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Asked to Retain All Present ents.

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AMONG THE BOOKS.

Provincial Librarian Scholefield Submits His Annual Report to Mr. Speaker.

Rapid Growth of the Assembly Library in the Past Two Years.

An interesting record of progress in one department at least of the legislative assembly work is the annual report of the assembly librarian, Mr. Scholefield, which Mr. Speaker presented to the house on Friday evening, and which reads as follows:

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly:

The undersigned has the honor to submit the report of the library of the legislative assembly for the year 1898.

It is pleasing to note that the permanent growth of the library has been very satisfactory during the past year. Since the last report is has received by purchase, donation and exchange two thousand one hundred and seven volumes and a large number of pamphlets. Many of these volumes are of much historical and literary interest.

The progress of the library during the last two years may be indicated as follows:

VOLUMES.

	1897.	1898.
Acquired by donation and exchange	589	871
Acquired by purchase	579	1,236
Totals	1,168	2,107

PAMPHLETS.

Acquired by donation and exchange	690	439
Acquired by purchase	209	18
Totals	899	457

An everyday experience with the affairs of the library leaves the conviction that the departments devoted to constitutional works, laws, political economy, sociology, works of reference and works of local interest demand the fullest possible representation in any permanent collection of books designed for the use of the legislative assembly. It is obviously unwise that fiction and works of a temporary character should receive undue attention in a parliamentary library. The department mentioned above have been largely added to during the period covered by this report, but still many demands are made upon the library for the use of works not found upon its shelves. It is important that particular attention should be paid to the collection of works dealing with questions of political economy, sociology, statistics and trade.

The incompleteness of various series of books that are frequently referred to greatly impairs the usefulness of the institution. While many gaps occurring in these series have been filled since the last report some of the most important files are yet incomplete. In this connection particular mention may be made of the sets of the Debates of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and the "Canada Gazette" (official). These very important and oft consulted series are far from being complete. An offer has been received from P. S. King & Son, parliamentary printers, of London, to supply the library with a complete or part set of the Debates of the Imperial Parliament. The library file of this set only dates from 1864. It is most desirable that the library should possess a set of these volumes dating from the beginning of the eighteenth century. In these books there is contained much valuable information regarding constitutional usage and the many great reforms that have received the attention of the Imperial parliament.

Our system of exchange with various institutions, libraries and governments, at home and abroad, results in the acquisition of many valuable works of permanent value. It is intended to pay particular attention to this method of acquiring reports dealing with matters of interest to this province. But the volumes most needed can only be acquired by purchase.

Among the most valuable accessions of the year may be mentioned.

Reports, returns and other papers presented to the Imperial parliament relating to Canada from the earliest published down to 1897.

Debates of the house of parliament of the United Kingdom from 1864 to 1898. This set is complete.

Imperial statutes from 1865. This set is also complete.

The Canada Gazette (official), from 1867 to 1888.

Reports of the Coast and Geodetic Survey of the United States. Ten volumes.

Proceedings of the fur seal arbitration tribunal held at Paris. American case. Sixteen volumes.

Consolidated statutes of Queensland. Seven volumes.

A compilation of the message and papers of the presidents. 1789 to 1897. Published by authority of congress.

Chambers' Encyclopaedia, 1898. J. W. Learned. Five volumes.

Publications of the British museum.

Works of Washington Irving. Forty volumes.

While the needs of the library are numerous, and would seem to call for a large expenditure, it is the intention of this department to present for immediate consideration only the more serious wants and to gradually bring the library to that state of efficiency to which, as the library of the legislative assembly, it should attain.

Through the courtesy of the governments of the Australian colonies, the government of the United States and the governments of many states of the Union the library has been the recipient of numerous reports relating to mining, forestry, fisheries, agriculture, education and trade. Much useful information will be found in these volumes.

A catalogue of the library is in course of preparation. The work of cataloguing, of which mention was made in the last report, has not progressed as rapidly as could be desired. However, the undertaking is now well in hand and with the approval of the commissioners of the library a complete catalogue will be published before the next meeting of the legislature.

