CAPITAL FOR PLACERS

Hydraulic Operations on a Huge Scale Conducted With Money From Abroad.

Effect of Compulsory Local Incorporation Upon Actions of English Investors.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir: In connection with the bill now before the legislature to withhold from aliens in respect to placer mines the privileges of owning and working which it is proposed they shall continue to enjoy so far as quartz properties are concerned, I shall endeavor in this letter to show that it will take both capital and machinery to open and work placer mines as well as quartz. I will here give you a list of some of the companies operating in one electoral district of the province, and this, mind you, only represents some of these operating in this district. I know of a great many more having expensive machinery and spending a large amount of capital. I speak of the electoral district represented by Major-General Kinchant and Mr. Helgesen.

I am unable to give particulars about the other companies above referred to, but those I know of are the following:

Antler Creek Mining Co., Ltd., capital, $1,000,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, Major Tatlow.

Big Valley Creek Gold Mines, Ltd., capital, £125,000, head office, London, manager, Major Dupont.

Cariboo Gold Field, Ltd., capital, £100,000, head office, London, manager, James Champion, C. and M.E.

Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd. Lty., capital, $500,000, head office, Ottawa, manager, J. B. Hobson, M.E.

Forty-Third Mining & Milling Co. (Omineca), Ltd. Lty., capital, $600,000, head office, Ottawa, manager, Col. Joshua Wright.

Fraser River Gold Mining Co., Ltd., capital, £10,000, head office, London.

Golden River, Quesnelle, Ltd., capital, £350,000, head office, London, manager, Joseph Hunter, C.E.

Horse Fly Gold Mining Co., Ltd. Lty., capital, $1,000,000, head office, San Francisco, manager, R. T. Ward.

Horse Fly Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, $250,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, J. B. Hobson, M.E.

Juvieta Gold Mines, Ltd., capital, £100,000, head office, London, manager, J. W. Young.

Lightning Creek Gold Mining, Ltd. Lty., capital, $1,000,000, head office, Ashcroft.

Montreal Hydraulic Mining Co. (Cariboo), Ltd. Lty., capital, $250,000, head office, Vancouver, manager, Thos. Drummond, M.E.

Omineca Consolidated Hydraulic Mining Co., Ltd., capital, $100,000, head office, Victoria, manager, Captain Black, C. and M.E.

Quesnelle & Cariboo Exploration, Ltd., capital, £12,000, head office, Sheffield, manager, C. F. Law, M.E.

Slough Creek Mining Co., Ltd. Lty., capital, $500,000, head office, Tacoma, manager, Chas. Ramos.

St. Anthony Exploration Co. (close corporation), head office, Santa Barbara, manager, C. E. Perry, C.E.

Cottonwood Alluvial Mining, Ltd., capital, £65,000, head office, London, manager, —. Betts, C.E.

I do not suppose that any of the above companies have expended less than $30,000 already. Several of them have gone into hundreds of thousands, and one manager gives a full statement in the Mining and Scientific Press (which I will quote later on) showing that he has already expended $1,000,000. I added the St. Anthony Company (a close corporation) because, although they have not actually expended themselves any money in development, yet they have expended a large amount in the purchase of improved property and in exploring Northern British Columbia. This property will require at the least $100,000 to fully develop it. I will not take up any more space to show what money has been expended by different companies.

Any of your readers who desire to find out for themselves can do so by referring to the Canadian Mining, Iron and Steel Manual of 1897—that of 1898 has not been issued yet.

The report from the Mining and Scientific Press, referred to above, is as follows: "California has the largest hydraulic mining plants in the world, and California miners are putting in equally extensive apparatus elsewhere. At the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company's property, near Quesnelle Forks, B. C., J. B. Hobson, an old placer country miner, has put in considerable development work. Two lines of sluices, seven feet wide, were placed in the bed of the gulch, paved with steel riffles, weighing in the aggregate 79 tons. A canal seven by thirteen feet, ten miles long, was commenced in June and completed November 15. A dam 48 feet long on top and 50 feet high was constructed across the outlet of a lake at the head of the canal for storage of about 550,000,000 cubic feet of water. The construction of this dam and the canal furnished employment for 350 men and 120 horses, and cost $125,000. During the progress of the opening up of the lower or bedrock bench of gravel, rich gravel was found. About 75,000 pounds of dynamite, 75,000 pounds of black blasting powder and 100,000 pounds of other miscellaneous mining supplies are used annually at the mine, which has now completed thirty-three miles of canals and three storage reservoirs, having a total area of 2,184 acres and a storage capacity of 1,016,000,000 cubic feet of water. About $1,000,000 has been expended in equipment of the property since 1894, and about $500,000 in gold has been recovered during the progress of development work. It is estimated that the company's leases contain about 400,000,000 cubic yards of high-grade gold-bearing gravel. It is proposed to extend and increase and to open up the property in other places."

