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A LONG, HARD PULL.

A Sailor Makes an Extended Sea Voyage in a Small Dory.

Reached Victoria From the North on the Steamer Willapa—B. C. Gold Finds.

A sailor named Charles Hendricksen came from the North on the steamer Willapa yesterday. He had pulled all the way from Prince George island to a point near Bella Bella in a little dory, hardly large enough for river purposes. He was picked up at Belle Bella by the Willapa and given a free passage to Victoria by Capt. Foot. From here he was sent on to Seattle on the City of Kingston by United States Consul Smith. At Seattle he expects to enter the marine hospital and await the healing of his feet, which were badly frozen on the long voyage in the open boat. Hendricksen looks on the bright side of things, and does not regard his experience as remarkable. He was in the care of a doctor for five days at Bella Bella, during which time his hands, which had also been frozen, healed. In company with a man named Steve Melcher, formerly of Vancouver, he left Whatcom for the North on the 24th of last July. The two travelled in a small schooner, and were out on a prospecting cruise. They intended making Wrangel their headquarters, but afterwards changing their minds, headed their schooner in a different direction. Finally they made camp on Prince George island, and Melcher being a handy man with tools, soon put together a small shack, in which they were to spend the winter. Fishing was good, and a great variety of game abounded on the island, so that a more ideal place to pass the long winter months at first did not seem possible. But even this life grew monotonous, and as time passed the men became tired of each other's company. Melcher, according to Hendricksen's story, would complain of him eating too much. In desperation one day—just a month ago—Hendricksen quitted Melcher's company, and taking the dory started for home. He followed the coast as close in shore as possible, and says the most disagreeable feature of his voyage was the rain. He could keep himself warm working, and did not know that his feet were freezing until after they had been frozen. It was an Indian who found him on the beach and took him to Bella Bella.

The Willapa brings news of a quartz find on Franklin river, which runs into Knight's inlet. Several men are working on the claim. According to another report brought by a passenger on the steamer, a Chicago company have purchased six claims on Open Bay for $45,000.

Mr. Bell, constable on Valdez island, brought down from Quathiaski Cove a rancher named Belaire, who is accused of stabbing a number of Indians in a drunken brawl on Christmas eve. The prisoner himself looks as if he had been violently treated, and claims he was compelled to draw a knife to protect himself.

The Willapa brought a small freight, made up chiefly of furs for the Hudson's Bay Co. and Thomas Earle.

ILLUSTRIOUS BARBERS.

William Winstanley, to whom we are indebted for the "Lives of the English Poets," began his career by soaping faces. Farr, who introduced coffee into England; Dr. John Taylor, whose eloquent voice so oftea sounded in St. Paul's; Jeane Baptiste Belzoni, giant and explorer; James Craggs, secretary of the South Sea Bubble; Mr. Herbert Ingram, of the Illustrated London News; Allan Ramsay, the "Gentle Shepherd"; Lord Chancellor Sugden, Lord Tenterden, Jeremy Taylor, Bizet, the composer of the opera "Carmen," were born and bred and were trained in barber shops.—Notes and Queries.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

Most Practical Yet Advanced Urged by Sir Sanford Fleming on Mr. Chamberlain.

Sir Sanford Fleming, whose name is associated with the organization and advocacy of the most practical scheme yet advanced for the construction of the Pacific cable, has addressed a communication to Mr. Chamberlain urging the adoption of a system of state-owned cables for the Empire.

Sir Sanford Fleming instances in support of his argument the success which has attended the change from a telegraph service managed by private companies to a telegraph service owned by the state and administered under the post office department. Before the transfer complaints were frequent and well founded as to the inefficiency of the telegraph service, and the business done was much restricted. After the transfer and the reorganization of the service by which it was accompanied the public gained the advantage of cheap messages, and business developed to such an extent that receipts progressively increased. Before the transfer, which took place in 1870, the cost of sending a message from London to Scotland or Ireland was about 6s. That this cost should have been reduced to 6d without loss to the taxpayer Sir Sanford Fleming attributes entirely to the system of managing the telegraph lines as a public service. He further instances the example of European countries in which the same system has been successfully adopted, and draws the conclusion that the application of the principle of state ownership on a larger scale to the cable system of the Empire has now become desirable and expedient.

