Great, now running in the Century Magazine, speaks of that illustrious soldier as having levelled up the terrace upon which modern civilization is built. By this he means that the eastern limit of Alexander's empire bounded in that direction the operation of the influences which have molded what we used to call the civilized world. Alexander died in 323 B. C., that is 123 years before Julius Caesar was born. The influence of these two must be taken together. A century and a quarter is not a great period in the life of a nation, but it was sufficient to see the decay of the structure, which Alexander reared, and the advance of Rome to supremacy. Rome during this period was just emerging from barbarism. It was beginning to feel the effect of Grecian culture, and there is no more remarkable illustration of the superiority of intellectual development over military prowess than is afforded by the fact, that all-conquering Rome regarded the region over which Greece had extended her sway as covering all there was of the world. It is true that Macedon was not usually regarded as a part of Greece, but the greatness of Alexander's empire was due to Grecian influence upon the Macedonian temperament. The imperial edifice, which Caesar erected upon the foundation laid by Alexander, has given character and form to our modern civilization.

Young people, in their study of history, ought not to lose sight of this, for if history is not taught differently now to what it was forty years ago, they will not learn at school that, while Greece was developing her culture and refinement, and Rome was advancing from being merely the refuge of robber hordes to the position of mistress of the Mediterranean and all the countries adjacent thereto, civilizations, already hoary with age, were in existence in India and China, and that these continue without substantial change to this day. The custom of the school books was to refer to Rome as the Mistress of the World. This is a misleading misnomer. The world, from the Roman point of view, was the part of it, which Caesar conquered, added to that which Alexander subdued. From the British Isles on the west to the Indus on the east, and from the forests of Germany on the north to the African deserts on the south, was the world of Caesar, and the world which Alexander conquered, and, having conquered, wept because there was no greater scope for his ambition, was less than half as large.

The chief features of our modern civilization may be said to be religion, literature, industrial progress and the art of self-government. The religion of Christendom, for modern civilization and Christendom are co-extensive, is founded upon the philosophy of Greece, the ceremonial of ancient Rome, and the theocracy of the Jews, whose country formed a part of Alexander's realm, as it afterwards did of that of the Caesars. Our literature is derived from Greek models. When the influence of Roman imperialism was dominant in Europe, literature and religion controlled the development of civilization, but in the course of a few centuries first the Goths and other Teutonic tribes from the North, and afterwards the Saracens and other Mohammedan tribes from the East and South, introduced new elements. The Mohammedan element exterminated the civilization, including the religion and literature, with which it came in contact. The Teutonic races, though invincible in the battlefield, were easy captives to the church of Rome, and having no literature of their own, accepted without question what their vanquished enemies had to offer them. Here we reach the foundation of what we call modern civilization. It was the engrafting upon the Teutonic stock of the religion and literature of Imperial Rome. What was the Teutonic contribution to the common fund. We have mentioned above four principal elements of our modern civilization. Two of these came either directly from Rome or from Greece and Judea through Roman channels. The other two came from the Teutonic side of the partnership. The mechanical genius of Rome was imitative, not inventive. There is a difference in degree, but not in kind, between the triumphs of mechanical art in Babylon, Egypt, Greece and Rome. For the inventive genius we must look to the Teutonic stock. Reared under less favorable skies than their southern neighbors, they had the incentive to improvement. Necessity sharpened their faculties. The Norsemen, who fought the fierce gales of the North Atlantic, necessarily built better ships and were better sailors than the mariners, who dodged from port to port, and from island to island in the sun-kissed Mediterranean. If St. Paul had been on a Viking's ship when he made his trip to Rome, the shipwreck at Malta would hardly have happened. This only by way of illustration. The Teutonic race also contributed the faculty of self-government. We are aware that some writers attribute the self-governing faculty evident in European races to Roman influence, but we think without warrant, because there never appears to have been a time when the Teutonic stock was not self-governing, that is democratic. If the origin of the faculty were Roman, it would be very strange that its best development should be found among the Latin races.

