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VALUABLE SHIPMENTS.

Several Thousand Dollars' Worth of Victoria Goods Forwarded North On the Amur.

Goods to the value of $18,000 go North from Victoria on the steamer Amur early this morning, Wilson Bros., Simon Leiser and other firms being the principal shippers. After taking on some sugar at Vancouver the steamer will have close on 450 tons of cargo, the bulk of which is dry goods and provisions consigned to the Pacific Contract Company. Among the passengers is Dr. Scharschmidt, the collector of customs at Dawson, who has sixteen big dogs with which he expects to travel quickly over the snow. W. H. T. Olive, a big mine owner in the North, was another passenger, who is going through to Dawson, while others on board are Capt. Martineau, F. C. Bonsfield, B. L. Tingley, F. Purous, M. Wigg, W. F. Holt and P. T. Bushman. Mr. Potts and Mr. R. Hall, of the steamship office, went up to Vancouver on the Amur and will return via Nanaimo.

The Amur is now in a better condition than ever she was for the Northern trade. For the cold weather she has been fitted with a new heating plant, which makes the ship comfortable in every quarter. She has been re-modelled since re-commissioning. Extra cabin accommodation has been provided, her rooms have been all painted, her saloon carpeted, and Purser Robinson's quarters have been arranged palatially.

COAST SMUGGLING.

Collector Milne Denies That Puget Sound Smugglers Are Working In Northern Waters.

Collector A. R. Milne does not endorse much of what has been said and written on governmental affairs in Northern waters. He denies that smuggling has been carried on to any extent and further says that the preventive stations were not established on account of the existence of this evil, but have been brought about more for the accommodation of shipping than anything else. The one at Alert Bay furnishes a convenient place for vessels to replenish their water or wood supply. At Bella Bella similar accommodation can be found while navigators may anchor in safety while dense fog hangs over Millbank Sound, making travel in this neighborhood dangerous in the extreme. As for the station at Porcher island, Collector Milne says this cannot in any way militate against the fishing operations now being carried on in Hecate Straits by American vessels, except in so far as they come within the three mile limit. Until the Dominion government declares this water Canadian, he says, he has no authority to prevent fishing going on; all that can be accomplished in this direction being the preventing of fishermen from coming ashore to dry their nets or for other such purposes. The officer in charge of this station is within easy reach of Essington where a fourth station is located and if trouble is experienced can readily find assistance and also the service of a small steamer. With the West Coast well guarded and with the big traffic that is now continually moving along the coast, Collector Milne does not see the immediate need of a steam cruiser. It costs the Dominion government, he says, $14,000 a year for the Quadra's running expenses and he would much sooner see a similar amount expended in lighthouses and beacons than in a steamer. Looking at smuggling from another standpoint, he says Puget Sound smugglers could not find it profitable to compete against Canadian dealers as the liquor made on this side stands much more diluting and is therefore cheaper to handle. The principal smuggling point on the whole British Columbia coast, in his opinion, is Port Simpson. Great quantities of the fire water leave this point for places in Alaska. Port Simpson is close to the American side and therefore when a vessel leaves port she has but to go North a very few miles when she is in Alaskan waters and out of the jurisdiction of the Canadian customs officers.

THE USURPING MINISTRY.

Quarreling Among Themselves They Fast Earn the Scorn of the People.

From the Vernon News.

The idea, now so prevalent, that the Martin wing of the government party is making desperate efforts to oust Mr. Semlin from the position of Premier and give to the Attorney-General the accredited place of leader which he now holds only de facto, grains ground daily.

Last week we drew attention to the very significant fling against Mr. Cotton indulged in by the Province, and to-day we reprint, under the heading of "The Cowichan Election," another editorial from that paper in which Mr. Semlin is severely rapped over the knuckles. It will be observed that, throwing aside all attempt at veiling its sentiments, the Province boldly speaks of the administration as the "Martin-Semlin" government." As the Province is not in the habit of placing the cart before the horse, this may safely be regarded as a definite announcement that it bears out Mr. Martin in the "aut Caesar, aut nihil" attitude assumed by that gentleman since his entrance upon political life in British Columbia.