The first catalogue will be compiled upon what is known as the dictionary plan. In this plan all titles, names and authors and other headings are entered in alphabetical order, as in a dictionary, with proper shelf references. This plan is simple and for ready reference exceedingly handy. It is intended later to publish both an author and a subject catalogue.

A decimal system of card indexing has been commenced and will be continued. Professor Melville Dewey's system modified to suit the peculiar requirements of a parliamentary library, has been adopted. This system is an elastic and scientific method of classifying and cataloguing books and pamphlets.

A great drawback to the scientific classification of the library is the want of quarters is the lack of sufficient shelf space. Without ample shelf room it is impossible to have an expansive system of classification properly carried out. All available space is taken up. It has been found necessary in order to make room for new volumes to remove from the library many sets of documents. Some of these have been placed in adjoining rooms and others in vaults in the basement of the building. This necessarily disconcerts to a great extent the harmonious working of the department. Many valuable pamphlets and photographs, for want of suitable accommodation, are kept in cases. Of these latter many were taken in the pioneer days of the province and are of great historical interest. They deserve careful preservation.

An important department of the library is the one devoted to works dealing with the Northwest. Many of the volumes in this department are very scarce and valuable. In this collection may be seen original editions of Vancouver, Cook, Portlock, Marchand and of other well known navigators who were among the first to sail the Pacific and explore the coasts and islands of British Columbia. These volumes with the important charts and plates accompanying them should be placed, for their better security, in a suitable book case in the private office of the librarian, which at the same time would increase the space available for new books in the stack room. Too much care cannot be taken to make this collection as complete as possible. It cannot but prove to be of great permanent value and one of the most interesting features of the library.

At the last session of the legislature the sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated for the establishment of a provincial system of traveling libraries. After careful consideration a system adapted to the conditions prevailing in rural districts in British Columbia was inaugurated. Many applications for these libraries have been received and dealt with. As can be readily understood, taking into consideration the class of books of which they are composed, these libraries are very much appreciated. The system works out very well, though in some details room may be found for improvement. The libraries are particularly intended for the use of outlaying communities, the members of which have not opportunities of attending public libraries. Now that the initial expense of the establishing of the system has been incurred, a moderate yearly grant would suffice to keep up the same. The benefit to the rural communities resulting from these traveling libraries cannot be overlooked. In the appendix to this report will be found a statement as to the number of libraries in use and where they are located, with the names of the librarians in charge. Appended may also be seen the rules governing travelling libraries and a finding list of Library Number 12. This finding list will give a fair idea of the class of books selected for this purpose.

With the approval of the commissioners of the library work, in addition to the usual routine work, outlined for the present year will be as follows:

(1.) To prepare and publish a complete catalogue.

(2.) To prepare an index of the sessional papers.

(3.) To prepare a bibliography of the early history and discovery of the province.

The necessity of a complete catalogue must be apparent to all. This work will be pushed forward with all possible despatch.

The preparation of an index of the sessional papers will prove an undertaking of some magnitude. The usefulness of such an index will be obvious to those having to refer to these volumes.

The reading room connected with the library is kept open during the sessions of the legislative assembly from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Sundays, when it is only open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. During recess the reading room is open to the public for reference purposes only from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., with the exception of Saturdays, when it is open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Appended may be seen a list of the newspapers and periodicals kept on file in the reading room.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. O. S. SCHOLEFIELD.

The reading room list shows a total of 134 periodicals on file, while among the local donors who are particularly thanked are the B. C. board of trade, the city council, the Colonist Co., Ltd., L. H. Fullager and E. Baynes Reed. By the report it is seen that there are now an even dozen travelling libraries in service, at Ladner's Landing, Duncan, Tynehead, Cumberland, Whitewater, Ganges Harbor, Hall's Prairie, Upper Sumas, Hazelmere, Turgoose P. O., Shoal Bay and Aldergrove.

THE NELL IN DISTRESS.

A Well Known Steamer of the North Hung Up on a Rock.

