

A BLUE LOOKOUT.

As the day for the opening of the provincial legislative session approaches the position of the Turner ministry becomes more and more critical. One by one the supporters of that government among the newspapers of the province are dropping away and disavowing all connection with the moribund cabinet that has well-nigh smothered itself in ridicule. Nobody and no paper seems willing to be known now as a supporter of the Turner government. The Colonist comes away with a feeble panegyric once a week; but so insincere, hollow, cheap, that anyone can see the "game is up." And high time, too. There was a time in the history of this province when such shambling statesmanship as the Turner cabinet exhibits from day to day passed current as "all right," but that day has gone; people are tired finding excuses for each fresh piece of folly perpetrated by the so-called government, and throughout the length and breadth of the province there is an eager desire for a change—a radical change. The Colonist has kindly named a cabinet from among the opposition members, saving us the trouble of compiling one; and whatever differences of opinion there may be as to that cabinet, there can be no difference at all as to its infinite superiority to the marionette troupe now in office at James Bay. Of one thing there can be no doubt, and that is that the Turner government is going to have what is vulgarly called a "hot time" when the legislature meets. Questions will be asked that will require all the squirming and elusive powers of the several ministers to answer. Many of those questions will remain unanswered until the people answer the general big question when the government goes to the country asking: "Want us any more?" The answer will be "No!" with such emphasis, that there will be no mistaking the feeling behind the word. Students of political economy will find in the record of this unhappy government rich material for careful consideration; they will discover as they peruse that history how it is possible for a government, left to its own sweet will, to work fearful havoc with the credit, the finances and the prospects of a country. They will wonder exceedingly that the people of British Columbia should have put up so long with representatives who have so fully violated every rule of ministerial etiquette and played a mean, self-seeking and unpatriotic part.

With the aid of a clever, experienced, unscrupulous newspaper organ, the Turner ministry might have been able to make a more plausible defence than the poor, phyllophagous Coleridgean advocacy is simply condemnation of the government it would defend. The government should carefully muzzle its mouthpiece while there yet remains a little time to it. The silence of the Colonist is an inestimable boon to the government. There is one comfort, the coming session is likely to be the liveliest ever held in the British Columbia legislature. Another comfort, it might be added, is that the coming election will enable the people of the province to get rid of a ministry nobody can mention without a feeling of embarrassment and humiliation. Let us have a government we can look up to and respect, not down upon and despise.

MINING ENGINEERS.

A strong and flourishing institution is the British Columbia Association of Mining Engineers, which held its second annual meeting in Vancouver this week. The good which such an institution can do to the province at large is not to be calculated, and the report of its gatherings should be read with deep interest by all who are concerned in the welfare of British Columbia. By means of such an association great influence can be brought to bear directly upon the financiers and capitalists of Great Britain, to whom the province may be said to look for its fullest development. The representations of a responsible association such as this would meet with the most careful consideration at the hands of the London capitalists, and would lead to results of a very substantial and satisfactory kind. Another most valuable work that the association is doing consists in the scientific classification of the various districts of the province; the reducing to something like exact figures estimates of the mineral wealth of the province. The association will no doubt soon change the well known inexact terms: "boundless riches," "limitless resources" and "incalculable stores" of mineral wealth" to plain statements of fact which will have the greatest weight with the British capitalists, who are, more and more, demanding a thorough knowledge of the properties they are asked to exploit. These gentlemen are now going into the mine in a manner that will be had for South American "wild-catters," who have nothing but a glowing, but vague, general description to offer the British investor. When British Columbia owners can go to London and say definitely that their property contains so much of this and so much of that, and with their statements endorsed by the Mining Association, they will find it easy enough to strike a mutually satisfactory bargain. The reading of papers at the Association will bring out a vast amount of valuable knowledge concerning the minerals of the province. We commend to the careful attention of our readers the reports which we publish to-day, for which we are indebted to the Vancouver News-Advertiser.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

We have not thought it necessary in the past to deny all the charges and insinuations in respect to the attitude of the Liberal party in provincial politics, which have appeared in the Vancouver World. The World claims to be a Liberal paper, and in the capacity of delegates two of its editors took part in the Liberal convention at New Westminster. The World is therefore in a position to know that the Liberals as a party in declaring their opposition to the Turner government, were not influenced by any desire for party advantage. They refused by a very large majority to declare in favor of party lines, and nothing has since transpired to justify the insinuations which have appeared from day to day in the columns of the Vancouver paper.