The article above referred to possesses the merit of administering a pointed and well-merited rebuke to Mr. Semlin for his indefensible action in foisting a public servant upon the Cowichan electorate, and backing his canvass by the presence of the nominal leader of the government upon the platform.

Heads have been lopped off beyond number since the present government came into power, under the pretence that the officials decapitated had been guilty of taking an active part in politics. A homely old proverb states that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," and the mere fact that Mr. Sword possesses the personal esteem and friendship of the Premier should not remove him from the operation of a principal so ruthlessly applied by Messrs. Semlin and Martin to their political adversaries.

This is a fact which the voters of Cowichan are likely to bear in mind, and the frank advice of the Province will probably bear good fruit in this direction.

We hardly think it necessary, however, for that journal to weary itself regarding the order of precedence claimed by Mr. Martin. The leadership of the opposition is probably not so highly coveted by him as the position of Premier; and within a very short space of time it is more than probable that the administration guiding the affairs of the province will again be spoken of as the Turner government, in which case it will no longer be necessary to so frequently employ a hyphen when one has cause to mention matters political.

All that is now necesssary for "Fighting Joe" to complete his fame is to purchase one of Mr. Mulock's new two-cent stamps, when he will be afforded an easy opportunity to "lick" the whole British Empire.

It has been suggested that a new and effectual remedy for green aphis, San Jose scale and kindred destroyers of fruit trees may with profit be introduced. The idea is to turn them over to the care of the Attorney-General's department, and as none of these interesting and industrious little workers can claim to have voted for the Martin-Semlin party, as a natural consequence off must come their heads. As the cause of death would be perfectly natural, there would be no necessity for inquests, which would further be in line with Mr. Martin's celebrated instruction to coroners.

The Boundary Creek Times complains, with every show of reason, of the miserably picayunish methods of "economy" adopted by the Semlin government. It appears that owing to the illness of a teacher in the public school at Greenwood, the services of Miss Flood were secured as a substitute. The teacher who had been ill subsequently took a situation in another part of the province, and, rather than have the school closed, the trustees retained Miss Flood as teacher for another month. Now the government refuses to pay her this month's salary, on the ground that she does not hold a regular certificate.

Such economy is in keeping with the policy of the government which curtailed the wages of men handling heavy snow-laden timbers on the Mara bridge to $1.75 per day. What a fine country this is getting to be!

BARON CORVO'S RESURRECTION.

An Adventure in a Coffin From Which Escape Was Uncommonly Easy.

There have been many tales about people buried alive, but few have ever lived to tell of the horrors of that experience. It has ever been the great dread connected with death.

Baron Corvo relates his experience in the "Wide World Magazine." He says that his delicate constitution had been broken down by the rigors of the life of a religious student. He was a nervous and physical wreck. With some friends of rank he went to a villa in the hills—the Villa San Giorgio, which he says is the loveliest place in the world. There is a chapel in the glorious old garden that winds down the crags to the Lago Di Giorgio.

The young man gained in strength, although he had one or two shocks from toads and snakes. One night, it was St. Michael's eve, September 24, he went to the chapel for a "mouthful of prayer before going to bed." He carried a lantern and the duke's heavy walking stick, which was nothing more than the branch of a tree. In order to understand Baron Corvo's antipathy to creeping things, it is better to quote his own words:

"Coming back through a dark, still Italian night I heard a strange flip-flap on the path behind me.

"I looked around, and I found that I was being followed by a lot of yellow, humpbacked frogs, who had been attracted from the fountain where they lived by the light of the lantern.

"I swept them away with the Duke's great walking-stick, and they solemnly picked themselves up again and went on hopping after the light. I might have put the light out, but the thought of treading on one of those horrors was not to my liking, so I took to my heels. When I got home I was ill. I suspected everything on the floors, and was nearly hysterical. But I fought hard against my weakness, until I was nearly myself again."

