#### CHINATOWN **CELEBRATES**

"Kung He Fa Choy," Which Means "a Happy New Year" to the Celestials.

Chinatown Has Suspended All Business and is in Gaudy Holiday Array.

Chinatown is still busy with its merrymaking. Its stores are closed and work and the gaudily dressed crowd are for the time strangers. There is, too, an air of more cleanliness about the little slice of China, for many a Chinaman's window got its annual surprise by being washed this week, for if the Chinese, as a whole, have the record of being an unclean people, they at least have the wish to begin anew with the new year. The floors, thick with accumulation of dirt, are scrubbed, and thus Chinatown gets its annual purification. All the pagans clean their little family joss houses too, at the new year, and they are repapered with red paper in and out. Then, too, new decorations are provided, and the punk and incense ashes are smothered over neatly, and, in fact, as far as possible, the Chinese begin as cleanly as possible, but as in years past they prove the fruth of the maxim about the new broom before

the year ends. At the homes of the Chinese to-day all was noise and confusion. Here all the families do their worshipping, the four temples being for the time a sine qua non. Smoke from the burning punks, candles and paper is everywhere the houses. In the streets crowds of Chinese arrayed in their silken sheen and looking more gaudy than the chorus of a comic opera, are walking to and fro making their new year's calls. All who can afford to are making their calls in their brand new silk gowns, which come down to their ankles, short jackets of a contrasting color, and a gay colored twist band. Those who can afford the long gown, however, are not numerous considering the number of Chinese here. They carry red cards bearing three characters printed in black. The first of the black characters gives the surname of the bearer, and the last two give their common daily name, or if the gentleman is married, the last characters signify his married title. Chinese have an addition of two extra names when they are married. They greet each other with a very low bow and swinging their clasped hands quite near the ground. In the house, after the guests are comfortably seated, the host/would offer chrysanthe. mum ten sweetened with rock candies, and then candies and melon seeds are passed.

They then wish each other all sorts of good luck, and many quaint sayings are exchanged. The following, taken at random, are illustrative of these "What your heart wishes may your hards get,"
"May you have health and strength," "May you find wealth," while a great many say, putting the last in flother form, "May you win nine spots on the

The New Year's calls among women is quite different. The women do not make their low bow like the men and they do not take red cards along, but instead they take a few nice, smooth oranges. These they exchange like the men do with their cards. They would sit down and seemed never to be in a would talk about the babies, and complimented each other on the good luck their husband's success in lusiness. and finally they invite one another to come to their homes to have a taste of

their pudding. When the women or children make calls upon their male relatives or friends, they carry things on in a very elaborate style. Before they go out, they wrap up a pot of hot chrysanthemum fea, and have some of their puddings fried in nut oil, and these they take along. Of course, all those who partake of the hot fried pudding pronounce it a perfect success, and praise her for her skill. They would drink of the tea and say it was steeped just fight. After having finished this little luncheon each man put into the empty dish a package of luck money. Meanwhile each child had his or her share of the luck money from the individuals present. This is not customary with all classes of Chinese women, it is only with those whose feet are not bound ,but the higher class does nearly the same thing, only that they send their children instead, it being very incon- Miss McNiffe, "The Admiral;" venient for small-footed women and Devereaux, "Summer;" children to go about during the New "Black and White;" Year, except by the use of carriages.

yard, for since the little boy An killed in the Chinese quarter the cracker exploding has been forbidden on the public streets. Much time was spent to-day in feasting, for on the first day of Pemberton, "Lady of Seville;" Miss the holiday it is customary to fast as much as possible. Although it is not enerally known, the Chinese have, like the Britishers, the pudding feature about their holiday feasts. Several days before the first of the year the Chinese ladies prepare a kind of pudding which requires several hours continuous steaming, and without which New Year cannot be considered complete. This work requires two or three days, and now is the time when a Chinese housewife may show her skill in cooking this pudding, for it has to be cooked just so or else it will be either raw or too hard. "Jockey:" Mr. Foster, The ingredients of the pudding, together with the other dishes, are truly Chinese Austin. "Mozart." Mr. Beauchump

ing salvos of freerickers in the back

If some of the Chinese women do not Mr. Patten "Uncle Sam;" Mr. Dumble get any freedom during the year, they ton, "Reversable Gentleman;" Mr. Le do at New Year's time. This is just the time for Chinese families to go to picwith a long string of babies and tots. Wherever they go they always go in single file, and try hard to jabber to one another while they are from one to ten yards apart, and about as loud as they Student. can comfortably holler.