The freighting steamer Nell, belonging to the Georgetown Mills Company of the North, is lying on her beam ends in Metlakathla harbor. She was left in this position early last week by the falling of the tide and though well sheltered from winds and sea, is in an extremely awkward position. With three or four hundred cases of clams aboard she had entered a little cove and had just finished discharging her freight when the accident occurred. As the tide fell it left her hanging to a rock. The Nell is a familiar craft to those on the waterfront. It is only last fall that she underwent extensive repairs here. She is built on the model of the steamers Thistle and Maude, with house enclosure aft and large freight space forward.

HOSPITAL ON FIRE.

Narrow Escape of the Jubilee Building Yesterday Morning.

The Jubilee hospital had a very narrow escape from destruction by fire yesterday morning about 10 o'clock, the structure only being saved by the strenuous efforts put forth by the hospital staff, ladies and gentlemen alike. The fire started in the steward's sleeping room, but was not discovered until it had worked its way through the roof. It was first noticed by one of the patients in an adjoining building—the fire being in the second story of the northeast wing. An alarm was quickly given, and Dr. Hasell and his staff soon had the hose cart out and water playing on the flames. In the meantime the nurses had organized themselves into a bucket brigade and assisted in fighting the fire from the inside. Before gotten under control the flames had communicated with an adjoining room, and for a time there were prospects of a serious conflagration. As it was, the building and contents suffered damage by fire and water to the extent of $400. The fire department was called, but before the apparatus could reach the scene the fire was out.

The origin is a mystery, but as there was no fire in the room when the steward left it in the morning, it must have been caused by a crossed wire or defective flue.

The wisdom of having some fire-fighting apparatus at the hospital was shown yesterday. It will be remembered that a few years ago Chief Deasy was continually at the board of directors to take precautionary measures. Finally he, with the consent of the council, sent some hose and the old hook and ladder truck out, while a hose cart left here by an Eastern firm was also added to the apparatus. Without this apparatus the building must have been destroyed yesterday, as the staff could not have kept the flames under control with buckets until the department arrived.

The department also had a run late on Saturday night to put out a brush fire at the corner of View and Blanchard streets; and on Sunday evening Chief Deasy nipped still another fire in the bud. He was passing along Blanchard street when he noticed a flare in the hallway of a cottage. Going in, he found a hanging lamp, swayed by the wind, throwing burning oil all around the hall.

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

British Columbians who obtained patents that month were as follows: Andrew Olsen, of Nanaimo, and Albert E. Fraser, of Vancouver, lifting jack; Robert B. Sproule, of Agassiz, apparatus for river-bed mining; and John B. Houston, of Vancouver, economizer for draught for furnaces.

According to the patent office report of Messrs. Trethewey & Brittain, for the week ending February 7, 1899, 430 patents were issued by the United States patent office to citizens of that country; 2 to Belgium; 6 to Canada; 1 to South Australia; 1 to Sweden; 1 to Victoria; and 1 to West Australia. One hundred and forty-four assignments were recorded that week.

THE BRIXHAM WRECK.

Found That Her Pilot Was Not Required to Have Any Qualification.

Weak Spot in Navigation Laws Developed by Inquiry in This Case.

Seattle, Feb. 18.—The steamboat inspectors of this district have rendered their long-looked-for decisioin in the Brixham disaster, and find that the wreck was caused by the alleged negligence and incompetence of the pilot, Martin Chester. The decision as it was completed yesterday follows in full:

"The steamer Brixham, in command of James Durie, sailed from Seattle toward Juneau, Alaska, October 9, 1898. The ship was loaded with both passengers and freight. Nothing unusual happened until the night of October 12.

"It appears by the evidence that Capt. Durie was not acquainted with the Alaskan waters, and at or about 11 o'clock p.m. of said October 12 he retired, as he supposed the ship was in charge of a competent pilot. August Hanson was acting as such, but had no pilot's license.

"The night was clear, and the land was in sight on both sides. When the captain retired for the night he left word with Hanson to be called if there was any change in the weather. At 12 o'clock midnight Hanson was relieved by Martin Chester, who held a pilot's license, which he claimed to have gotten in San Francisco. Chester reports a strong southeast breeze, and the ship making about seven and a half knots an hour, while Pilot Hanson claims she was making nine knots.