This gives a clear idea of the temperament of Baron Corvo. The next day he was very throwy and all his limbs ached. His mind was perfectly clear and active.

In the afternoon he hunted butterflies. When he returned from his walk he saw a small gray lizard on the top of the parapet of the terrace steps. He switched it off with the butterfly net. It dropped on its tail close to him and jumped up his sleeve. Baron Corvo continues:

"I gave a yell, and Toto came running up the steps, erratic. I tore off my clothes, explaining the reason for my fright amid gasps of breath. I had slipped in my coat and shirt, and then all power went out of me and I fell to the ground.

"Let it be clearly understood that I was perfectly conscious.

"I made an effort to move, and I tried to speak, but I could do neither. My eyeglasses fell off, and I wanted to put them on again, but I had no power to do so.

"This is curious—that I did not feel them carry me. I saw the men stoop, and I saw that I was lifted and carried through the studio window and upstairs into my bedroom. But I felt neither the pressure of the arms, the movement of carrying nor the putting me down on the bed.

"Toto came in with the doctor and the old lady. She sat at the foot of the bed while the doctor attended me. While they were making a bath ready the Dowager kissed my hand, and when she stopped I saw she was crying. The children came. I tried to rouse myself to speak to her, but could not."

Baron Corvo describes in great detail how he was bathed. Pure ammonia was placed at his nostrils. He recognized the pungent odor, but otherwise the ammonia did not affect him, which caused him to marvel. They showered him with hot and cold water. He could distinguish them only by the steam.

Of the events which followed immediately, Baron Corvo learned from others. The doctor reported to the family that he had failed to rouse his patient, and that he had died of heart failure.

The Italian law requires that burial must take place within twenty-four hours of death. The Capucines made Baron Corvo ready for burial. They placed him in a pine coffin and nailed down the lid. Then they carried him to the chapel and left him for the night. The next morning the friars placed the coffin in a small catafalque and prepared for the Black Mass. The services took place at 10 o'clock in the morning. The catafalque was a hundred feet long and twenty feet wide. The side walls are double, each two feet thick, and there is a space of five feet between them. This space was fitted up like the walls of the catacombs, with a series of "loculi." They are oblong chambers, 10 feet long, and 5 feet deep and 5 feet high. The one which had been opened for Baron Corvo was on the third or upper tier.

The method of burial is simple enough. The coffin was placed on the shelf prepared for it, the masons filled up the space with concrete, and closed it was a marble slab.

It is impossible for Baron Corvo to tell when he first awoke, but it was during the service. He heard the strong voice of Fra Leone chanting near him. The Baron says:

"Whether my eyes were open or shut I could not tell, for I could not feel them, but I knew that I was in darkness and covered with perspiration. I had by no means as yet realized my position, though I was conscious that I was lying on my back, with my hands folded over something on my breast, in some dark, hot place.

"Presently I heard Fro Leone break out again: 'Pater Noster,' and then the clanking of the chains of the thurible and the rustling and the footsteps.

"'This,' I said to myself, 'is a requiem.'

"I lay there quite undisturbed and listened to the rest of the service. I heard the Dowager talk with the father guardian at the door, and was amused because she said the way I had been treated in the school was cold-blooded murder."

When the pall was removed Baron Corvo was able to open his eyes. The air became much cooler. He felt the coffin being raised to its loculus. He heard them tidying up the chapel.

"Still I was not able to make any sign," he says, "nor did I feel any anxiety, or fear, or interest of any kind whatever; I was quite comfortable and rather drowsy."

When Baron Corvo awoke again it was with a start. He began to recall what had taken place, although at first he could not collect his thoughts. "After putting everything together, I settled with myself that I was in a coffin in my tomb in the chapel wall with a crucifix in my hand. I could distinctly feel the feet of the little figure and the beads of the rosary trickling over my knuckles.