The World points to the nomination of Mr. Deane, of Kamloops, and to the possible candidature of Mr. E. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, and Mr. E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, as evidences of some deep-laid scheme by the Liberals to capture the government of the province. Mr. Deane was nominated by a representative Opposition convention, at which Mr. C. Semlin, Opposition leader, presided. There were, possibly, as many Conservatives as Liberals present. If Messrs. Bodwell and Davis become candidates it will only be after nomination by conventions of the Opposition party. If they do not receive such a nomination—if they are not the choice of the opponents of the government—we are quite sure that they will not be candidates.

The Times will support any four candidates in Victoria city—whether they are all Conservatives or all Liberals or part Conservatives and part Liberals—who are properly put in nomination by the Opposition party of this city. The object of the World in misrepresenting the attitude of the Liberal Oppositionists to their Conservative confederates is quite apparent. But it will fall utterly. The opponents of the government, Conservatives and Liberals, are united, and if they continue united they will be victorious. The object they have to accomplish is not the political ascendancy of either, but the defeat of the Turner government, which by itself and through its supporters is a combination of the worst elements of both parties.

PLANS OF THE B. A. C.

Work Will Be Begun on the Great Western on Wednesday. Says the Rossland Miner: A Miner reporter had an interview last night at the Allan with Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, the Canadian director of the British American Corporation.

"Mr. Mackintosh," he was asked, "what was meant by the reference to the Le Roi in the prospectus issued by your company?" "It was mentioned merely as being a property under option," replied Mr. Mackintosh. "Is the British American still negotiating for the purchase of the mine?" "We are not," he replied. "I cannot say what is being done at the London office," was the reply. "When do you expect to commence work on the properties already acquired?" "Work will begin Wednesday of this week in the Great Western, with 15 men under the superintendence of John Moynihan," answered Mr. Mackintosh. "Work on the Josie will commence in about a fortnight and this creates a plateau in about the same time. I cannot say how large a crew will be employed at either of those mines; that will depend upon the superintendent of the property. I may not say who they will be."

In about two months our general mining superintendent will begin service; he will then take entire charge of all our properties, and the appointment of the permanent superintendent of each mine will be left to him. Who will be the general superintendent? I may not say that either. "We now have men at work clearing out the opening of Kootenay, and if we buy the property, we shall start to work on it at once."

On the evening of November 28th, 1907, a fire broke out in the British ship Melana, loaded with 900 barrels of petroleum. An unexplained fire broke out from the main hatch and the vessel quivered from stem to stern with explosion of the barrels. Her seams opened and the blazing petroleum poured out into the river, spreading a belt of fire around her. The master and seamen jumped overboard. Captain Sharp, whose vessel was lying closely, propelled a small boat through the blazing river and after a severe scorching and imminent peril, saved the seamen from a horrible death.

All over civilization there are thousands of men in more imminent danger than were those seamen. They are threatened with consumption or are already in the clutch of that deadly disease. If they only knew it, help is at hand. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the product of that eminent specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, who, during the thirty years that he has been consulting physician to the cases of Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, has treated more cases than fifty ordinary physicians treat in a lifetime. Thousands give up by doctors, have tried to complete recovery under this marvelous medicine.

Constitution weakens and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

A GOOD RECORD.

Fern Dividend Within Three Months After Mill Started—Will Pay Again in March.

Tests Are Being Made to Determine the Character of Plant Needed.