It is only within the last three or four years that any extensive operations have been initiated in developing this class of mining in the province. The total yield of 1858 to 1896 as officially reported is: Quartz, $2,177,869; placer, $59,704,855; but as only a portion was reported to the government, I think it would be safe to add 25 per cent. sent to the mint, San Francisco, and taken out of the country by private parties. The yield for the quartz can be relied upon as being correct, the quartz being worked by companies. Referring to the occurrence of placer deposits in the province, Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., director of the Geological Survey of Canada, in an address before the Royal Colonial Institute, said:

"The story of the discovery and development, the palmy days and the gradual decline in importance of any one of these mining regions, rightly told, and in sufficient detail, could constitute in itself a subject of interest. But without attempting to do more than name the districts here, it is of importance to note how general, throughout the whole extent of the great area of British Columbia, the occurrence of deposits of alluvial gold has proved to be. The gold thus found in the gravels and river beds is merely that collected in those placed by natural processes of waste acting on the rocks, and the concentration of their heavy materials during the long course of time. The gold has been collected in these placed by the untiring action of the streams and rivers, and it must in all cases be accepted as an indication of the gold-bearing veins which traverse the rocky substructure of the country and which await merely the necessary skill and capital to yield to the miner still more abundantly."

Mr. John B. Hobson, M.E., general manager of the Cariboo & Horse Fly companies, to whose practical knowledge and advice, based upon long experience in California, the renewed interest in hydraulic mining in the Cariboo district is largely due, has reported as follows: "I have seen in British Columbia, included the Yale, Lillooet and Cariboo districts, three times the area of auriferous deposits that are known to exist in the whole of the state of California. The British Columbia gravels that I have examined, and that may be considered available for hydraulic working, yielded results varying from one cent to $1.50 per cubic yard, and as a whole average richer than any I have seen in California. In some properties examined, I sampled streaks, some of which were on bedrock, and others 150 feet above the bedrock, that yielded prospects varying from $2 to $36 per cubic yard. We have no such rich deposits in California. The exploitation and equipment of hydraulic mines is expensive, and large sums of money are required to provide water supply and hydraulic plant to get the mines opened and placed on a paying basis. . . I do not hesitate to predict that the day is not far distant when the gold output from the auriferous placers of British Columbia will not only surprise Canadians, but will astonish the civilized world."—(Paper read before the General Mining Association of Quebec.)

The auriferious area above described by Mr. Hobson does not comprise one-fifth the auriferious gravel area of the province. This would make a total area of the gold-bearing gravels equal to fifteen times that of California, and as California has yielded $1,000,000 per month in the past, just think of the wealth we have in our gravels. I take the following from the Mining and Scientific Press of January 7, 1899, showing that California after fifty years of mining with open door wants to open it still wider for capital and miners, not closing the door to outsiders os our people propose doing:

"California at the 1900 Paris Exposition.—California throughout the world has been recognized as the great gold producer; her output as yet has not been equalled, but to-day we are confronted with unfavorable conditions which call for active work to enable the state to maintain her position as a mineral producer. These unfavorable conditions are: First, partial suppression of hydraulic mining, which formerly produced $1,000,000 per month; second, lack of water, in consequence of the drought; third, lack of capital for the development of the vast area of mineral lands now known to exist. The first is being gradually reinstated by the intelligent work of the California Miners' Association. The second is beyond man's control, while the third—the lack of capital—is all our own fault, and it is this fault we should start in and correct. The present, we must understand, is an illustrative, an advertising age; if the merchant or manufacturer wants to get the benefits of trade he must advertise his wares and advantages for the public to ponder over and act upon. If a state wants to build up in population and material wealth, she must put forth evidences of what she may claim for the great benefit of both capital and population. At no exposition in Europe, where any amount of capital is obtainable at 3 per cent. per annum, has California been properly placed before the vast mass of people who visit them to see the attractive features, advantages for the investment of capital, as well as the advancement in arts, science and mechanics."