"Then I wondered whether I really should be buried alive. I resolved to say some prayers (it arranges one's thoughts somehow), and I repeated one. I concluded by begging my Angel Guardian to help, if it were God's will that I should get out, and to take my soul to purgatory if I had to die where I was.

"Then I made up my mind to try to move. I said 'Glorious Saint Michael, give me some of your strength with which you drove the devil down to hell,' and then I moved my head a little to one side. That was all right, and I knew I was going to get out.

"I was quite happy, and very deliberate in what I did. First, I began to investigate the dimensions of my coffin, and found that it fitted me tightly. It was just a long box of unplaned planks, like an orange box, and the top sounded thinner than the sides. I could lower my hands on to my thighs, and pass them over my face, and I could just uncross my feet. The thing to do was to try and turn over on my side, so that with my hands under me I could lever the lid open with my shoulders. I knew perfectly well that I ought to be cautious, for the shelf on which my coffin rested might very well be on the top row, and in that case I might burst it open with much violence. I might break my neck by falling about twenty feet on to the chapel floor."

Baron Corvo made a lever with his knees and drew his body down towards the foot. He says he remembers chuckling when he became aware that he had on sandals and a loose gown. Later he found that he had been robed in the Franciscan garb. He continues:

"Gradually I felt the lid bending, and the moment when I experienced the first slip of the nails was one of absolute bliss. My head was soon off the pillow, and then I gained a good purchase on the lid. A steady pressure loosened the nails thoroughly, and I heard a riving and a rending. Now I was able to use my hands to push upward, and little by little I got the three planks loose and pushed them away. One clattered down into the chapel on my left hand and another remained sticking to the side of the coffin by its own splinters.

"Then I sat up. The one thing in the whole world that I wanted at that moment was my eyeglasses. My short sight was bad enough, but added to that I could hardly bear the light which streamed in through the open door. But to take things calmly, I sat there, saying the litanies of Loretto and Madonna del Pontone."

Then he considered how he could get down. He was afraid to jump on the hard, slippery marble floor. He remembered that the coffin was raised by a pulley. He saw a rope dangling and fished for it with one of the boards he had taken from the coffin, in which was a nail. He slid down the rope, his robe catching in the coffin and carrying it down with a clatter.

"Except my scratched knees and the chafing of my hands as I slid down the rope, I found I was none the worse for what I had gone through," declared Baron Corvo.

FRIENDSHIP OF ANIMALS.

Animals occasionally form acquaintances in the most unexpected places. Some time ago a cat actually increased its family cares by adopting a young rat and nursing it for several days, and surely this is a most peculiar friendship for any member of the feline race to form. The cat in question had a family of four kittens to look after at the time she took a fancy to the rat, but the latter had as much care and attention paid to it as the kittens. She washed it with her tongue most carefully, and allowed it to feed with her own little ones. At the end of several days, however, the kittens disappeared, the presence of the rodent, and drove it away, but still the mother cat had exhibited a most extraordinary friendship in caring for it so long.

Speaking of animals thus acting the part of a foster-mother, reminds one of another case where a cow has stood in the capacity to lambs. This was the outcome of an experiment, and may be regarded as a new way of rearing motherless lambs. A patient cow was selected for the office, and it raised no objection to the lamb approaching her and sucking as it would from its own mother, other lambs were allowed to do the same, and the cow took to all the lambs just the same after. It is quite interesting to know that the animals thus fed throve remarkably well, and that their foster-parent would lick them and his lordship in friendship when they were playing about her head. This would also be an unusual sight, even for those accustomed to the ways of animals.

From a cow to an eagle may be a far cry, but still one of these birds took a brood of orphan chickens under her wing the other day. The eagle, which is in a cage, having been captured a few months previously, and appeared to take a great interest in the chickens, whose coop was near her cage. The mother died a few days after the chicks were hatched, and their owner thereupon took them into his kitchen to try to rear them there. The eagle, however, by its conduct clearly demonstrated that she wished to have charge of them, and she appeared greatly pleased when they were placed in the cage with her. The chickens also refused to leave her when once they had got under her wing, and they and their foster-mother became a very happy family.