We can as yet (he points out) but faintly appreciate the extent to which the telegraph may be employed, because its use heretofore has been restricted on long-distance messages by almost prohibitory charges. If messages be exchanged between places not far apart, let us say between London and Edinburgh, or Toronto and Montreal, the gain in time by the use of the telegraph is considerable. But if the points of connection be far separated, such as London and Melbourne, or Ottawa and Capetown, the comparison between a postal and telegraph service brings out the distinct value of the latter. In the cases last mentioned, while it would require the lapse of eight or ten weeks to obtain an answer to a letter by post, if the telegraph be employed a reply may be returned next day, or even the same day.

Existing long-distance cables are little used by the general public; it may be said not at all except in emergencies. They are used in connection with commerce, the growing needs of which demand more and more the employment of the telegraph, but owing to the high charges exacted its use is limited to business which would suffer by delay. The cables are in the hands of private companies striving chiefly to earn large dividends, and who adopt the policy of charging high rates, in consequence of which trade and commerce is unduly taxed and its free development retarded. Were the cables owned by the state large profits would not be the main object, and, precisely as in the case of the land lines of the United Kingdom, it would be possible to reduce charges so as to remove restrictions on trade and bring the service within reach of many now debarred from using it.

When the government assumed control of the island telegraph of the United Kingdom it was found possible greatly to reduce charges. In 1869, the year before the transfer, less than seven million messages were carried. At the transfer the rate was reduced to 1s per message; the traffic immediately increased nearly 50 per cent, and continued increasing until, in the tenth year, twenty-nine million messages were transmitted, with a surplus of revenue over expenditure of £354,000. In another decade the total annual business equalled ninety-four millions, the operations still resulting in a surplus of £251,806, although the charge for a message had been meanwhile reduced from one shilling to sixpence. It is indisputable that high charges restrict the utility of sea cables as well as of land lines, while low charges have the opposite effect. A few years ago the tariff of charges between Australia and London was 9s 4d per word. The proposal to establish the Pacific cable and the discussion which followed led to the cheapening of the rate to 4s 9d per word. In 1890 the year before the rates were lowered, the gross business consisted of 827,278 words. Last year (1897) it had increased to 2,349,001 words. In 1890, with high charges, the revenue was £331,468. In 1897, with reduced charges, the revenue was £567,852, or £236,384 in excess of 1890, when the highest rates were exacted.

The system of Imperial cable construction put forward for adoption by Sir Sanford Fleming would have for its object to complete the telegraphic circuit of the globe and to "constitute a base for connecting every one of Her Majesty's possessions and naval coaling stations (Gibraltar and Malta excepted) by the most perfect means of conveying intelligence at our disposal." He divides the proposed cable system into three sections; one of which would be composed of cables in the Pacific ocean, one of cables in the Indian ocean, and one of cables inthe Atlantic ocean.

The cables in the Pacific ocean would start from Victoria and find a first mid-ocean station at Fanning Island, a second at Fiji, and a third at Norfolk Island. From Norfolk Island it would bifurcate, one branch extending to New Zealand and one to the eastern coast of Australia. Telegraphic communication across the continent would put it in touch with King George's Sound.

The cables in the Indian ocean would start from King George's Sound and find mid-ocean stations at Cocos Island and Mauritius, extending thence to Natal or Capetown. From Cocos Island connection would be made with Ceylon, Singapore and Hongkong. From Mauritius connection would be made to Seychelles, Aden and Bombay.

The cables in the Atlantic should extend from Capetown to Bermuda, finding mid-ocean stations at St. Helena, Ascension and Barbadoes. From Bermuda connection would be made with Halifax and the existing Canadian and transatlantic lines.

The total distance for which, under such a scheme, new cables would be required, is estimated by Sir Sanford at 23,000 knots, and the approximate cost of construction at from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000.

One advantage of completing the circuit of the Empire by a round-the-world system of British cables, upon which Sir Sanford Fleming lays special stress, is that each point touched "would be in connection with every other point by two routes, extending in opposite directions," thus practically constituting a double connection in each case.