"The course was shaped to clear Stanhope island, or Lincoln rock, which lay close to the said island. It appears by the evidence that a bright lookout was kept all the time by the chief officer, Larson, who was on the bridge all the time with Pilot Chester; also the lookout forward was on watch all the time. It seems that when Stanhope island was passed no one on board could see it; yet it must have been passed within two miles and not exceeding three miles.

"The ship was running on her time, and ran on a reef off Blanchard island. It seemed that when Stanhope island was passed a cloud must have settled over the island, which obstructed the same from view. There does not seem any doubt that a good lookout was kept by the pilot, mate and the man on the lookout. But we find no excuse for the pilot's being by the island without seeing it. Had he shoved his ship down and hauled in to Stanhope island, he could have made it without doubt.

"We believe the pilot was responsible for the loss of the ship; but under the supervising inspector's and department's decisions of September 3, 1897, we have no jurisdiction over pilots in Alaskan waters."

NOBODY RESPONSIBLE.

A new point is brought out in the foregoing decision that is not generally known; that is, that vessels sailing under register are not required to carry licensed pilots. Capt. William J. Bryant, inspector of hulls, who is one of the board of inspecting engineers, in explaining this yesterday, said there was nobody who could be held responsible for accidents under like conditions to the Brixham.

If a master of a vessel was on watch at the time a catastrophe occurred, he would be amenable to the law; but he was at perfect liberty to leave the ship at any time in the charge of anybody he might select as pilot, and the latter's being without license (indeed, not requiring any), there would be no official head to the vessel on watch. If Capt. Durie had been on the bridge at the time the Brixham went on the Blashke reef, and the conditions were similar to what they actually were with Pilot Chester there, the master could be held responsible, as he is licensed. The master is empowered to leave his vessel to the pilotage of any deck hand he might name, and relieve himself of responsibility. His safeguard is to not be on duty at the actual time of a disaster.

The inspector is much interested in this matter, and has called the attention of congressman Cushman of the West to the laxity of the law and the loophole it leaves for ignorant offenders to escape the consequences of their carelessness. Every effort will be made to have the law amended.

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

Capt. Bryant showed the following communication from the secretary of the treasury in regard to this matter:

Treasury Department, Feb. 25, 1898.

Sir,—This department is in receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, calling attention to what you deem an irregularity on the part of owners and masters of American steamers navigating the inland waters of Alaska, citing in support of your statement the case of the steamers Albion and National City, which sailed recently for Dyea, Alaska, via Victoria, B. C., which steamers, you say, have engaged English pilots at Victoria to take them through the inland waters of Alaska, and then to continue their employment to Lynn canal, 240 miles through American waters, which you say your are informed is illegal.

In reply, you are informed that if the steamers named by you cleared for Dyea via Victoria, B. C., they evidently sailed under register, and therefore would not be required to carry United States licensed pilots while en route, either while in United States or in foreign waters, steamers sailing under register being exempt from carrying licensed pilots under the provisions of section 4401, Revised Statutes of the United States, which is quoted for your information, as follows:

"Sec. 4401. All coastwise, sea-going vessels and vessels navigating the great lakes shall be subject to the navigation laws of the United States, when navigating within the jurisdiction thereof; and all vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam and navigating as aforesaid shall be subject to all the rules and regulations established in pursuance of law for the government of steam vessels in passing, as provided by this title; and every coastwise, sea-going steam vessel subject to the navigation laws of the United States and to the rules and regulations aforesaid, not sailing under register, shall, when under way, except on the high seas, be under the control and direction of pilots licensed by the inspectors of steamboats."

Respectfully yours,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

A. J. Smith, Esq., San Francisco, Cal.

LYNN CANAL.

Montreal, Feb. 18.—The Herald's Washington special says there is talk of postponement of the commission for a short time without the preparation of a treaty. The American commissioners have consented to grant a port to the British government on Lynn Calal.

FOR MEN ONLY.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—The A. O. U. W. grand lodge this morning by a large majority voted down a proposition to admit women.