From the same paper is the following: "In California gold ore of the value of 84 cents a ton has been worked for 78 cents a ton, leaving a profit of 6 cents. In Utah, according to a statement uncontradicted since its appearance herein, silver is produced at a cost of 23¼ cents per ounce."

The following is from a statement or return of work done by the La Grange Hydraulic Mining Company of California, on all their claims from June 1, 1874, to September 30, 1876: Cost per cubic yard, 6c.; cost per ounce of metal produced, $11.38; value per ounce, $19.29; profit, $7.91. The average yield per cubic yard of gravel, .1009c.; wages, $2.50 per day.

From the above it can be seen what immense wealth we have in the province, and what folly it would be to shut the door on capital and labor, no matter where it comes from. If such results can be obtained from such low-grade gravel or rock, who can say that it will not require capital and labor of a speculative nature to enter upon such speculation. It is well known that English capital will not venture on such; but if we can show English capitalists that we have a sure thing paying a dividend, that they can take a Pullman car or even a carriage and drive to the mine, then the capital will be forthcoming, but will they take snowshoes up trail for 400 or 500 miles and pack or canoe supplies such distance? So far, in this province I am not aware of English capital being invested further north than Cottonwood, 12 miles beyond the end of the stage and telegraph lines.

But bill No. 4, the "Placer Mining Act, 1899," as it now stands will prevent English capital coming into the province, as well as foreign.

Section 2: "No joint stock company or corporation shall be entitled to take out a free miner's certificate unless the same has been incorporated and not simply licensed or registered under the laws of the province."

Now, it is well known that the custom of all English capitalists has been to incorporate in England and manage the business at home. They are not a people who will change this custom in a day.

If the act would allow companies to operate in the province as before where a capital of $20,000 or over is required to develop a mine, except that an alien free miner would not be allowed to locate or record any claim, but could purchase in any such company, I think it would meet with more favor.

C. N. BLACK.

TRADE AND THE FLAG.

The Point Lord Farrer Overlooked and Its Bearing.

Chicago Times-Herald.

It was left for the New York Evening Post to fall into the pit prepared for all anti-progressives by Lord Farrer in his article, "Does Trade Follow the Flag?" in the December number of the Contemporary Review. The aged lord labors very hard to prove that it does not, and his conclusions are seized upon by our contemporary to point some very jocose remarks as to how the sight of Old Glory will make the naked savages of our new possessions "promptly order a suit of clothes from some Broadway firm and open an account with a New York butcher."

This is irony red-hot for anti-expansionist consumption. But an unprejudiced study of Lord Farrer's facts and tables must have restrained the New York Evening Post's "ghoulish glee" over the absurdity of trade following "Old Glory" to the islands of the Pacific sea. All his estimates and deductions are based on the small percentage Great Britain's trade with her colonies bears to that with the great commercial world. Not a word is said of the fact that the foreign trade of all the British colonies combined forms a comparatively insignificant part of the world's commerce.

Some idea of this disproportion can be gained from the fact that while British trade with foreign countries amounted to $2,385,000,000 in 1895, that with her colonies was only $830,000,000. In the words of Lord Farrer, while British trade with foreign countries was 74 per cent. of the whole, that that followed the flag was only 26 per cent.

But this is manifestly an unfair method of arriving at the trade that follows the flag. The true question is what proportion of the foreign trade of Great Britain's colonies is represented by that $830,000,000. We have not all the figures, but those from the principal British Colonies demonstrate how trade has followed the Union Jack.

Of the total imports into British India in 1896 of 729,367,530 rupees, 471,614,840 rupees were from the United Kingdom; while of the exports of 1,143,347,380 rupees, only 350,008,990 went to Great Britain.

Of the imports into Cape Colony in 1895, $50,000,000 came from the United Kingdom to $12,000,000 from all foreign countries; while of the exports, including specie, Great Britain took $80,000,000, against only $2,000,000 going to all other countries.