The Chinese always try hard to pay Bullen, "Brackman and Ker's Oats."

up all their old debts before the dawn of the new era, because no one would dare to ask a debtor for money on the first month of the year, as the Chinese are very supersititous, they considered this an extremely ill omen. They would cause the debtor bad luck for a whole

TREASURE LADEN ATLIN.

A Rich Find Made Just Outside Its Borders Reported by Late Arrivals.

-0-Late arrivals from the North tell of a new find which has been made in the At-McDonald creek in the Northwest Territory. The strike is close to the boundary line of British Columbia, and drains the natural basin that slopes down to ward Lake Marsh and the upper Yukon. McDonald creek is five miles long, and the basin it drains is practically a continuation of the same natural draw which is the main characteristic of the country throughout the Atlin district.

The general indications of the ground and average quality of the pay dirt are identical with the same features presented by claims on Pine and Spruce reeks in the Atlin district. Claims on McDonald creek are 250 feet square, instead of 100 feet, as in the Atlin district, and being in the Northwest Territories claims as there is no law excluding them. THE CHARITY BALL.

One of the Most Successful Functions Ever Held in the City.

There have been pretty dances before Victoria; there have been artistically draped balls, and balls where beautifu laborate designs carried out by H. M. Jack Tars have been a predominating feature, but Wednesday night's ball clipsed them all. The ladies in charge of the decorations had cut into the usua ong array of chairs and erected screens of everygreens and cosy nooks, and Assembly Hall presented a much more iome-like appearance, and made eel comfortable at once. But it was n the exquisite decorations of the supper tables that the ladies had surpasse hemselves. These were designed and carried out (at her own expense) by Mrs. Henry Croft, which is a guarantee in itself. Pink silk runners, festooned with smilax, carried up here and there into square designs, and crowned with pink shaded lamps, were the chief decora-tions at the side tables; but the centre table was the "piece de resistance." An oval mirror, drapped in shimmering silver gauze, upon which a beautiful spray of incandescent lamps rested. composed the centre piece. Trailing smilax formed intersections in which gorgeous carnations were gracefully set in longnecked glasses.

But the ladies-what can be said those ladies. They walked out of old pictures to greet you: they took you back to missing rhymes; they made love to you in lovely Gainsborough hats; they -they were simply irresistable.

Quite the belle of the ball was a Miss Le Stranges. She attracted a great deal of attention and admiration. was heard to exclaim; "She wished she could get out of those"-we'll we didn't hear the last words, but we suppose she meant dances. One of the most noticeable costumes

in the room was that worn by Mrs. Granville Smith. Her dress was a rich pink and red brocade, rushed, with white and red tulle. Mrs. Croft, as "Madame du Barn. was attired in white duchesse satin. berdened by true love knots in pink. She wore a powdered wig decorated with

black feathers, irs. (Mayo (Dun an's) was a Dresder shepherdess in pale blue watered silk. velvet and white ostrich plumes. Mrc. De Satge, a gipsy green in cerise

shimmer satin and black zouave. hurry. Now is their opportunity to Miss Dunsmuir's as "Desdemonia," show each other their fineries. They were quite the handsomest costume of the evening; her jewelled belt and corsage adding tone and fire to her, dress of lavender.

Miss Carrie Christie's "house cards" was most admirably sustained: the skirt was of cards set closely together, while the waist of fluted silk was beribboned with hearts, diamonds. sendes and clubs, and a most ingenious sead dress of cards completed the costume. Miss Nellie Dupout's "Mother Goose" costume of black and red was exrtemely well carried out. Mrs. Burton's "Folly" was exquisite: a careful study of detail being a distinct feature. Miss Eva Loewen's "Normandy Peas-

aut" was an extremely pretty costume. Miss B. Dunsmuir's "Vivandiere," in red cloth and gold facing, suited its wearer to perfection. Miss Harvey's "Carnation" dream in pink and green. Among those easily recognizable were: Mrs. W. A. Ward and Miss Pemberton, "Ladies of the Empire;" Mrs. Livingston Thompson, "The Bat;" Mrs. Le Poer French, "Night;" Miss Williams, "Student;" Mrs. McPhillips, "The Bar; Miss Miss Pooley. Mrs. Walshe Year, except by the use of carriages.