The construction of a state-owned Pacific cable is, in Sir Sanford's Fleming's opinion, the first step to be taken, and he once more restates his conviction that on a state undertaking such a cable would be "self-supporting from the first year of its establishment, and would admit of charges being lowered year by year."

CITY POLICE COURT.

Ah Chin Committed for Trial on the Charge of Attempted Murder.

There was a long session of the city police court yesterday, lasting from 10 in the morning until 6 last evening. In most of the cases Chinese were defendants. Lee Dow was sentenced to three months for stealing a gold watch from Mr. Bragg, of the Dawson hotel; and Ah Loy, for supplying liquor to Indians, was sentenced to four months. Ah Chin was committed for trial on the charge of attempting to murder W. R. Russell; and the case of Ah Sing, charged with assaulting Russell, was remanded until to-day.

Most of the day was occupied in hearing the concluding evidence and the addresses of counsel in the case of Ah Chin. Mr. Fullager, who appeared for the prosecution, made a most vigorous address, during which he made remarks that were keenly resented by Mr. Moresby, for the defence, and at the conclusion of the hearing by witnesses as well.

The other offenders before the magistrate were two Indians, one of whom was fined $25 for being in possession of an intoxicant, and the other $5 for being drunk.

RECRUITING IN FRANCE.

Every year about 300,000 Frenchmen reach the age of twenty. After the physically unfit, and those who are exempt under any of the usual causes, have been weeded out, the actual number of men required to maintain the standard strength of the army is chosen by ballot. They spend three years in the active army. They are then drafted into the territorial army for six years; at the conclusion of which they pass into the territorial reserve for another six years. Not until the age of forty-five does a Frenchman become free from all obligation to the military service; for thirteen years he is liable to be called upon to serve either at home or abroad, and for the following twelve years to defend his country against invaders.

No exemption can be purchased. Unless a conscript is exempt either on the ground of physique or for family reasons, he is bound to serve his twenty-five years. Until 1890 there was a class of conscripts known as "one-year volunteers." These were men of good education, who were allowed to purchase their discharge after one year's service. The extent to which conscription has militarized France may be gathered from the fact that every fourth male has served in the army.—Chamber's Journal.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR'S REASONS.

Sir: The representative of Her Majesty has been kind enough to give his reasons why he could not refuse his assent to an act of the provincial house, and he quotes a letter from Chamberlain to justify his action. If Mr. McInnes will look a little more closely at the colonial secretary's letter he will find it speaks of an act duly passed by the legislature of the colony. This act was obtained by a long course of fraudulent manipulation by the government of the day, and was, in reality, an act to enable the house to elect its own members. That, stripped of unnecessary veiling, is the meaning of the whole manoeuvre. The colonial secretary said if the colonies choose to vote any money foolishly, let them do it. This act of Joe Martin is very different. It upsets the representative system, tramples on the British North America Act, and is contrary to the usage of the English parliament for a thousand years. The situation which made the act passable was schemed by the Attorney-General of the province, possibly with the assistance and connivance of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Any one sending a clear story of the action in question to the proper quarters would leave Lord Minto no option but to cause a thorough enquiry to be made, resulting in all probability in the dismissal of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and his maladvisers.

AN ELECTOR.

DELAYED BY STORM.

The Cottage City Compelled to Stop Several Times on Her Trip South.

Murder Committed on the White Pass—Prisoners Sent Down From Juneau.

Delayed by long stoppages at Sitka and Wrangel and by heavy snowstorms, the steamer Cottage City, Alaska's regular mail boat, arrived from the North at noon yesterday. She brought a Dawson mail, consisting of two sacks, for the Victoria post office, and three or four passengers from the Yukon metropolis, only one of these, Mr. J. S. Cape, being for Victoria. He is registered at the Dominion. He left Dawson on the 15th of last month, and reached Skagway 18 days later, finding the travelling conditions practically the same as reported by previous arrivals. He came out with a small party, the other members of which are on the Amur, and should arrive here this morning. When he left Dawson all was quiet, and considerable work was being done on the bench claims.