In Canada, where our proximity gives us such a manifest advantage, the imports from Great Britain in 1895 were $31,132,000, out of a total importation of $105,252,511; and of her total exports of $113,638,803 in that year, Canada sent $61,857,000 to the United Kingdom. No other country except the United States has 5 per cent. of the Canadian foreign trade.

Of the total imports into New South Wales, amounting in 1895 to over $90,000,000, only $8,200,000 came from any country other than the United Kingdom or its colonies. The same conditions prevail in all the Australian colonies, as well as in the islands of the Pacific over which the British flag floats.

These figures are sufficient to demonstrate the fallacy of Lord Farrer's article, and to establish the general rule that trade follows the flag.

ONE YEAR OF NEW LIBERALISM.

From the Mail and Empire.

The exploits of the new Liberalism citizen the necessity of watching public affairs with greater care than ever, and of exercising a judgment unbiased by during the past year impress upon the machine influence, or by the representations of the subsidized or official newspaper. Possibly the most serious revelation that has been made during 1898 is that which exposes the relations of the government to certain public journals. It appears that ministers have taken precautions to render their own paths easy and to escape that free discussion which protects the welfare of the people. Thus it is that we have had an official Bureau of Public Opinion opened at Ottawa for the purpose of enabling ministers, through the rural journals, to render judgment upon themselves. Thus, too, we get the subsidizing of a section of the press.

In no other British country have such ministerial connections with the press been established. In no other British country would they be tolerated. With a hypnotized press supporting it, the government has felt itself at liberty to do very much as it liked. It regards itself as sheltered in a large measure from the public eye. A startling outcome of this condition is the utter disregard that has been evinced for the old Liberal platform. The offer to reduce taxes has been followed by an increase of $1,750,000, and a threat to tax tea; the promise to extinguish the debt has been succeeded by an increase of $7,544,000; the pledge to curtail the expenditures by four millions has been accepted only to result in an augmentation by $1,800,000. But if these exhibitions of contempt for principle and for the public interest are disappointing, all more so is the reply that has been given to the moderate Liberals who have complained about them. "We have spent much money," says the principal minister, but "wait till you see us next year, and we will have spent more." Associated with the question of expenditure is that of the trade policy. We have learned during the past year what that scheme means. The main features of the affair have resulted in something that was not anticipated. Take the British preference as an example. We are actually taxing British goods higher than ever, and United States products lower than ever; while the British producer is having a smaller and the United States producer a larger share of our market. No new market has been secured for our producers. In fact the only triumph that has been scored in reference to foreign markets has been the closing of the German market, which takes $160,000,000 worth of farm products, against Canadian grain of all kinds. The means of transportation have not been improved, and the fast steamship project has been an utter failure. For our own industries nothing has been done. The tariff on binder twine was removed; the industry was hurt, and the price to the consumer raised. The coal oil question was dealt with, and the new regulations are giving us over to the Standard oil monopoly. A quarrel has begun on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Mulock, who is trying to capture Sir Richard Cartwright's place, as the Ontario leader, has asserted that the tariff which Sir Richard wants to reduce is sacred and unalterable. On the other hand, the Western Liberals say they voted for free trade, and free trade they are bound to have, otherwise the government will be smashed. While the burdens have been increased and the markets have been restricted, difficulties have set in on the subject of offices. There has been during the year a vast distribution of the spoils. Still there is dissatisfaction, and the call for more places is loud and imperative. The new Liberalism is not an altogether unselfish plant. It requires to be watered at the public expense. Out of this demand for places we have reaped a proposition that Imperial officers be excluded from the command of the militia. Somebody's relative is ready, and indeed eager, to take control. We have paid during the year for two election expedients. The Premier pretended that we did not know anything about the Hudson Bay route, although a scientific expedition had already reported. A second expedition has gone over the ground at considerable expense, and has reported in terms precisely similar to those of the first explorers, namely, that the route is not practicable. Sir Wilfrid also represented that he did not know what to do about prohibition, and that a plebiscite was necessary. We have had the plebiscite, at a cost of a quarter of a million, and the government is as much at sea as ever. In the domain of "deals" there has been great activity. Several ministers have had schemes to push. It was found out that Mr. Tarte's Drummond project, which was thwarted by the Senate, proposed to make us pay half a million more for the unnecessary railway than the government itself honestly thought the line was worth. Under the new terms the contractor's profits are cut down by the amount named. Still there are five or six hundred thousand dollars in the transaction for Mr. Tarte's political friend. The Teslin lake railway was a hugh Klondike company in disguise. Mr. Sifton, who had served out hydraulic mining claims to one set of friends, and Yukon offices to another set, proposed to enable a third batch to enter the London market endowed with millions of dollars worth of gold territory and a railway monopoly. This affair was stopped in the Senate. It is because such exploitations are prevented by the Upper House that the new Liberalism and its organs want that chamber to be abolished. But amidst the record of failures, some fortunate, others to be deplored, we have one success—two-cent Imperial postage. The Imperial authorities have long urged this advance. It seems that Mr. Mulock, who wanted a three-cent rate, went to London, met the Imperial government in its den, and forced it to agree to the very figure he had opposed. The franchise law has been remodelled. There is one vote for the Ontario man and a dozen for the Quebecker.