(From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.) The first dividend of the Fern (Gold Mining & Milling Company) as announced in the Spokane-Review yesterday, was the subject of much comment in mining circles yesterday and Manager F. C. Innes was warmly congratulated upon the success which has attended his efforts in developing the claim. The stock will only begin operations on October 6 last, and the dividend declared within three months is considered a good record. The Fern is in Nelson district, about two and one-third miles from Hill Sliding on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad.

"Yes, we have declared a dividend of \$10,000," said Mr. Innes yesterday when asked if the report was correct. "I may say also that we expect to pay another dividend in March but I won't promise how large it will be. Mining, like any other business, has its ups and downs, so the next dividend may be large or small."

The Fern is owned by a Vancouver company, is it not? "The company's head office is in Vancouver, but the majority of the stock is owned in Montreal. The claim was originally the property of the Montreal & E. O. Prospecting Company and they sold out to the present owners."

"You contemplate an increase in the plant soon?" "We expect soon to be in shape to treble the output of the mine but we are endeavoring to decide which chemical process is best suited to the treatment of our ores. With this end in view we have sent samples to San Francisco and Denver for analysis. A recent shipment of the concentrates, which is about an average ton, produced three ounces of silver and 5.18 ounces of gold. The low grade ore which is run through our mill will, we estimate, average about \$7.00 per ton. We have made a later shipment upon which returns have not been received, which I expect will run higher still."

In the process of milling we produce about one ton of concentrates per day on an average. A recent shipment of the concentrates, which is about an average ton, produced three ounces of silver and 5.18 ounces of gold. The low grade ore which is run through our mill will, we estimate, average about \$7.00 per ton. We have made a later shipment upon which returns have not been received, which I expect will run higher still."

The deal has been made and it has been known for some time, and it was closed out by the officers of the company late in December that the matter could not be expected to come to a head before the middle of January. Of late, however, they have been reticent about giving out news of the deal, and this reticence has become current in mining circles yesterday, a reporter called on J. B. Jones, who is one of the largest stockholders in the company, and understood to be at the head of the deal, and he said that the deal had been made within the company to handle the control of the property for the purpose of facilitating a sale.

The controlling interest has not been sold," said Mr. Jones. "If it had been I would certainly know it, and I and my associates control the majority of the stock. It is true that a deal has been made for the sale of the controlling interest, and it may be consummated soon, but the sale has not been made yet."

Mr. Jones declined to discuss the details of the transaction, but admitted that some stock might have been purchased by the English syndicate, but not enough to control the property. There has been a new demand for West Le Roi & Josie stock for several days, and the price has advanced rapidly. Yesterday brokers had orders to buy a number of large blocks, but so far as could be learned, there is a force of men clearing up the tunnel and preparing the property for the inspection of the representatives of the syndicate. The inspection was made last week, and there is no apparent reason why the deal should not be closed.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is so rapid and so sure that it stimulates the liver, and regulates the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

ARE YOU TO LIVE IN ALASKA?

Some Requirements That Will Be Found Indispensable.

The universal article of diet in that country, depended upon and indispensable bread and biscuit. And to make the bread and biscuit, either in the camp or upon the trail, yeast cannot be used—it must be baking powder; and the powder manufactured by the processes of the Royal Baking Powder Company, miners and prospectors have learned, is the only one which will stand in that peculiar climate of cold and dampness and raise the bread and biscuit satisfactorily.

These facts are very important for every one proposing to go to Alaska and the Yukon country to know, for should he be persuaded by some outfit to take one of the cheap brands of baking powder, it will cost just as much to use it as to use the Royal Baking Powder for use, after all his labor in packing it over the long and difficult route, he will find a solid caked mass, or a lot of spoiled powder, with no strength and useless. A mistake might lead to the most serious consequences, and it is imperative that the best food supplies shall have perfect keeping qualities. It is absurd to convey over such difficult and expensive routes an article that will be found when required for use to have lost a great part of its value.