This sort of thing will go on for several days yet, with occasional devil-sear-ing monds;" Miss Davie and Mrs. Hussey, "The Graces;" Miss L. Wilson, "Gipsy;"

Miss Penberton, "Dawn of the Cen Miss Brady, "Queen of he tury;" s;" Miss Foster, "Italian Flower Harrison, "Buttercups;" Miss Sehl, 'St. Cecelia;" Miss D. Sehl, "Japanese Girl," Miss Galley, "The Demon;" Miss Wilde, "Shepherdess;" Miss Keefer, "Empire Costume;" Miss Dr. Watt, "Sunflower; Miss Wolfenden, "Sailor Lass;" Miss L Wark, "Sailor Lass;" Miss Curwin "Tamborine Girl;" Miss McTavish, "Spring;" Mrs. S. McClure, "Old Dady of the Present Day;" Miss Worlock "Red Hussar;" Miss Edna Green, "1899;" Miss Georgie Cooper, "Finette;" Miss Laugley, "Christmas Roses;" Mr. Pemberton, "Viking;" Mr. J. D. Pember-Mr. A. J. Dallian "Mexican Cow

Lve, "Monk:" Mr. Bullen, Rolled Oats: Poer Trench. "Elderly Gentlemau;" Mr. Jeffreys, "Little of Everything;" Mr. They go by groups and generally Lobb, "Japanese Minstrel;" Mr. Cuprage. "Miss Fitt;" Mr. Fall, Sheik; Mr. Buckley Johnson, "Gentleman Last entury." Mr. R. N. Avy, "This Kind at 10s. 6d." Mr. Hayward, 'College Student' Mr. T. Pooley, 'Claude Du-val,' Mr. H. Pooley, "Cavalier," Mr.

### DIRECT FROM

Capt. John McCafferty, of Indian War Fame, Talks About the Philippines,

lin district. Gold has been found on He Condemns the Action of Generals Merritt and Otis in the Recent Campaign.

Cantain John McCafferty, of Indian Victoria last evening and succeeded in dodging the various interviewers who run to earth by a Times reporter in his cabin at a late hour. The gallant captain at once surrendered, and to a question replied that he had just come from Americans will be allowed to take up the seat of war. He said: "I had just returned from the Klondike district and decided to visit the Philippines with a view of examining the islands from a mineral stanpoint. Leaving San Francisco in October I at once proceeded thither. On my arrival at Manila the United States consul, Mr. Williams, gave me a letter of intioduction to Aguinaldo, from whom I desired to get a pass to enable me to visit the interior mountain ranges of the island of Luzon. Aguinaldo, however, declined to give me the permit, stating as his reason that the relations with General Otis were most unsatisfactory. He said I was at liberty to go, but at my own risk, but I thought advisable to return to Manila and await further developments. It was very insatisfactory to me as an American, and I believe that we Americans are responsible for the terrible slaughter of a good, but misguided people, in the recent battles fought at and near Manila. In order that I may be fully understood I shall loudly assert that our commanding officers made two grievous mistakes after the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Firstly, in bringing Aguinaldo back to the country, and, secondly, in supplying the Filipinos with arms and ammuni

tion to fight the Spaniards with. I feel that in so doing Aguinaldo and his countrymen were justified in believing that e came as friends to assist them in throwing off the Spanish yoke. Under such circumstances General Merritt was of a gross violation of etiquette when he advanced upon Manila without notifying Aguinaldo of his intentions, for peyond reasonable doubt if the Filipinos vere not around Manila, Merritt could not have captured the place. Manila could not have been taken from the sea. hough it might have been destroyed by fleet under Dewey. Therefore Aguinaldo and the Filipinos were, and are, worthy of more generous considera-