While all the exploitations and the departures from principle have been in progress the respectable Liberals have stood aghast. There is dissatisfaction everywhere. Under these circumstances the government has joined with the Mercier faction as a measure of self-defence. It is concentrating its expenditures upon Quebec, and, as Mr. Bergeron points out, is raising the cry of race and religion there. Mr. Tarte has told the province that he is going to spend millions within its borders, and while his agents are shouting on racial lines, he adds that he is getting matters so arranged that he can carry all but five constituencies in Quebec, thus, of course, rendering him independent of any majority from the other provinces. The new Liberalism has travelled from the old platform by way of exploitations into downright sectionalism. Its journey, so injurious to Canada, can be traced in large measure to the spiking of the press, that ought to have been a check upon the movements of the ministers, and a defence of the public interests.

CINNAMON CURE FOR GRIP.

An English Physician Writes of His Experiments in Treating the Disease.

Within the last few days our newspapers have informed us that influenza has appeared as a general epidemic in New York. And as for many years I have been engaged in carrying out a series of clinical experiments in the treatment of this disease, I beg that you will allow me to state the results that my experience induces me to believe that I have attained.

About eight years ago I was led to believe that it might be possible by means of cinnamon administered in large and repeated doses so to saturate the tissues of a patient suffering from some fever of microbe origin that from a fitting nidus for the reception of the microbe he should become an unfitting nidus, and that as a consequent result the microbe would cease to flourish, or in other words that the fever would run a mild course. This was the theory that I had formed, and in the spring of 1892 I determined to put it into practice. Early in the spring of that year I was called to see a patient, aged 26, suffering from influenza. I found the patient's temperature was 102, pulse 116, pains in the head, back and legs, furred tongue, complete loss of appetite. He had been ill five hours.

The patient was ordered to take half an ounce of decoction of cinnamon every hour till I should see him again. The next morning the temperature was 98 degrees, appetite had returned, and the patient declared that he felt quite well. On the following morning he returned to business. This was my first case, and in that epidemic a series of cases of influenza were treated in a similar manner and with equally good results.

A second series of cases of influenza were again treated with cinnamon in another epidemic, but the results were generally bad. In going over my cases again and again it at last began to dawn on me that the results of my treatment appeared to stand in some direct relation to the stage of the disease, that the earlier the treatment had been instituted the better had been the result; and finally I came to the conclusion that where the disease had existed for less than twenty to twenty-four hours the results had invariably been good, but that, if the disease had existed for forty-eight hours and upwards the treatment had practically yielded no results at all.

I therefore determined to take twenty-four hours as a time limit and rigidly decline to treat with cinnamon any case where the disease had existed for a longer period. A fresh epidemic soon afforded me an opportunity of testing the matter, and I had the satisfaction of finding that those patients treated within twenty-four hours from the outset of the disease without exception did well. During the past five years a large number of influenza patients have been treated within this time limit of twenty-four hours, and in not one case have I been embarrassed by complications of any kind, and in every case the patient has been seemingly perfectly well and fit to return to his business within five days from the commencement of treatment.

In cases, however, where the disease has not existed for more than three or four hours—and it is, of course, comparatively rarely that you see a case so early, but I have succeeded in seeing a good many such cases—the patients have in every case returned to their duties within forty-eight hours, and in not one single instance has any of them suffered in any way from doing so. I might quote scores of cases to illustrate the point.