MERRY CAMP AT TESLIN.

How Christmas Was Spent by Victorians In the North.

An extract from a letter from Mr. N. Sabin, at Teslin City, to his wife here will show that things are not quite so dead in his part of the country as people would imagine. Mr. Sabin says that over 150 people are wintering in Teslin, and most of these are simply waiting for the severe weather to pass before starting for Atlin. But, although going to Atlin, they are not leaving Teslin for good. Most of them have from 500 to 1,500 pounds of grub per man, and will simply take enough to Atlin to enable them to make the round trip. If things are not just right at Atlin they will return to Teslin—their base of supply—and look into the country to the east and northeast. Mr. Sabin is very cheerful over the prospects in that section.

On Christmas eve Messrs. Wright and Cailbreath turned over their large store for an entertainment, and quite an extensive stage was erected. A minstrel performance was given, followed by a concert, and that in turn by a free supper and dance. Needless to say, everybody in town was there. The chief event of the evening was a club swinging exhibition by Mr. Tom Lilley and a local song by the two end-men in the minstrel, viz., Mr. J. Ranger and Mr. C. A. Wright, the words in the latter being sung to the tune of "Tit Willow," from "Mikado."

On Christmas morning the Church of England service was read by Capt. Hawthorne in the Hudson's Bay Company's store; and in the afternoon the prize dog teams were brought out on the ice for racing. On Christmas night Mr. Sabin had a warm lunch and hot drinks for everybody; and Mr. Sabin says that Teslin is one of the hottest little towns he ever saw—even if the thermometer does go down to 60 degrees below zero.

A BAG OF SOVEREIGNS.

Golden Bait Tempted Vancouver Men to Part With Their Interests in Salmon Traps.

Fear That Operations of New Combine May Cut Off Supply From Fraser River.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—The big combine to purchase Puget Sound salmon traps excites great interest here, as it affects the salmon industry of British Columbia. The only British Columbian concern directly affected is the Anacortes Packing Co., of which Messrs. Winch & Bowen are the principals. This company, it is stated, receive $140,000 for their cannery and plant. Mr. Winch left for Seattle on Sunday, presumably to close the deal. The Pacific Coast Packing Co. received some $3,000 from the people with whom they are associated in traps and locations for goodwill and money invested. Their partners in these traps are so fearful that Messrs. Wilson and Bain would hang out for a larger sum that they carried $3,000 in gold sovereigns into Mr. Wilson's office in a revolise and dumped it on the table in front of the astonished canneryman. The temptation could not be withstood. It is stated that already men who know where there are trap locations not taken up are rushing off to the Sound to locate them, and it is feared by cannerymen here that outsiders will be so eager to get locations to sell to the millionaires that the whole Sound will be so trapped that no fish can come up the Fraser. As a rule the trap combine is not looked upon with favor by the British Columbia canners here.

JUST FROM SKAGWAY.

Sunday Work and Long Hours Tabooed on the White Pass Railway.

E. C. Hawkins, chief engineer and superintendent of the White Pass railway, has issued an order at Skagway prohibiting all Sunday work in the offices of the company. The heads of the several departments are to give special attention to business matters during office hours, but late hours and Sunday work are to be avoided whenever possible.

The construction of the track from the summit to Lake Bennett is progressing well. Three miles of grading has been completed. The first train to run to the summit is supposed to have gone up last Saturday.

The notorious toll gate at camp No. 9 on the Skagway wagon road is again a bone of contention. Sam Moser was returning from the summit to Heney station February 12, and stopped at the gate and declared his right to pass without paying toll. The gatekeeper refused to pass him, and Moser took and axe and cut the gate down. Mr. Brackett, of the wagon road, issued a warrant for Moser's arrest.

Just before the City of Topeka sailed from Skagway a telephone message was received from Log Cabin stating that Agent Ennis, of the White Pass railway, at that place, was dying of spinal meningitis. He was well known to every man on the road and to many on the trails.

Juneau boasts of a daily paper. George T. Ulmer began publishing the Daily Evening Record February 13. It starts out as a four-page paper.