Merritt and Otis. Personally I am opposed to national expansion, and especially to the occupation of the Philipines by conquest. I will here say that by personal association with them I know beyond contradiction that the Filpinos are a well regulated and indus trious people. They were in the field fighting for independence when we declared war against Spain, we should feel did the people of Cuba. I greatly fear with large picture hat, in dark green that General Otis is much to blame for the recent conflict with the Filipinos. I have arrived at that conclusion from the nature of an interview I had with General Otis, when he said to me that no American should ask a rebel for anything. I had informed the general that was about to visit Malolas with a view of trying to secure a pass from Aguinalso to go through the mountains of the islands. At that time I said: 'I see clear-

that to go outside the lines and seek

the good will of the Filipinos would be greatly displeasing to you.' He replied: 'It would.' "I felt that General Otis was not the man for the exalted position which he held, for if he was he would not have alluded to Aguinaldo as a rebel. Even were he so it was not policy for an American governor to allude to him in such terms, and when he referred to Aguinaldo as such, he used a term that was not correct. Spain did not sell the inhabtants of the islands. Internationally, perhaps, Spain might have had a right to dispose of her right, title and interest the Philippines whatever that might have been, but they had no right morally or otherwise to sell the inhabitants to the United States or any other country Therefore I broadly assert that Aguinaldo and his countrymen are not to b treated as rebels to the United States While the Philippines are government. rich beyond comparison in natural re-General Otis is more responsible for this condition of things than any other man

living. "The people of the United States do not inderstand the true situation, otherwise they would insist upon nothing more than a strong and sympathetic protectorate over the Philippine Islands, leaving the government there entirely to the peo ple. I greatly fear that owing to mis chievous intrigues, McKinley's adminis tration is drifting the American people into treacherous eddies of European pol cy from which our nation will emerge smirched beyond recognition. The people of the United States should now call a alt and consider well that which has taken place. I hope the American people will establish a broad guage protectorate ver the Philippine Islands.'

Captain McCafferty is en route for Washington, D.C., and has information which may prove beneficial to the adainistration. He is an old confederate captain and is by profession a mining engineer. He is well known to the old ining men of Victoria and has been all through the Atlin country. He was great y surprised to hear of the passing of the Alien Exclusion Bill, but said in his opinion it was a just measure and was purely emblematcal of the old Biblical quotation: "An eye for an eye, and a ooth for a tooth. As it was in the "we sma hours" the

reporter took his departure and left the

captain to his rest.

DOWN AMONG THE FISH.

Divers May Now Stay Under Water Any Length of Time. \_\_\_\_

This is an age of new inventions; and the newest is a remarkable apparatus for deep-sea diving. The inventor is M. Patee del Pazzo. The bell is of castiron and sphere shaped, and is covered with oilcloth three inches thick. It is thus well equipped to resist the enormous water pressure. The diving globe is constructed to work at a depth of about 1,600 feet, that is, more than a quarter of a mile. At this great depth set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia exmade for that. The men inside the diving bell are permitted to see their surroundings clearly by a powerful electric light placed over a strong lens through which they look. The light, of course, is worked from the ship. One of the great advantages of the machine lies in the fact that it can be moved about at war fame, and well known in mining will. It is fitted with three screws, circles, has just returned from Manila which drive it along, and it is guided by the SS. Glenogle. He arrived in with a rudder. The motive power is electricity. It is claimed that the apparatus is absolutely safe and that the were anxious to see him, but was at last men in it can remain underneath the water as long as they desire without experiencing any ill effects.

Said That Some of This District is British Soil-Approaches to the District.

Miners who have just reached here from Porcupine Creek, the gold bearing district on the Dalton trail, say quite a number are hurrying there. them are Americans who, owing to the alien exclusion law, cannot mine at Atountry was greatly unsettled, and his lin, have resolved to try their fortunes at Porcupine. It is now reported that a portion of this district is in British territory. Porcupine and McKinley creeks run through American soil, but many of their feeders heading up to the northwest and west are in the Northwest Ter-

Haines Mission, the most approach able port to the Porcupine District, is missionary station. Chilkat, another mall town and on Chilkat Inlet, and Pyramid Harbor, which, according to eport, is to become a British port, also the inlet, are trading stations. These towns have recently taken on a vigor lever known before, and with the deelopment of the Porcupine District one of them at least will become a good-

size mining town. A short distance up the inlet is Klakway, with a population of about 1.500. one of the oldest, most picturesque and largest Iudian towns in Alaska. It is the capital of the Chilkats, one of the most powerful, intelligent and fearless tribes in all Alaska. The name translated means "Mother Town" or metropclis. It has remained for centuries comparatively undisturbed by white nen, but now its time, too, has come. Palefaces have already begun to invade ts ancient precincts.