The following is the method of treatment that I have employed during the past five years: If influenza has existed for more than twenty-four hours I do not use cinnamon at all. But if the case is within the twenty-four hour limit the patient is ordered to take half an ounce of decoction of cinnamon every half hour till six doses have been taken; these six doses having been taken, then half ounce doses to be taken every hour till twenty-four hours have elapsed from the commencement of the treatment. At the expiration of twenty-four hours the same dose is to be repeated every two hours till the temperature falls to normal. After that half an ounce of the decoction is to be given four times a day for two days. The patient should not leave the house for twenty-four hours after the temperature has become normal.

In a small percentage of cases patients have been found to complain that the cinnamon has made them feel sick. In these cases I believe it has been the influenza affecting the alimentary canal that has caused the feeling of nausea and not the cinnamon, a belief which appears to be supported by the fact that where the cinnamon has been persistently and systematically continued the nausea has ceased to be complained of.

JOSEPH CARNE ROSS, M.D., Edin.
Physician to Ancoats Hospital, Manchester, England.
Manchester, England, December. 22.

ASTHMA GASPS.

The wheezing and strangling of those who are victims of asthma are promptly relieved by a few doses of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

WHY BRASS BUTTONS ATTRACT.

Secret of Their Fascination for Women. Some Points About the Military Profession.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"The reason women like brass buttons is because they know the man wearing them has two qualities—that he is physically in good condition and that he is a bold man."

That is the explanation of the secret which civilians have tried to solve for so many years which is given by the inspector-general of the United States army, Gen. J. G. Breckinridge.

"It is the same in both services—the army and navy," continued Gen. Breckinridge. "Although they are as different as can be, army and navy officers have the same fascination for women. It is because women admire manhood, and because they admire boldness. This is especially true of young women, and it is the young women who urge men to war."

Several hundred young men who are going to be picked out from the thousands who will apply for places in the army under the new army law which is now being discussed in congress will understand why they are matrimonially in such demand after they put on the shoulder straps. It is because the brass buttons are a certificate of soundness and courage.

"What West Point does for the army," said Gen. Breckinridge, "is not so much to give a man a training for the army life as to weed out those who are not fitted for it. It does give him a course in things, many of which are of no direct benefit to him, and many of which he forgets. But it tests and tries him and sees whether he is fitted for an army career; and the greatest value of West Point is in the elimination of men. A majority—yes two-thirds—of the students admitted to West Point are rejected before the course is completed. So you see that it is not enough that a young man should pass the entrance examination to the academy to prove that he will make a good army man."

THE ARMY AS A CAREER.

I asked Gen. Breckinridge to tell me what he thought of the army as a career in the event of the new conditions—the annexation of distant colonies, with wild inhabitants, etc. A great many thousand people are interested in that question, because there is not a community in the United States which does not contain from one to 1,000 young men who are yearning to take advantage of the opportunity to be offered by the law now pending, and gain commissions in the army.

"The army has a fascination for young men," said Gen. Breckinridge, "because of the element of dare-devilry which it involves. It requires courage and daring, and the young man who is full of life and energy and who wants to find some outlet for it sees in an army career a better chance than any other profession will offer. That feeling is not peculiar to the youth of America. It is universal. It is a part of our common humanity. If that energy does not find its outlet in the army, it may find it in drinking and gambling, or some excess. To the parents of a young man the army career has its attraction; it is a career for life, and it is a thoroughly respectable profession. There is no question about the good character of an army officer. For that reason fathers and mothers are likely to look on an army career as an attraction. Of course, the conditions today are very different from the conditions which have governed the army in the past. The acquisition of colonies in tropical regions, inhabitated by a half-wild and possible rebellious people, means great hardships and great mortality. It means that the younger men are to be sent out with small detachments whenever it is necessary to suppress or subdue the inhabitants, and that where they go they will find malaria and other diseases, if they do not meet with a more violent end. It means the braving of hardships and death in an expedition which may perhaps never be heard of. But, of course, all this simply means adding to the peril of the service, and so increasing its attractiveness. It is never difficult to find men to undertake a dare-devil deed like that of Hobson at Santiago. The difficulty is to pick out from the many who offer that man who is best adapted to the work. Given a deed which, according to all human calculation, means certain death—like the sinking of the Merrimac—and an army of men will offer for it. It will always be so until our people become effeminate, if they ever do. And yet there is little of the true military spirit in this country. In the whole civil war I think I knew but two men to whom death was no consideration in the fight, and these men were Hancock and Logan. With all his clearness of head and his courage, Grant had a repugnance for the business of war. And so you will find it with almost all of the men who have gained distinction in our armies. There is one nerve which fails to respond to the inspiration of war."