Robin B. Jack, connected with the White Pass & Yukon railroad, died very suddenly at Skagway, February 13, from a stroke of paralysis. He was connected with the railroad as trustee's engineer, being the representative of all the English bondholders of the road. He was comparatively a young man, being only 30 years old, and leaves a wife and five children, the eldest of which is five years old. One very sad feature about his death is that his family is awaiting his return at Vancouver on the down trip of the Cottage City. Mr. Jack was an important factor in the management of the railroad. He was respected by every citizen of Skagway and considered an honest and upright man. The offices of the railroad company were all closed on the day of his death and the engines and trains were draped in mourning. The remains were embalmed and will be shipped on the first boat landing at Vancouver. Just before the remains are shipped, funeral services are to be held at the Union church by Rev. S. M. Sinclair, and besides closing all of the railroad offices, the employees at Skagway will attend the funeral at the church and march to the boat. A brother of Mr. Jack, a doctor, resides at Vancouver.

R. B. Jack was a graduate of the Royal Military college at Kingston, Ontario, and has filled many important positions as an engineer of various public and government works. Before going to Alaska he was in charge of the Crow's Nest Pass railway and besides that was at one time in charge of the water works system at New Westminster.

GERMAN MEAT INSPECTION.

Proposal That Officials Be Appointed for Duty at the American Packing Centres.

Berlin, Feb. 18.—The meat inspection bill passed by the bundesrath on February 16 provides for an expert inspection of cattle and hogs, sheep, goats and horses, excepting what are killed for domestic consumption. This is regarded as only an agrarian compromise. The bill contains many details of home inspection. It not only excludes diseased meat but meat of insufficient nutritive value. Foreign meats are subject to a single inspection but this does not forbid an additional inspection by the separate states that have suspicion that meat has deteriorated since the date of its first inspection.

The measure has now gone to the reichstag, where it is certain to lead to stormy debates. The centre, being the dominant factor, will propose an amendment to the effect that Germany appoint a corps of its own meat inspectors to go to Chicago, Kansas City and other great meat exporting centres, those inspectors to examine all meats designed for Germany and issue certificates which will be accepted as conclusive by the government.

NANAIMO AFFAIRS.

Death of an Old Timer—Bridegroom for Victoria—Leaving for Cuba.

Nanaimo, Feb. 20.—(Special)—The ship Indiana, bound for Union from Departure Bay, put into harbor for shelter last night.

Miss Grieves, injured in the Trent river disaster six months ago, has been taken to the Nanaimo hospital for special treatment.

M. Wamsley, of Hemians & Wamsley, will leave in a few days for Cuba on account of ill health.

Miss Keddy will be married to-morrow morning to Geo. Fletcher of Victoria.

A local branch of the Typographical Union was organized here to-day.

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS (DUBLIN)

"Owned cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY

Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES

Blue .....One Star
Pink .....Two Star
Gold .....Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S.

C. DAY & CO, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

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 claims. 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 thirty days after date I intend to apply for a special licence to cut timber on the following described lands viz.: Beginning at a stake on the east bank of Lake Linderman about three miles from the lower end of said lake; thence following said east bank in a southerly direction one mile; thence east one and a half miles; thence north one mile; thence west to initial point; containing 960 acres, more or less.

F. P. ARMSTRONG.

Lake Bennett, B. C., 16th January, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to construct, equip, maintain and operate a standard or narrow gauge railway from the City of Dawson, in the Northwest Territories of Canada, to the Forks of Eldorado and Bonanza creeks. Also to construct, equip, maintain and operate a narrow gauge railway from the said City of Dawson to the divide or head of Dominion and Sulphur creeks, all in the Klondike mining division, in the said Northwest Territories, with power to construct branch lines from any point on the main line of the said railways or any of their branches, with power to build, own, equip, and operate all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and coal bunkers; and with power to build, own, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and branches, and to carry on a general express business; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or bodies corporate; and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railway, and in advance of the same, and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using and on all freight passing over any of such roads built by the company, whether built before or after the construction of the railway, and with all other usual powers necessady or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them.