Among the other arrivals on the Cottage City were Constable Dunn, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who brings the correspondence lost by Corporal Richardson near Big Salmon, and an insane man who lost his reason at the time of the first stampede into the Atlin country, and who was handed over to the authorities here, he having come from Tagish. Four other prisoners on the Cottage City were George W. Wilder and Turner Jackson, convicted of assault committed on the day "Soapy" Smith was killed; Ed. Fay, the murderer of Marshal Rowan, and M. C. Grath, of Skagway. The four go to McNeill's Island to serve different terms of imprisonment. At the same session of the assizes at Juneau at which these men were tried, Tom Triplet, "Slim Jim" Foster and H. E. Brown were sentenced to a year's imprisonment at Sitka for robbing a Klondiker named Stewart of $2,700, the second mentioned having besides to pay a fine of $1,000. The trials of Deputy Colector Floyd and Inspector Lou Hartman and Thomas Luke, charged with endeavoring to defraud the government by selling seized liquors, was continued.

The passengers on the Cottage City report the shooting of George Johnson, a railway man, at White Pass on the 2nd instant by a halfbreed woman named Jessie Johnson. Johnson was fooling with Jessie and another woman named May, when Murphy, a blacksmith, gave Jessie a shotgun and jokingly told Jessie to shoot. She leveled the gun at Johnson and fired. The contents entered his breast, making a horrible wound. Johnson was taken to Skagway.

The latest mining news brought by the Cottage City is that a placer mine had been discovered near the old Alaskan capital, which yields $40 to the yard of earth, and of the finding of some gold producing creeks near Juneau and on Gold creek, and of a stampede to Porcupine creek from the Treadwell mines.

Two men were taken to the Lebarge lake police station last week, who had been badly frozen. In attempting to cross Thirty-Mile they fell in.

It is said that one of the passengers on the Cottage City is a delegate being sent to Washington to get relief for the 1,500 unemployed Americans who are in Dawson.

THE SNOW HABIT.

One of the Things the Klondike Offers for Which Gold Is Not a Cure.

Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Every great discovery in the world's history has brought with it an accompanying affliction, and it has remained for the Klondike to develop a peculiar mania that threatens to outrival opium-eating. Among the residents of the far North it is known as the "snow habit" and it is said to be incurable. Henry Barnum of Great Bend township has returned from the Klondike and tells the strange story.

"There are many strange things in the Klondike," said Mr. Barnum, "but perhaps the strangest, and that about which nothing has been written so far, is the infatuation caused by eating snow. In the North, when the thermometer reaches 30 to 40 degrees below zero, a mouthful of snow is like molten metal. It brings an inflammation to the palate and tongue and it is impossible to quench the thirst. The first advice an old-timer offers a newcomer in the region is 'Don't eat snow.' There are men in that country, once hearty, robust miners, now weak effeminate creatures, whose fall can be traced directly to the time they began munching snow.

"The matter has been but little investigated, but the scientists who have examined the subjects say that the waters of the North are rich with mineral deposits which are being constantly washed down from the mountains. A certain per cent. of this mineral is taken into the air when vapor arises, and the snow becomes impregnated with it. There have been several falls of red snow near Point Barrow, the deposit being of a reddish brown color, due entirely to minerals. Thus it can be seen that a person eating large quantities of the snow takes into his system a corresponding amount of minerals."

While coming down the Copper river last spring Mr. Barnum came upon a party of miners where one was dying from the effect of eating snow. He had been a hard drinker, but had run short of whiskey. His thirst became unendurable, and as water was scarce in midwinter he had taken to eating snow. Soon he claimed it relieved his appetite for the liquor, but his companions noticed that his appetite for the snow increased, until he was consuming enormous quantities. Gradually his skin, which was a dark bronze, grew light, his rugged stature became bent, and even his harsh voice changed to the effeminate squeak of an old woman. His strength gave way, and his companions tried to break him of the habit. He would lie on his pallet and moan pitifully for a mouthful of snow, and when opportunity offered would steal unobserved to the doorway and gulp down huge handfuls. At last, seeing death was inevitable, his companions allowed him the snow, hoping to prolong his life. It proved unavailing, however, and one morning just previous to Mr. Barnum's departure the man was found dead.