There is no better guide to follow in these matters than the advice of those who have gone through similar experience. Mr. McGowan, who is called "the father of Alaska," after having an experience of years on the trail, in the camp, and in the use of every kind of supply, says: "We find in Alaska that the importance of a proper kind of baking powder cannot be over-estimated. A miner with a can of bad baking powder is almost helpless in Alaska. We have tried all sorts, and have been obliged to settle down to use nothing but the Royal Baking Powder, and carries further at first, but above all things, it is the only powder that will endure the severe climatic changes of the Arctic region."

It is for this reason that the United States government, in its relief expeditions, and Peary, the famous Arctic traveler, have carried the Royal Baking Powder exclusively. The Royal Baking Powder will not cake or lose its strength, either on board ship or in the open air, and it is the most highly concentrated and efficient leavening agent. Hence it is indispensable to every Alaskan outfit. It can be had of any of the trading companies in Alaska, but should the miner procure his supply elsewhere, he should resist every attempt of his outfit to palm off upon him any of the other brands of baking powder, for they will spoil and prove the cause of great disappointment and trouble.

FRUITGROWERS MEET. Annual Meeting of the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association. New Westminster, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruit-growers and Horticultural Society opened in the city hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning, the president, Mr. T. G. Earl, of Lytton, presiding. There was a representative gathering of members from all parts of the province present.

After the adoption of the minutes, President Earl delivered his annual address. He described the mineral wealth of British Columbia, which was now attracting such general notice, and pointed out the certainty that the development of this mineral wealth would greatly increase the population, and thus create a most desirable home market; he thought the tide of prosperity was with us. Producers must be prepared to meet this increased demand. Thousands of acres of land, he said, could be brought into cultivation for the purpose of growing fruit for irrigation. He remarked that farmers and producers had a Klondike of their own if they would only be up and doing. Referring to last year's fruit crop, he said that the British Columbia fruit-growers had so far not been able to put their fruit on the market in as good condition as their competitors from the south. This was principally due to their not knowing when to pick the fruit, and he suggested the advisability of enlisting a practical man from California, to give instructions on these important points.

Continuing Mr. Earl said he wished to take advantage of this occasion to thank the C.P.R. for its falling courtesy towards the association. He noticed with pleasure the formation of farmers' institutes and thought the fruit-growers ought to work in harmony with them. Although the exhibitors had been a great success, he thought the money would be better spent in placing exhibits in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Earl next gave an exhaustive description of the fair to be held last fall in the interior, and strongly urged the holding, once every three or four years, of a central fair at New Westminster.

At the conclusion of his address a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him. The report of the secretary-treasurer was then read and was considered very satisfactory, a balance of \$308.16 being in hand. The total receipts were \$1,110 and the expenditure \$801.94. Salary, A. H. B. Macgregor, \$96.00; auditor, Mr. Jacobs, \$10; appropriation to B. C. Fruit Exchange, \$150; advertising, \$73.15; exhibitions, \$54.88; Spokane exhibit, \$282; printing, \$110; postage, \$100; and postage, \$20.82; salary, T. R. Pearson, \$30; cash in hand, \$431.40.

Messrs. Sharpe & Cunningham were appointed auditors. The letter was then read from the secretary of the Natural History Society, asking co-operation in the importation of song birds, which was pointed out would destroy pests. This matter was laid over till later in the proceedings. The election of directors for the coming year was then proceeded with, resulting in the following being chosen: T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; H. Kipp and A. C. Wells, Chikwaik; A. P. Thompson, Dewdney; T. McSney and B. Hutcherson, Ladner; J. G. Bart, Lytton; J. Kidd, M.P.P., and J. Mellis, Lulu Is-