ARMY MORALS.

I asked Gen. Breckinridge if it were true, as many people believed, that military life was demoralizing.

"In your day," said Gen. Breckinridge, "there has been very little drunkenness and gambling in the army. The conditions have changed entirely since the civil war. The change began when Upton served two terms at the Military Academy and taught almost total abstinence to the boys. Then the railroad and telegraph were extended to army posts and brought them into touch with the country, and wives joined their husbands on the frontier, and the feminine influence and the influence of children began to be felt, and to-day the dissipation among army officers is inconsiderable.

"A great many men think army officers are overpaid," said Gen. Breckinridge. "That opinion is held particularly by men living in the country or in small communities. Fourteen hundred dollars a year seems like an extravagant sum to them. It is not when you consider the demands which are made on an army officer's purse. In fact, army officers are underpaid, and the higher their rank the lower their pay proportionately. Almost every officer has some small private income to fall back on, and usually when an officer has inherited a fortune, it is all gone when he dies. But there are opportunities for officers to enrich themselves if they have the faculty; and those opportunities no doubt exist in our new possessions if the army officers who are sent there will see them and take advantage of them. It is true, however, that not one officer in twenty has grown rich in spite of the chances they have had. Gen. Shafter was one who did. He is independently rich. He was stationed for many years in Arizona, and afterward in California. Both those countries were new, and the opportunities for investment in them were very good."

I asked how it was that all the old navy officers were rich, and only a few of the officers of the army.

"That," said Gen. Breckinridge, "is because the navy officer when ashore is almost always stationed in a large city, marry, as they say, a woman who can and he has opportunities for marrying money. It is a rule for a navy officer to 'pay her own mess bill.' They are expected to do so, because all an officer's pay is needed to meet the obligations of entertaining the officers of other nations whom he meets in foreign ports. The army officer is likely to be stationed at a remote post. He sees a woman there. The fascination of brass buttons is as great with her as with the woman in the city, and the fascination of the woman in the country or on the frontier is equally great for the officer."

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In the Matter of the Estate of

STEPHEN DOWNES, DECEASED

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against Stephen Downes, late of Australia Ranch, Cariboo, farmer, who died on the 21st June, 1898, are required to send full particulars of their claims, duly verified, and of the nature of the securities (if any) held by them to J. A. Fraser, at Quesnelle, B. C., or to the undersigned, on or before the 20th day of January, 1899. All persons indebted to said estate are required to pay the amount due by them to J. A. Fraser, or to the undersigned forthwith. After the said 20th of January, 1899, the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

Dated the 20th day of October, 1898.

CREASE & CREASE,
17 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Executors.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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EPPS'S COCOA

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder.

6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., and 1 lb. 5s. Tins, or

Carbolic Tooth Paste.

6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots.

For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best dental preservative. They sweeten the breath and prevent infection by inhalation.

Avoid Imitations Which are Numerous and Unreliable.

From NEWTON CRANE, Esq., late United States Consul, Manchester: "Your Carbolic Tooth Powder is *the best I ever used*. In my opinion I am joined by all the members of my family."

The Largest Sale of any Dentifrices

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER.

Awarded 85 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

AGENTS

HENDERSON BROS., druggists, Victoria.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

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

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, acting as agent for James M. Ashton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32,547a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim. And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1898.

A. S. GOING.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Peter Herman, of Port Essington, British Columbia, merchant, have deposited with the Minister of Public works a plan and description of the site of a wharf proposed to be constructed by me in the Skeena River opposite to lots 1 and 2, of block 3, in the townsite of Essington (commonly called Port Esslington) in the said province, and have deposited a duplicate of each in the Land Registry Office in the city of Victoria, in the said province; and that I have applied to the Governor-in-Council for approval thereof.

Dated at Port Essington. B.C., this 6th day of December, A.D. 1898.

PETER HERMAN.

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

THOS. TUGWELL, Jr.

Dec. 17th, 1898.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DALY & HAMILTON,
Solicitors for Applicants.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. se10-dy&w