Mr. J. G. Woods tells a story of a remarkable friendship formed between a dog and a cock. The cock in question had been used by the other fowls—in fact, so cruelly treated that they would not allow him to get his usual share of food when it was meted out to them in the farmyard. The dog, whose name was Jim, the yard, noticed this treatment and took pity on the poor bird. His sympathy also took a practical shape, for he left some of his own food and carried it to the cock, containing it into his kennel. Then, when the other fowls had left, he would take the food out to the unfortunate cock and remain on watch while the poor creature ate it.

At other times he would induce the bird to go into his kennel, so that it could take its food without molestation. The friendship between the two became so strong that the cock would frequently seek shelter from its persecutors in the kennel, evidently recognizing that it was safe there with the dog. This queer friendship had a most pathetic ending, for one morning the cock was found lying dead in the kennel, huddled up closely to its protector.

Animals can also form strong attachments in other directions. In one case a dog formed a friendship for a policeman—in fact, for the whole force of a certain town—and spent the greater part of its time in patrolling the streets with the "men in blue." On more than one occasion it rendered assistance when the officers found it necessary to arrest lawbreakers.—London Tit Bits.

A THREE-PROWED SHIP.

A Salt Lake Man's Invention May Revolutionize Ship Building.

From the Salt Lake Tribune.

There is a wonderful mechanic and inventor right here in Salt Lake, Mr. Leo S. Whitehead. He had invented a gun which we cannot speak much about now, because it is, in fact, a government secret. Suffice it to say, that if what is hoped for is realized it will mean another step toward making war impossible, because of its awful destructiveness. It will cause a desire on the part of all Aguinaldos to compromise inside of seven and a half minutes. That is, it will, if at the end of the seven and a half minutes after it opens he remains in condition to express his desire.

But another of his inventions is what the writer has been looking for since as a boy he tossed orange peels overboard and saw them keeping up alongside with the speed of a ship for a mile or two, thus proving that the ship was carrying with it a dead weight of water equal to, perhaps, the weight of the ship and cargo. Well, Mr. Whitehead, noting that when the beak of a ship strikes the water it always pushes a column of water out in front, which may be described as a buffer which the ship, in motion, is perpetually buffeting against, went to work to see if that could not be neutralized. The result is that he has made the model of a boat, and has tried it to make sure that he is not crazy, and is satisfied, which he believes will result in giving most of the power of the engines to the speed of the ship, and not exhausting half of it in overcoming the obstruction of the water made by the ship's momentum.

We cannot give a very lucid description—for the mechanical part of the writer's education, like the rest, was greatly neglected—but in homely terms, his boat has three prows; the main one in the centre, and one on either side, like a triple catamaran. Between the centre beak and the two outside beaks he works two screws upon the dead water, beating them down and back, and there between the two is the main driving screw of the ship running on the cushion of water made by the two keels. Mr. Whitehead has also invented his own propeller and his trial boat works like a charm. He has made of the same size models of his craft and of the battleship Massachusetts. When the machinery of both is started, his boat runs twenty times its length before the Massachusetts gets under way at all. His idea is that two-thirds of the energy of a ship's engines is exhausted in overcoming the obstructions which are created by the speed of the ship, and that with these removed and with all the force given to the ship's propulsion, a ship that now makes twenty knots, would with the same power, make between fifty and sixty knots, or would run from New York to Liverpool in say two days and sixteen hours. From San Francisco to Manila would require less than eight days; to round the world, twenty-five days, allowing for the slow time by rail across the continent. If this cannot all be realized, still it is possible that by the principle that he invokes, and the trials that he has made, the invention will eventuate in a ship that will make thirty knots as easily as twenty knots are now made, and reduce the voyage from new York to Liverpool to four days, and that possibly our new warships, instead of making eighteen knots, will make over twenty-five knots an hour. By the way, this is about the first radical change in the model of ships since Noah started out on the waters with his life-saver.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD.