There are some spots on the Copper River where the snow, when melted and strained through a cloth, shows perceptible signs of minerals, and often gold is found plentifully intermixed, but, of course, not in paying quantities. Where this comes from is a mystery, but it may be brought from the far North by the heavy winter gales that sweep over this part of the country. It has been said that if the snow could be melted away it would leave deposits of millions of dollars in gold dust on the ground.

Mr. Barnum had a close call himself from falling a victim of the snow habit. "It was in the winter of '96-'97," he said, "and I was new to the country. An old miner near Dawson had warned me against eating snow, but I, with my partner, had gone back into the hills on a prospecting tour and had got caught in a blizzard. We were shy of provisions and on our way up lost the packages containing our cooking utensils. This we remedied by broiling our cooked foods, but we had nothing in which to melt the snow. It is claimed that melted snow is harmless, as the metallic deposits it contains sink to the bottom of the receptacle. We decided to try it 'raw,' and we did. Whether it was the food or the snow I don't know, but during the week we waited for a chance to get out we had an ever-increasing thirst, until when we were finally able to strike the trail we were consuming snow at a frightful rate. When we reached our companions we attempted to assuage our thirst with water, but it did no good. We had acquired a taste for the frozen water, and it seemed to have invigorating qualities. At night we could not sleep unless we took our snow. We were fast approaching the degenerate stage, when I reached a realizing sense of our condition and undertook to break off. I began by degrees and worked down, but up to the very moment I left the country the sight of snow always raised in me an inordinate craving. It cost me many sleepless nights and weary days to restrain myself. Had I given way to the habit I would, like many another poor fellow, have lost all ambition and filled an unknown grave in that frozen wilderness."

BENEVOLENCE IN ANIMALS.

We have seen a small pig, stuck in a pailing through which it had tried to squeeze, assisted by an elder one inside. Attracted by the squeals, the small pig's head in its mouth and tried to pull it through, in doing which it almost pulled the sufferer's head off. In another case a cat deliberately fetched its owner to assist another cat which was lying helpless in a fit. Moreover, domesticated animals are to some extent "progressive," and have realized the notion of common good among other creatures than their own stock.

There is a good deal of service and benevolence among very different domesticated animals, especially in the form of protection, sharing of food and forbearance. Specialized instances in which dogs or cats have taken food to others could doubtless be authenticated, though the writer has not witnessed a case. But there is the strongest of all evidence that they have a tendency to perform these and other services of benevolence to man. How can anyone doubt that animals (in domestication) are willing to feed each other, when there are cats all over England and Scotland which delight in bringing food as presents to their owners? We need not go back to the historic cat which caught a pigeon every day and brought it to its master when a prisoner in the Tower.—The Spectator.

SVEN HEDIN'S NEW EXPEDITION.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the well-known Swedish explorer, who sometime ago made a long and adventurous journey through Central Asia, is planning a new expedition. His intention is to try to penetrate the most unknown parts of Asia. It is intended that the new journey shall begin next spring, and now also the starting point proper will be Kaschgar. Dr. Hedin will cross the Takamakan desert in two different directions, study one of the largest rivers in east Turkestan and explore certain parts of the Lopnor district. He will try to penetrate the unknown northern and central parts of Thibet, in the highlands of which country, at an altitude of about 16,000 feet, he may also spend a winter. From Thibet he will go to India, and he has several times consulted Lord Curzon, the new viceroy of India, about this part of the programme. The return from India will be made over Himalaya, Karakorum and Kaschgar. The proposed trip will take about three years, and the expenses will amount to about $10,700. Dr. Hedin expect much assistance from the Russian authorities, and counts particularly on the interest which the czar has shown in his plans.—Chicago Record.

IS MONOGAMY ON THE DECLINE?