Of all the tribes in Alaska the Chilkats are the most dangerous and liable to outbreaks. Colonel Sol Ripinsky has ion than that they have received from cen a trader among them for years, keeping a store at Chilkat. He came to Alaska first as a teacher for a mison school. He says they are the best of the native tribes physically and mentally. Some of the women are quite

METHODIST ANNIVERSARY.

Forty Years To-Day Since the First Methodist Missionaries Landed

On the 10th of February, 1859, four Methodist ministers landed on the shores of Victoria. The party comprised the Revs. Ephriam Evans, Ed. White, E. Robson and Arthur Browning. Of these gentlemen the two former have "joined the great majority," the latter has long since returned to Ontario, and the Rev. E. Robson is the only one of these grand pioneers of missionary work that still remains in the city. On their arrival here the ministers were met and welcomed by Mr. C. Bryant, who has since joined the ranks and been ordained as a minister of the gospel. Feeling that the 40th anniversary is one that ought to be recognized in some manner, the local Methodists intend celebrating it at the Metropolitan church with a feast in the school room. Invitations nave been issued to all the surviving members of the pioneer church and the commemoration will be a perfect rethese gentlemen the two former have commemoration will be a perfect reunion. The Rev. E. Robson will be in charge of the meeting and will read a short address on "The First Love Feast n British Columbia," and the old pioneers will also add a word or two. It is oposed that each circuit and mission should hold a celebration of their own where practicable, and that Sunday, Feb. uary 12th, be set aside for special services in Methodism. On the following Monday evening a "pioneer reunion tea" sources, everything in the islands is at Metropolitan church, under the auspices will be held in the school room of the of the Methodist Ladies' Aid of this city.

# Every cough makes your threat more raw and irritable. Every cough congests the lining membrane of your lungs. Cease tearing your throat and lungs in this way. Take From the first dose the quiet and

rest begin; the tickling in the throat ceases; the cough disappears. Two sizes: \$1.00; 50c. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plaster should be over the lungs of every person troubled with a cough. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Licence Authorizing an Extra Provincial Company to Carry

Colonial, or foreign, and to perform and fulfil the terms and conditions thereof:

(p.) To sell, exchange, mortgage, lease vincial Company to Carry on Business.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." Province of British Columbia.

No. 127. This is to certify that "The Quesnelle Dredging and Hydraulicing Syndicate, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province British Columbia, and to carry out or

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. 139 Cannon street, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situate at the City of Victoria, and Cuyler Armstrong Holland, manager of the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Limited, whose address is 40 Government street, Victoria, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To search for mines, minerals, ores and precious stones, and to explore and prospect land supposed to contain minerals or precious stones in any part of the world; to obtain information as to mines, mining districts and localities, mining claims, water claims, water rights, and any other rights, claims and property; to purchase, take on lease or concession, or otherwise acquire any interest therein or to enter into agreements to this end provisional or absolute, and to pay deposits or instalments of purchase money subject or cherwise to forfeiture on non-completion:

(b.) To hold, sell, dispose of and deal with mines, mining rights, mining claims, and land supposed to contain minerals, preclous stones, and materials and precious stones:

(c) To examine, investigate and secure the titles to lands, farms, minerals and practicular, gold, silver, and other precious metals and precious stones:

(c) To examine, investigate and secure the titles to lands, farms, minerals, ores mining and other rights and claims in any part of the world and to pay fees, costs, charges and expenses of agents, including persons and incorporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful, or suppose and claims in any part of the world, or the title thereto, or to the organization, operation, and objects of this company or any other company:

(d.) To

otherwise dealing with the same.

(f.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, self, lease, grant licenses or easements, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts, claims and any interest in real or personal property, and any claims against such property, or against any person or company or corporation, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired, and to enfranchise any leasehold property acquired by the company;

(g.) To ald, encourage and promote tempi-

and to enfranchise any leasehold property acquired by the company:

(g.) To ald, encourage and promote immigration into any lands or property acquired or controlled by the company, and to colonize the same, and for such purposes to lend and grant any sums of money for any purposes which may be, or may be supposed to be for the advantage of the company:

the company:

(h.) To lay out towns or villages on any lands acquired or controlled by the company, or in which the company is in any way interested, and to construct, maintain, carry on, and alter roads, streets, hotels, boarding houses, factories, shops and stores, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing and carrying on and working the same: (i.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and

nge works, sewerage works, saw mills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron, steel, ordnance; engineering or implement works, hydraulic works, gas, electric lighting and electrical works, power and supply works, quarries, collieries, coke ovens, foundries, furnaces, factor'es, carrying undertakings by land and water, stage coaches, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public or private buildings, newspapers and publication establishments, breweries, wineries, distilleries, hotels, residences, stores, shops, houses, places of amusement, recreation or instruction, theatres, race courses, cattle shows, flower shows, schools, technical institutions, universities, colleges, hospitals, laboratories, libraries, gordens, exhibitions, concert rooms, churches and chapels, whether for the purposes of the company, or for sale or hire to or in return for any consideration from any other company or person:

(k.) To purchase or otherw'se acquire

irn for any consideration from any other impany or person:

(k.) To purchase or otherw'se acquire, old or sell, or manipulate, exchange, turn of account, dispose of or deal in agricultral, plantation, fishing and trading ghts; and all or any products of farms, antations, vineries, forests, fisheries, and tellike, including animals, grain, prosions, fruits, wines, spirits, cotton, wool, it, fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timer, rubber, oils, chemical, explosives, ugs, dye stuffs, nitrates, pretroleum, allion, specie, coin, copper, lead, tin, icksilver, iron, coal, stone, and other erchandise and commodities of all kinds, ther for immediate or future delivery. drugs, dye stuffs, nitrates, pretroleum, bullion, specie, coin, copper, lead, itn. quicksilver, iron, coal, stone, and other merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured or otherwise, and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters:

(i.) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by bankers, underwriters, concessionaires, contractors for public and other works, capitalists or merchants, and generally to institute, enter into carry on, assist or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial, manufacturing, mining and other businesses, works, coutracts, undertakings and financial operations of all kinds, and to carry on any other business which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the objects of the company or which may be thought calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

(m.) To deal in, purchase, make mer-

render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

(m.) To deal in, purchase, make merchantable, sell, and dispose of ores, minerals, goods and merchandise generally in any part of the world:

(n.) To carry on the business of a mining, smelting, trading and metallurgical company, in all its branches, in any part of the world:

(a) To accurate by great of the world:

(o.) To acqu're by grant, purchase, or otherwise, concessions of any property or oprivileges from any Government, British, or trustees, personal or corporate, to hold any property on behalf of the company, and

fulfil the terms and conditions thereof:

(p.) To sell, exchange, mortgage, lease or otherwise deal with, either absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, the undertaking or property, rights or privileges of the company, or any part; thereof, as a going concern or otherwise, to any public body, corporation, company, society or association, whether incorporated or not, or to any person or persons, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for cash, shares, stocks, debentures, securities or property stocks, debentures, securities or property of any other company; to distribute any of the assets or property of the company among the members in specie or otherwise, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the Court where necessary:

(a) To promote organize and register.

but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the Court where necessary:

(q.) To promote, organize, and register, and to aid and assist in the promotion, organization and registration of any company or companies, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring, working or otherwise dealing with any of the property, rights or liabilities of this company, or any property in which this company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preferred or organization, or by pending money thereto upon debentures or otherwise, and to incur and pay out of the property of the company any costs and expenses which may be expedient or useful, in or about or incident to the promotion, organization, registration, advertising and establishment of any such company, and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or placing, or guaranteeing the placing of the shares or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities thereof, and to undertake the management and secretarial or ether work, dutles and business of any company on such terms as may be arranged.

(r.) To lend and advance money upon the security or supposed security or as may be arranged.

(r.) To lend and advance money upon the

as may be arranged.

(r.) To lend and advance money upon the security or supposed security of farms, lands, mines, minerals, claims, mining or other rights, concessions, claims, or pastoral or other leases in any part of the world, with or without security, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the company.

(s.) To make and carry into effect all arrangements with respect to the union of interests or amalgamation, either in whole or in part with any other companies or persons having objects similar to, or included in the objects of this company:

(t.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalities, revenue, interest, rents and debts, and to negotiate loans and find investments, and to issue and place shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debentures, debenture stock, and other securities; to subscribe for, purchase, or otherwise acquire and hold, sell, exchange, dispose of, deal in, negotiate or issue shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debentures stock, or securities of any company or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise:

(u.) To guarantee the payment of money

stock, or securities of any company or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise:

(u.) 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 or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether incorporated or not incorporated:
(v.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property, either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee persons and corporations interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrance, burdens, or outstanding rights:
(w.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantees of 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, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with the company, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(y.) To receive meneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and geaerally, to carry on the business of a Safe Deposit Company:

(x.) To make, accept, issue, indorse, and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments, and to discount, buy, sell, and deal in compons and all other promises to pay moneys:

(a.) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the company, in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repayment thereof, and of moneys owing or obligations in-quered by the company, by redeemable or

and upon such terms as may seem pedient, and to secure the repayment to f, and of moneys owing or obligation curred by the company, by redeemable irredeemable bonds, debentures, or benture stock (such bonds, debenture

of, and of moneys owing or obligations incurred by the company, by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures, or debenture stock (such bonds, debentures, or debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise, and payable either at par or at a premium or discount) or by mortgages, scrip certificates, bills of exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purpose to charge all or any part of the property of the company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital, and to allot the shares of the company credited as fully or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures, or debenture stock issued by the company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the company, or for any valuable consideration:

(bb.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the company's subjects, or otherwise expedient, and in particular to remunerate any person or corporation introducing business to this company, and to subscribe, or guaruptee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general, or other object, and to ald a the establishment and support of associations for the benefit of persons employed by or having dealing with the company, and in particular friendly or other benefit societies, and to grant any pension, either by way of an annual payment or a lump sum, to any officer or servant of the company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons:

(dd.) To pay out of the funds of the company and also all expenses aftending the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and comm

ing, stamping and circulating of provies or forms to be filled up by the members of this company:

(ee) To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining, any Provisional Order or Act of Parliament, or other necessary authority, for enabling this or any other company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of this or any other company's constitution, to procure this or any other company to be logalized, registered or incorporated if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to carry on operations; to establish and maintain agencies of the company, and to open and to keep a colonial or foreign register or registers of this or any other company, and to please of this or any other company to such register or regristers:

(ff.) To all or any of the above things in any part of the slobe, either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and either lone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and with power to appoint a trustee agents, sub-contractors, trustees, or other wise, and with power to appoint a trustee

to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees:

(gg.) To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and so that the word "company," in this Memorandum, when applied otherwise than to this company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether comporate and the objects specified in each of the paragraphs in this Memorandum shall be regarded as independent objects, and accordingly shall be in no wise limited or restricted (except when otherwise expressed in such paragraph) by reference to the objects indicated in any other paragraph, or the name of the company, but may be carried but in as full and as ample a manner, and constructed in as wide a sense as if each of the said paragraphs defined the objects of a separate, distinct and independent company.

Given under my hand and sea of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of January, one thousand eight hurdred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees:

S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

## LAMPMAN, THE POET, DEAD

One of Canada's Sweetest Singers Passes Away this Morning at the City of Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—(Special.)—Mr. Ar. chibald Lampman, the poet, who was a clerk in the postoffice department, died this morning after a short illness from

He had just finished correcting the proofs of a work for the press entitled 'Alcyone.' He was 38 years of age and leaves a widow and two children.

Archibald Lampman was a son of the late Rev. Archibald Lampman, Church of England, and was born at Mc County of Kent, Ontario, Nov. 17, 1861. His forefathers were U. E. Loyalists of German extraction on both sides. was educated at Trinity University. ronto, where he was Wellington scholar and graduated B.A., with honors, 1882 He turned his attention for a short season to teaching. This occupation prov ing uncongenial he entered the Canadian civil service, January, 1883, and was to the time of his death a clerk in the postoffice department, Ottawa. He began to write verse when at college, but it was not till 1887 that his work began to appear in Scribner's. Harper's and the Century, three magazines which have since received some of the choicest of his efforts. In 1888 he published a volume "Among the Millet and Other Poems," and in 1896 a second one,

"Lyrics on Earth." Mr. Howells ranked Lampman with the strongest of American singers, while the highest praise was bestowed on him by the New York Independent, London Saturday Review, London Spectator and the London Academy, the latter pronouncing his verse as "sensuaus in sentiment, rich in color and delicate in har-

mony. For two or three years Mr. Lampman. conjunction with Messrs. D. E. Scott and W. W. Campbell conducted a col umn entitled "At the Mermaid Inn" in Toronto Globe. He was elected a F.R.S., Canada, 1895. He married in 1887. Maud, daughter of Dr. Edward Playter, Ottawa. He described himself as a socialist.

Mr. Peter Lampman, judge of the Small Debts Court, Victoria, is a cousin of the deceased poet.