Melbourne, Victoria, Dec. 28.—The gold shipments from Australia for the year 1898 have amounted to $60,100,000. The shipments to America increased $10,000,000.

GRAND TRUNK TELEGRAPHERS.

Montreal, Dec. 28.—The Grand Trunk telegraphers have appointed Frank L. Sergeant, grand chief of locomotive engineers, as their representative in the approaching arbitration on the wages question.

BABIES TORTURED

By the Flaming, Itching

ECZEMA

Find Comfort and Permanent Cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Greater misery than that caused by the itching, burning sensation of eczema can scarcely be imagined.

Children are frequently subject to this torturing disease, and are especially liable during the teething period.

Mothers will read with interest the letter from Mrs. A. McKnight, of Kirkwall, Ont. She says:

"I feel it my duty to let you know that Dr. Chase's Ointment has done in my family wonders for eczema on our baby. We had tried any number of cures without any permanent relief, but from the hour we commenced using Dr. Chase's Ointment there was great relief, and the improvement continued until there was complete cure. We think it the greatest of family ointments."

Dr. Chase's Ointment, as a cure for eczema and all itching skin diseases, has a record unparalleled in the history of medicine.

It is looked upon as perfect, for it never fails to give quick relief and permanent cure.

Dr. Chase's Ointment, for sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's new illustrated book, "The Ills of Life and How to Cure Them," sent free to your address.

EPPS'S COCOA

GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavor, Superior Quality and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ¼-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., LTD., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

BREAKFAST. SUPPER.

EPPS'S COCOA

FARM FOR SALE, CHEAP—About half value or less—188 acres on the Koksilah river, 3 miles south from Cowichan Station, E. & N. railway; 140 acres enclosed; 50 acres pasture, timothy grass; 10 acres cleared; orchard, house, barn and fences; government road; good fishing, etc.; got to be sold, as the owner leaves for Scotland. Address D. Stewart, Cowichan Station P. O., B. C.; who can meet purchaser at the station. Come and see this property and tell your price, etc. d18

FIRST-CLASS OPENING—To one who can afford to wait a little. Let or sale very cheap. $2,000. The Cowichan Lake Hotel, Vancouver Island. Has warranted a good rent ($1,000) for several years, and will again, when the logging starts. Charter for railway applied for. Good opening to combine stock farming, having 160 acres, with lots of feed. Apply L.D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C.

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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE

Lea & Perrins

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.

Agents—J. M. Douglas & Co. and C. E. Colson & Son, Montreal

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, 1s1½ each (English Rate.)

Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as 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."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER

Awarded 75 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

AGENTS:

Langley & Henderson Bros., Victoria, B. C.

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, 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 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.

NOTICE.

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

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

BODWELL & DUFF,

Solicitors for the Applicants.

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 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.

NOTICE—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 follws: Commencing at a stake about midway of Wm. Fields' southline, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

THOS. TUGWELL.

August 24, 1898.

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

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on Vancouver Island; on the Quamichan Lake; 2 miles from railway (Duncan); 60 or 118 acres, as desired; nearly half cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); large double barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing, shooting, etc.; also to good tennis club. Apply to L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B. C. oct30

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-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 Fredrick 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 or sell, or otherwise dispose of 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 or grant licenses in respect thereof, 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, maintenance, improvement or maintenance of railways, tramways, roads, wells, water-courses, aqueducts, waterways, reservoirs, shafts, smelters, wharves, piers 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 in any part or parts 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 markets, 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 called 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, 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 deal 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, 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, 1894," and to do all acts necessary to procure the Company to be duly constituted or incorporated, and registered or recognised, 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 for records of 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, erecting dams for 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, reservoir, or lake or