It is said that the Mormons add 65,000 converts to their cause annually. In the minds of not a few people this fact induces a belief that before many years, in spite of repressive legislation, polygamy, of a more or less covert character, will virtually exist over a vast territory of this country. Additional significance attaches to this view in the light of a recent article by J. H. Muirhead on the decline in the marriage rate. It is proved that there are fewer marriages in proportion to population than formerly; families are smaller; they are less coherent; they are less lasting. Divorce is increasing alarmingly, both in Great Britain and the United States. In the States, from 1867 to 1887, divorces increased 157 per cent., while the increase of population was only 60 per cent. One of the causes of this change, as divined by Mr. Muirhead, is the whole modern movement of liberation—of subjects from sovereigns, slaves from masters, wives from husbands and children from parents. Another is the disappearance of the ecclesiastical view of marriage. Men become less dependent on women for their home needs, and women have resources and interests which the simple life of the country denies them. Women of higher education are chary of matrimony. Of 1486 students of the chief women's colleges of England only 208 married. Women, too, from their invasion of so many industrial fields, are often better off than the men of their class. Among the working classes marriages are not less frequent, but the home is apt to be less comfortable on account of the tendency of the women to go out to work. On the basis of these and other kindred facts, it is held by many that the monogamic family is a relic of a decaying form of civilization.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

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IS NOW PRINTED IN BLUE INK DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER of every Bottle of the ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors Worcester; Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd., London; and Export Oilmen generally.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

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Chafed Skins, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblanes, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly relieved by the use of . . . .

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT

Large Pots, 1x1½ each (English Rate.) Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for the relief of skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds in the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found Calvert's Carbolic Ointment invaluable."

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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.

BREAKFAST SUPPER

EPPS'S COCOA

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, Carlboo, 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 A. A. Fraser of 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 amounts due by them to said A. 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.

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 Essington) 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.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS,

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. 8-10-dw&w

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on Vancouver Island; on the Quamichan Lake; 2 miles from railway (Duncan); 69 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.

PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 121.

This is to certify that "The Mount Sicker and British Columbia Development Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at 196 Saint Vincent street, Glasgow, Scotland.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £125,000, divided into 125,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the City of Victoria, and Henry Croft, financial agent, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To enter into and carry into effect, with such (if any) modifications or alterations as may be agreed upon, an agreement, dated 23rd and 26th August, 1898, and made between Fredreick John Smith, stock broker in Glasgow, for himself and as attorney for the parties therein mentioned, of the first part, and John Dickson Steel, of 196 St. Vincent street, Glasgow, chartered accountant, as trustee for and on behalf of this Company, of the second part, having for its object the purchase of mineral concessions, claims and options in claims or shares of claims in the Province of British Columbia, and relative supplementary minute of agreement between the same parties, dated 5th September, 1898;

(b.) To acquire mines, mining rights and auriferous lands in British Columbia, or elsewhere, and any interest therein, and that, conditionally or unconditionally, by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise:

(c.) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any land, buildings, easements, leases, rights, privileges, concessions, machinery, apparatus, plant, stock-in-trade, and real and personal property of any kind necessary or convenient to the Company's business, and to erect, construct, lay down, enlarge, alter and maintain any buildings, works, apparatus and machinery necessary or convenient for the Company's business:

(d.) To apply for, purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any patents, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive right in any part of the world which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the rights so acquired:

(e.) To construct, erect, maintain and improve, or to aid in and subscribe towards the construction, erection, maintenance and improvement of railways, tramways, roads, wells, water-courses, aqueducts, waterways, reservoirs, dams, smelters, wharves, moles and other works, undertakings and appliances which may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Company:

(f.) To promote, make, provide, acquire, take on lease or agreement, lease, let, grant running powers over, work, use and dispose of railways, tramways and other roads, ways and means of access to any part or parts of the property of the Company, and to contribute to the expense of promoting, making, providing, acquiring, working and using the same:

(g.) To search for, win, get, quarry, reduce, amalgamate, smelt, dress, refine and prepare for market, and to buy, sell, export and deal in auriferous quartz and ore and other mineral substances, whether auriferous or not, bullion, specie, coin, and precious metals and stones, and to carry on the businesses of miners, carriers by land and water, ship owners, warehousemen, wharfingers, barge owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, underwriters and insurers of ships, goods and other property, or any one or more of such businesses:

(h.) To search for, prospect, examine, inspect and develop mines and grounds supposed to contain minerals or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines, mining districts and localities:

(i.) To purchase, make, build, charter, affreight, hire and let out to hire, or for chartering or affreighting, and otherwise obtain the possession of and use, and dispose of ships, lighters, boats and vessels of all kinds, locomotives, wagons and rolling stock, and otherwise provide for the conveyance of goods and moveable property of all kinds:

(j.) To borrow and raise money for the purposes of the Company's business, in such manner as the Company may think fit, and also to invest the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities, other than the shares of the Company, as may from time to time be determined:

(k.) To mortgage and charge the undertaking, and all or any of the real and personal property, present or future, and all or any of the uncalled capital for the time being of the Company; to issue debentures and mortgage debentures (payable to bearer or otherwise), and to make, accept, endorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable instruments:

(l.) To issue any shares of the Company at a discount or premium, or as fully or in part paid up, with or without preference as to capital and dividend, or either:

(m.) To pay for any rights or property acquired, or agreed to be acquired, by the Company, either in cash or shares credited as fully or partly paid up, with or without deferred or preferred rights in respect of dividend or repayment of capital or otherwise, or by debentures, with or without a charge upon the property and undertaking of the Company (including uncalled capital), or any part thereof, or partly in one mode and partly in another, and

(n.) To accept payment for any rights or property sold or otherwise dispose of or dealt with by the Company either in cash, by instalments or otherwise, or in shares of any company or corporation, with or without deferred or preferred rights in respect of dividend or repayment of capital or otherwise, or by means of a mortgage or any securities of any person, firm, company or corporation, or partly in one mode and partly in another, and generally on such terms as the Company may determine:

(o.) To enter into partnership or any joint purse arrangement, or any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with any company, fund or person carrying, or proposing to carry, on any business within the objects of this Company, and to acquire and hold shares, stock, debentures, or other securities of any such company:

(p.) To establish or promote, or concur in establishing or promoting, any other company whose objects shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any of the assets and liabilities of, or shall be in any manner calculated to advance directly or indirectly the objects or interests of this Company, with power to assist any such company, or business or undertaking, by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or underwriting or guaranteeing the subscription of any part of its capital or securities issued by it, and to acquire and hold shares or securities issued by, or other obligation of, any such company, and to lend money thereto:

(q.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company:

(r.) To sell, exchange, let or rent royalty, share of profits, or otherwise grant licenses, easements, and other rights of, and over, and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the undertaking and all or any of the property for the time being of the Company:

(s.) To amalgamate with any person, firm or company whose objects are or include objects similar to those of this Company, whether by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities of this or any such other company as aforesaid, with or without winding up, or by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of this or any such other company as aforesaid, or by partnership, or any arrangement of the nature of partnership, or in any other manner:

(t.) To distribute among the members in specie any property of the Company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the Company; but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction (if any) for the time being required by law:

(u.) To exercise the powers of "The Companies Seals Act, 1864," and to do all acts necessary to procure the Company to be duly constituted or incorporated, and registered or recognized, as a Company, with limited liability, in British Columbia or elsewhere, where the Company may carry on business:

(v.) To remunerate the servants of the Company and others out of or in proportion to the returns or profits of the Company, or otherwise, as the Company may think fit, and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered in placing any debentures or other securities of the Company, or of any company in which this Company is or may be interested, or for guaranteeing the same:

(w.) From time to time, by special resolution, to modify the conditions contained in the Memorandum of Association, so as to increase the capital of the Company by the issue of new shares of such an amount as may by the Company be thought expedient, or to consolidate or divide capital into shares of larger or smaller amount than the amount hereby fixed, or to convert the paid up shares into stock, or to reduce the capital to such an extent and in such a manner as may by resolution be determined:

(x.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and either as principals, agents, trustees, contractors or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees, or otherwise:

(y.) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects, or any of them; and it is declared that in this Memorandum the word "company" is to be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether corporate or incorporate, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 1st day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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 necessary 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, pole, buildings and other erections and works; and erecting and placing any electric line, cable, main, wire or other electric apparatus over, along or under 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 and 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;