A FEARFUL PASSAGE

Particulars of the Series of Accident on

the Martelle. \_\_\_ Feb. 10. Hull, En steamer Martelle, Capt. Rippeth, from New York, on January 22nd, for Hull, arrived here after touching at Portland on Wednesday last, where she reported having sustained a good deal of damage during the passage across the Atlantic. The Martelle also reported that her chief officer and boatswain were killed, that the quartermaster and a seaman were drowned, and her commander and second officer injured. The details regarding the passage of the Martelle shows that she encountered fearful weather. The upper works were badly wrecked. She lay to in the hurricane on January 30th, and a huge wave fell on her deck, killing the chief officer and boatswain, washing the quartermaster overboard and carrying away the crow nest with a seaman, who was on the lookout inside it. Another sea hurled the second officer against the steam winch and broke his leg. The captain was smashed against the side of the bridge and stunned, and would have been swept overboard had he not been rescued by the man at the wheel. As it was the captain was confined to his cabin for three days, during which the



Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incoment to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausca, Drowsiness, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most cess has been shown in curing

#### SICK Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are

equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the Ever and regulate the bowels. Even if they only HEAD

ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is whare we make our great boast. Our pills cure it Others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In rales at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists greatwhere, or early by mail. by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New Yorks Small Fill Small Dose, Small Price.

## PROVINCIAL **LEGISLA**

Government Put Through of Important Busin a Short Time.

Employment of Chinese i Mines---Governmen Quebec Conferen

Thursda Speaker took the Prayers by Rev. 1 PETITIONS.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie pres ition from the Licensed Vi Nanaimo and vicinity prayi daws respecting retail liqu should be so amended that tually vending should of the license, and that the a building in which liquors should not hold the license was actually a vendor. The petition was received

REPORTS.

Mr. Higgins presented the Private Bills Committee ing the Pine Creek Flume amended. The report was received. MOTIONS.

Mr. Helgesen moved t resolution: "That the attention of ment should be directed to the lease dated 16th May, granted by the government boo Hydraulic Mining Cor ed Liability," so as to precompany from employing

Japanese laborers, to the injury of the laboring cla province. In speaking to his motion sen said that he had been of the company's operations found that despite the reompany was employing and Japanese almost to th the white laborers of the saw in the district three men to every white man. tion of affairs was most he trusted that the gove take some early measure the province being overru lians. The head thought, be raised so that will come in. He ures would be taken

the company employ only General Kinchart. motion, endorsed all that ad said. All through Chinese were working even to freighting on white men on the other l able to obtain work. Mr. Deane also stated labor was driving white

the upper country, and it bent on the government early steps to protect not labor but the merchants as well. The governmen force the alien law and end men to open up the country Mr. Hall asked if any

ment claims in Cariboo ing dividends? Mr. Helgesen said that pany complained of had sent down one lump of g 300 pounds, as well as two Mr. Turner said that manager of the mine, in protest from the late gove replied that he could not

but was employing all he The motion was adopted QUESTIONS Mr. Turner asked the Pre action, if any, was taken errment in relation to the

ference? The Premier replied that ney-General went forward and conferred with the Car missioners upon the intere ish Columbia. The execut on to the commissioners memorial setting out the int province.

THE NOXIOUS WEED Mr. Kidd withdrew Weeds Bill. He said that h his object had been served the attention of the govern necessity of adopting som in this direction during the

THE BUREAU OF MIN

Mr. Neill of Alberni mo ord reading of his amenda Bureau of Mines Act, wh the following sections: The Minister shall, twi year, institute an examina ficiency in the practice of a other kindred subjects as med advisable; the examinati conducted by examiners to ed by the Minister: each car pay, before the examination may be determined by the Governor in Council, who certificate of efficiency to ful candidate at such exa the recommendation of printed examiners, and the further fee to be deter Lieutenant-Governor in C certificate to be taken as evidence of efficiency in

law in the province. "After the expiration o from the first day of 1899, no person not he of efficiency shall, by put went or otherwise, solicit as an assayer, or to perform shall any such person a payment for performing a shall any such person gi statement of the result of performed by him. "Any person violating

of this act shall be liable not less than twenty-five de exceeding one hundred doll offence " Speaking to his motion

that the existing legislation tically a dead letter. It w protect the public from of fraudulent assayers.