So potent was Grecian influence upon the civilization developed after the contact of the Teutonic races with Rome, that for centuries no one thought of looking further eastward than Alexander had gone, and the Atlantic barred progress to the west. Thus confined to very narrow limits, and developed without knowledge of the systems of philosophy, the religious doctrines, the ideas of government, and the material progress made by the major part of the world, what we call modern civilization evolved its own superstitions, set up its own barriers, formed its own meagre conceptions of the relations of men to each other, and to the universe and its Creator. During the last half century the horizon has been widening, and as we have discovered that there was far more of the world than Alexander of Macedon conquered, so we see that there is more of life than the philosophers of Greece imagined, or the ecclesiastics of ancient Rome could possibly conceive. Great as has been the progress of the past, the promise of the future is far greater.

OUR PLACER MINES.

The Colonist has unquestionably struck a popular note in suggesting that the mining law of British Columbia should be changed so as to prohibit the ownership of placer claims by aliens. The proposition is simply a business one. It is inspired by a desire to promote the business of British Columbia and of Canada as a whole, and by no other feeling whatever. One of the gentlemen interviewed by the Colonist on Saturday said that so long as the aliens were residents of the province it was immaterial whether they should be allowed to own mines or not. The trouble about such a provision would be that it would be difficult to draw the line between permanent and transient residents.

It will not be suggested by any one that aliens, who have already located placers should be deprived of the benefit of their discoveries, or that any question should be raised as to the rights of those who have already acquired placers in good faith by purchase. The law should apply only to future operations.

THAT SECONDARY GOLD BELT.

The news printed this morning from the Stikine is further proof of the existence of what we have called the secondary gold belt extending down the eastern slope of the Coast Range. If reference be had to the map of British Columbia and note be taken of the three points, at which paying placers have been found, they will be seen to be Lorne Creek on the Skeena, Glacier Creek on the Stikine and Pine Creek in the Atlin country. These three points are substantially in the same belt. What lies between them in a matter of surmise, but there is ground for supposing that other placers may be found. These discoveries ought to lead to the prospecting of the region south of the Skeena and east of the Coast Range and as far south as the large lake called Chilco, which lies east of the head of Bute Inlet. Hitherto this part of the province has not been much considered in connection with mining. It is known that there is much good farming land in this section, and extensive cattle ranges and a great deal of excellent timber, but no one has paid much attention to its value from a mining point of view. Exploration will doubtless be stimulated by these discoveries further north.

The next time this paper attempts to make a joke, it will put a label on it. The other day it made a reference to the rather amusing incidents accompanying the opening of the branches of the Bank of B. N. A. and the Bank of Commerce at Greenwood City. The Vancouver World understood it as a serious criticism upon the two institutions and read this paper a very severe lecture on the subject. We can assure our solemn contemporary that the Colonist does not in point of fact believe that the ghosts of the founders of the Bank of B. N. A. prowl around British Columbia on moonlight nights or that the Bank of Commerce spends its time in skylarking. But good often comes out of evil, and the World's misunderstanding of the Colonist's attempt at a joke gave it the opportunity to say something good about the Bank of Commerce and tell the public how very excellent an institution it is. The Colonist was and is of the opinion that the standing of the Bank of Commerce was sufficiently well known to render its reputation secure from any little pleasantry over a very amusing performance. It's dollars to doughnuts that the World will discover some hidden meaning in this paragraph, but we can assure it that it is perfectly innocent.

Ask your grocer for

Windsor Salt

For Table and Dairy. Purest and Best

MR. BOSTOCK M.P.

The Province devotes a leading editorial to Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., in which that gentleman is represented as being very capable and industrious. Complaint is made because he has been criticized. But why should he not be criticized? He is a public man, and the habit in this country is to criticize public men. He has not been harshly criticized to any extent, and anything that may have been said of him, that was at all severe, was called out by the manner in which the Province and other newspapers, which owe their existence to him, have dealt with their political opponents. Some comment has been made upon the non-commercial way in which he permits his printing business to be conducted. This is proper criticism also, although as a rule a man's private affairs ought not to be discussed in the press, but Mr. Bostock's printing business is not his private concern, since he does not depend on it for a living. He is a public man, as we have said, and he has seen fit for some purpose other than financial profit to enter into competition with other business men. It is right that his manner of conducting his competition should be made known. His ambition to occupy a prominent place in British Columbia politics is proper enough; but the means by which he endeavors to reach that place are open to criticism, and it is very foolish for the Province to attempt to evoke sympathy for him because they have been criticized. If the public is to believe all the good things which the Province says about him, he may be absolved of any intention to stir up bitterness and strife, but it will be at the expense of those with whom he has the misfortune to be associated. We select the following gem from the Province's article:

That this kindly, courteous, generous gentleman, whose life has been one long study of self-sacrifice and heroic devotion to principles and the betterment of his fellows, should be singled out for the malicious attacks, inspired by envy and jealousy, of such rags as the Victoria Colonist and the Kamloops Standard, is deplorable in the extreme.