Dated at the City of Victoria, B.C., the 30th day of January, 1899.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for Applicants

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia.

No. 120.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Cariboo Exploration Syndicate, 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 No. 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £20,000, divided into 20,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is at Burns' Creek, District of Cariboo, and Samuel Medlicott, mining engineer, whose address is Burns' Creek aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:—

(1.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire certain mining lands, claims and rights in the Province of Brit'sh Columbia, Canada, or any interest therein, respectively, and with that end in view to adopt and carry into effect, with or without modification, an agreement which has already been prepared and expressed to be made between Samuel Medlicott, by Frederick de la Fontaine Williams, of the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, in the County of London, his lawful attorney, of the one part, and the Company of the other part, and is to be signed and adopted immediately on the incorporation of the Company, and a copy whereof has, for the purpose of indentification, been subscribed by a director of the said Company, and to work, sell, dispose of or otherwise deal with the same or any part thereof:

(2.) To purchase, lease or otherwise acquire lands, estates, mines, quarries, collieries, mineral grants, gravel deposits, mining rights and privileges, ores, minerals and premises containing or supposed to contain mines, minerals, ores, stones, metals of any kind, and any other property, real or personal, together with any right of water, outlets and surface rights appertaining thereto, in Canada, British Columbia or elsewhere. To search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground containing or supposed to contain metals, minerals, ores or precious stones, and to search for and obtain information in regard to mines and mining districts, claims or localities:

(3.) To work, explore, develop, turn to account, and maintain the lands, estates, mines, minerals, rights and other properties that may at any time be acquired by the Company or held on its behalf, or with respect to which it may be interested, and to purchase and erect all necessary buildings, stores and machinery for the purpose of exploring, developing and working the same, and to dress and prepare for market produce, ores, metals, minerals, metalliferous quartz or precious stones, and to purchase, sell, traffic and deal in the same:

(4.) To cultivate, improve and develop the resources of any lands, estates and properties that may be acquired by the Company, and for such purposes to erect dwelling-houses and other buildings, to purchase and deal in horses, mules, cattle, stock, machinery and implements of every description, as may seem necessary for cultivating, farming and pasturing the lands, and from time to time to sell all or any part of the live or dead stock and the produce of the said lands:

(5.) To carry on the business of smelters, ore refiners and reducers of ores, metals and minerals, whether obtained from the Company's or from any other property or mines, and to purchase, treat, crush, reduce, smelt and amalgamate any ores, minerals, metals, plant, machinery, implefor the purpose thereof to purchase or erect buildings, works, furnaces, engines, machinery and other appliances, so as to render the minerals and metals more commercially valuable, and to sell the same, and to purchase and deal in mines, minerals and metals and other substances, and ments, tools, and appliances generally:

(6.) To acquire, construct, build, equip, maintain, control or work or aid in and subscribe towards the building, construction, equipment, maintenance, and improvement of ways, roads, tramways, railways, engines, rolling stock, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, dams, dykes, aqueducts, viaducts, wharves, furnaces, saw-mills, hydraulic works, electrical works and any works of any other description, factories, warehouses, ships, and any other works as may be directly or indirectly required for the purpose of the Company, and to purchase, take on lease, exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire such lands, roads, ways, ways, ways, water rights, easements, privileges, rolling stock and other property, as may be necessary or deemed expedient:

(7.) To enter into any arrangements with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, which may seem conducive to this Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, charters, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to perform, carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, acts, privileges, concessions and charters:

(8.) To purchase, hire or acquire any patents, patent rights or inventions, licenses, options or claims, and to sell or grant licenses for the use of such patents, patent rights or inventions, and to work, use and develop the same or manufacture thereunder, and to venture and deal with the moneys of the Company in experimenting or testing any such patents, patent rights or inventions respectively:

(9.) To purchase, subscribe for and hold shares in any other company; also to promote and establish any company for the purpose of acquiring the whole or any part of the property or assets of this or any other undertaking; also to purchase from any other company, partnership or person their or his business, good-will or interest in any trade, property, liabilities and assets, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing property, reciprocal concession, union of interests, amalgamation, co operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, partnership or person:

(10.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such security or in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(11.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, promotion registration and establishment of the Company and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for and placing or guaranteeing the shares or other securities of the Company, or any expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, for the printing or circulation of proxies or other similar instruments by the shareholders of this or any other company, and to undertake the management and secretarial work, duties and business of any company on such terms as may be determined:

(12.) To promote, form or reconstruct, or assist in the promotion or reconstruction of any other company (or companies) having for its object the acquisition and working, or otherwise dealing with all or any of the property or rights and liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this Company is for the time being interested, or for any purpose incident to any object for which the Company was established, or any mining or commercial undertaking or venture, or for other objects or purposes in any part of the world, and to assist any such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary or the whole or part of the capital thereof, other expenses, providing or guaranteeing and by taking or subscribing for shares or debentures therein, and by paying or contributing towards the payment of any brokerage, brokers' fees, commissions or remuneration to any person or company for guaranteeing or placing or procuring, or assisting in procuring, capital, either for this or any other company, in cash, shares, debentures, or debenture stock, or otherwise rendering services to this or any other such company, and generally to carry on business as a promoting company, and to make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets:

(13.) To provide or subscribe towards deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment in any way relating to mines, collieries, quarries or any rights or privileges incident thereto:

(14.) To make, accept, indorse, execute, negotiate, purchase, buy, sell, deal in or discount bills of exchange, promissory notes, coupons, warrants, drafts, bills of lading and all other negotiable instruments, and to buy, sell and deal in bullion, specie or coin:

(15.) To receive money on deposit at interest or otherwise, and to carry on any business or undertaking acquired by the Company, or in which it is interested, or calculated directly or indirectly to be a source of profit to the Company:

(16.) To lend money to such parties and on such terms, with or without security, as may seem expedient, and in particular t customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by members of a company or persons having dealings with the Company:

(17.) To subscribe for and take, acquire and hold, dispose of and deal, either as principals or agents, in shares, stocks, bonds, obligations, debentures and any other security in any other company:

(18.) To advance money on security of stocks and shares, and upon any other security as the directors may deem sufficient:

(19.) To buy and sell on the Company's own account, or upon commission, all kinds of property, real and personal, movable or otherwise:

(20.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency, commission and shipping business in any way incident to mines, collieries or quarries, or the working and development thereof, or to any rights or privileges connected therewith, or to the transport and export of any metals, mines or ores:

(21.) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any body of persons, whether incorporate or not:

(22.) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, exchange, dispose of and deal in shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stock or obligations of any company, whether British, colonial or foreign, or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, to issue and place shares, stocks, bonds, debentures, debenture stock and other securities:

(23.) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Company by way of mortgage or charge, either absolute or conditional, on all or any part of the real and personal property or other assets of the Company, and on such terms as may be deemed expedient; also to borrow any sum or sums of money by bond, bill of exchange, promissory note, debentures, debenture stock, charged upon all or any of the Company's property or assets (both present and future), including its uncalled capital, payable to bearer or otherwise, and issuable or payable either at par or at a premium or discount, and in such other way as may be deemed advisable or beneficial to the Company, and to allot the shares of the Company credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds or debentures issued by the Company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the Company, or for valuable consideration:

(24.) To sell, or demise, dispose of, surrender, exchange, mortgage, or otherwise, absolutely, conditionally or for any limited interest, all or any part of the Company's properties, rights or other assets, or any part thereof, or any rights or easements therein or thereover, and any other property, real or personal, with the machinery, plant and buildings thereon, for cash or for shares or debentures in any company, subject to any liability or obligation, or on terms of sharing in profits, or on a royalty, or for such other consideration and on such terms as the directors may determine:

(25.) To distribute any property of the Company among the members in specie or otherwise:

(26.) To obtain or in any way assist in obtaining any Provisional Order or Act of Parliament or other necessary authority in Great Britain or in any colony or dependency, or any foreign country, for enabling this or any other company to carry any of its objects into effect or for