At the time of his last visit to Victoria there was no indication that Mr. Bostock's wings had begun to sprout, so it may be assumed that he is not yet prepared to fly away to the Elysian fields where politics vex no more. In the meantime, if he will read the sentence quoted, he will get some inkling of the reason why papers criticize him. He will get a sample of the insulting tone which his employees take towards others. If he reads the whole article of the Province through carefully he will see how easily an over-zealous champion may place him in an awkward position. Why should his private virtues be paraded be for the public? Does he claim a monopoly of kindness, courtesy, and common decency? Does he wish the people of British Columbia to think that he monopolizes all the cardinal virtues? So fulsome a piece of laudation in a newspaper, which owes its existence to him, is without parallel. In one place the Province speaks of the pure and generous hands with which Mr. Bostock establishes business. The article conveys the impression that some one is about to make a further appeal to his generosity.

This paper has never in the slightest intimated anything derogatory to Mr. Bostock personally. It has on the contrary given him full credit for paying for favors received. What it has pointed out is that his ambition and generosity, combined with a poor knowledge of human nature, have caused his name to be associated in the public mind with the most indecent journalism which ever afflicted any province of Canada. When he gets a little older, he will realize for himself into what bad hands his public interests have fallen. No one will then regret more than he that he allowed his money to be employed by irresponsible people to stir up strife and hatred and assail with the foulest language men in every way his equals, except in the wealth which is his "through the accident of circumstances."

THE SEALING INDUSTRY.

A correspondent, who is what he signs himself, expresses his inability to understand the apathy of British Columbia's representatives in connection with the sealing industry. Many persons will share his surprise. It is quite intelligible that the representatives of this province in parliament should not make any public demonstration in regard to sealing. In this respect they do well to follow the example set by Sir Charles Tupper, and leave the hands of the government unfettered; but this is no excuse for inaction in a private way. There is no reason whatever why they should not have taken counsel together and agreed upon some case to present to the government, setting forth what this province ought to have in compensation for the extinction of an important industry. So far as any one knows they have not taken the slightest step in this direction.

The majority of the representatives of British Columbia in the House of Commons are in sympathy with the present administration, and we submit that it was the duty of these members to invite the co-operation of the two Conservative representatives and the senators for the province in formulating a just and comprehensive statement of our claims. That the Conservative members would have co-operated with them there is no room for doubt, nor is there any reason for thinking that they would not have received every assistance that any one could give them. So far as the public knew, they have done absolutely nothing at all. It will be remembered hereafter that, at this very critical time in the history of the province, when one of its most important industries was at stake, these gentlemen, representing the dominant party in Canadian politics and presumably in touch with the government, never so much as moved their hands to protect our interests.

Verdict of the Ladies

Guilty of having the best Currants, Raisins and Peel. Our window is a bouquet of sweetness, and our shop is a hive of bargain-hunters.

Best Creamery Butter, 25c lb
" Dairy " 20c lb
Pears, Peaches, Apricots, 20c tin
Sliced Peaches, Apricots, 15c tin
English Pickles, 25c bottle

Morgan's Fresh Frozen Eastern Oysters 75c. Tin.

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

Mackintoshes, $5, $7.50, $8, $10 | Rugby Waterproofs, $10, $12, $15

50 Dozen Umbrellas Just Opened

B. Williams & Co.

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS and OUTFITTERS, 97 JOHNSON ST., VICTORIA

$1.50 HELLO! HOW IS THIS? $3.00

ELEPHANT

Keep cool, sir, keep cool; I mean exactly what I say. Elephant Ready-Mixed Paint, in my estimation, anyway, has never been equalled; certainly never surpassed. The company making it employs the largest staff of experts of any company in Canada. They are color manufacturers as well as paint-makers. Oh, I see you understand now what I mean by stating so emphatically that you may pay double the money for some other grade and not get an article as good as "ELEPHANT." Another thing I like about the "ELEPHANT" brand is you have sixty-nine shades to choose from, and can get from one-half pint up to a gallon, or for that matter a barrel.

ELEPHANT

The Canada Paint Co., Ltd.

The Largest Paint, Color and Varnish Factory in Canada.

MONTREAL, TORONTO, ST. MALO, ST. JOHNS, VANCOUVER and VICTORIA

BORN.

MIDDLETON—At Tacoma, Wash., 8th November, 1898, the wife of K. J. Middleton, of a son.

FLEET—At the residence of her father, Hon. W. J. Macdonald, "Armadale," Victoria, B.C., the wife of Captain Ernest Fleet, Royal Navy, late of H. M. S. "Icarus," of a son.

McILWAINE—On the 14th inst., at 25 Rupert street, the wife of Mr. Wm. McIlwaine, of a son.

PRICE—At Stanley Villa, November 15th, the wife of W. H. Price, of a son.

GARDINER—In this city on the 15th inst., to the wife of George A. Gardiner, a son.

MARRIED.

MILLINGTON-BACKUS—In this city on the 15th inst., at the parsonage, Quadra street, by the Rev. J. C. Speer, Walter Millington to Francis Sybil Backus, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

SMITH—At South Saanich, on or about October 23rd, Henry Edward, only son of George E. and Elizabeth Smith, a native of Victoria, aged 26 years.

JOHNSTON—On the 10th instant, at St. Joseph's hospital, Alice Jane, the beloved wife of John Johnston, aged 47 years.

WILLIAMS—At No. 13 James street, James Bay, on the 12th inst., Charles Larkin Williams, aged 66 years, and a native of Kent, England.

Trades and Labor Council.—At the regular meeting of the trades and labor council last evening the question of the salaries paid to the mail carriers was brought to the attention of the members. The salaries, it appears, are the same as they have been for years, in fact some of the men are getting less than they would have under the old system which was so bitterly complained of. The council will at their next meeting decide whether they will interview Postmaster-General Mulock in regard to these salaries when he visits Victoria as he contemplates doing. The subject of provincial organization and other routine business was deferred to give Dr. Hathaway an opportunity to address the council. He spoke for upwards of an hour on "Labor Legislation in New Zealand." The address was a most interesting one.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on Vancouver Island; on the Quamichan Lake; two miles from railway (Duncan); 60 or 118 acres, as desired; nearly half cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); large double barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C.

Oct. 30.

$500.00 will purchase farm of 176 acres, situated on the beach at Big Qualicum; house, barn and stabling on the place; about fifteen acres partly improved; over half the place good bottom land; wagon road from Nanaimo to Comox runs through farm. For further particulars apply to D. A. McMillan, Parksville.

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 by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia, at its next session on behalf of the Kitamaat Railway Company, Limited, for an Act amending the "Kitamaat Railway Act, 1898," by conferring on the company power to construct the railway authorized by the said Act from a point at the head or the North end of the Kitamaat Inlet, thence North to the Copper River, and East to the Telegraph Trail by the most feasible route; thence South and East to the South end of Babine Lake; thence North and East to Germansen Creek at or near its confluence with Omenica River in the latitude, approximately, of 55.47 North, in lieu of the route prescribed by the said Act, and branch lines in connection therewith, and all necessary and proper powers, rights and privileges incidental thereto; and declaring that the provisions contained in the said Act shall apply to the line of railway to be constructed in substitution of that mentioned in the said Incorporation Act, and as if the same had been originally inserted therein; and declaring that the security required to be deposited under and by virtue of Section 22 of the said Incorporation Act is intended only to be deposited as security that the company will expend not less than $10,000 in surveys or construction of the railway within the time therein limited; and declaring that all moneys expended in surveys of the proposed amended route be allowed as work to be performed under Section 22 of the said Incorporation Act; and with power to change the name of the said company as they may be advised, upon first obtaining permission of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Dated at Victoria this 15th day of November, 1898.

BODWELL & DUFF,
Solicitors for the Applicants.