land; L. Fortune, Enderby; G. W. Henry and P. Lazenby, Haida; W. Forstner and R. Curry, Kamloops; A. Campbell, D. Stevens, F. L. Seare, A. Ohlson, M. Baker, R. M. Palmer, J. R. Anderson, W. C. Grant, C. E. Renour, D. R. Keer, Victoria; G. H. Hadwen, A. Robinson, H. O. Wadhams, Duncan; A. Evans, Chilliwack; M. J. Henry, J. M. Browning, T. Cunningham, Vancouver; Capt. Stewart, Lulu Island; A. W. Smith, M.P.P., Lillooet; J. Brethour, W. Thompson, Saanich; A. J. Palmer, C. B. Haines, Salmon Arm; D. Graham, M.P.P., Spallumcheen; Price Ellison, Vernon; W. H. Norris, Midway; J. L. Pridham, T. W. Sterling, Kelowna; N. Butchart, Port Moody; J. W. White, Hector Ferguson, Port Haney; W. J. Moxgridge, Hazelmore; T. R. Pearson, Geo. Mead, W. J. Armstrong, T. Lewis, J. B. Kennedy, M.P.P., Peter Latham, New Westminster; S. M. Robins, Nanaimo; Henry Ruckle, Salt Spring Island.

The board of directors, subsequently met and elected the following officers: President, Mr. G. H. Hadwen, Duncan; 1st vice-president, Mr. J. W. Moxgridge, Surrey; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Donald Graham, M.P.P., Spallumcheen; secretary-treasurer, Mr. T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied with the reading of several papers and discussion on same. SALE OF THE EVENING STAR. Mining men coming down from Rossland last evening report that the deal for the sale of the Evening Star mine to the Mackintosh syndicate is nearing completion and that the control of the property will probably change hands before the week is over. The deal is said to be on the basis of \$200,000 for the property, which has a capital stock of 1,500,000 shares.

Demand for the stock has been brisk during the past few days, but in the face of rumors of a sale the holders have been inclined to hang on for better prices. The mine has been closed down for several days, and it was given out that it was closed to permit the British America Corporation to inspect it.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

AT SKAGWAY AND DYEA. Tacoma, Jan. 21.—There is at present a glut in the labor market at Juneau, Dyea and Skagway. There are more workmen than there are jobs, with the result that wages are coming down. Many men are now eating up their supplies and earning nothing. When a good fall of snow comes, followed by a freeze, the situation will be changed. Then the transportation of supplies over the Chilkooot Pass and White Pass will commence in earnest and every man now there can get his bread and butter.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

DISASTER AT SEA. London, Jan. 21.—The British steamer Maria, Capt. Land, which arrived at Cork on January 5 from Baltimore, bound for Newport, was wrecked on the coast of Wales, Thirteen of the crew have been safely landed, but four were killed on board the steamer from some cause, and six who left in a boat are missing.

NEWS OF VICTORY. James Thompson Cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Many Startling Cures to Their Credit in Bruce County—No Medicine Made Can Approach Them.

Paisley, Jan. 24.—A marked peculiarity of the people of Bruce County is their firm belief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, as a sure cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all other Kidney troubles. So many remarkable cures have been made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, in this county, that the people's confidence in them is only natural.

One of those who have been rescued by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is James Thompson, of Paisley. He suffered for years, with "an extreme case of Diabetes" and was so bad that he could hardly move. Almost every medicine on the market was tried, without effect. Then he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. His recovery began at that time. He is now fully restored to health.

business of the boat carried on by or under the name of The Loyal Island Packing Company, and all or any of the assets and liabilities of the said company, with the exception of the second of the above-mentioned items, hereinafter mentioned, and with a view to the carrying out of the provisions of the Company's Articles of Association, to purchase, catch, freeze, salt, cure, smoke, or preserve, mackerel, herring, cod, or other kinds of fish, and the products thereof.

(3) To make and sell fish-oils, fish-manure, and any other products which may be made out of fish or fish refuse, or otherwise dispose of the same; (4) To dress, buy, sell, and manufacture fish, and other goods, and to carry on the business of fish-oil, fish-manure, and other products thereof; (5) To purchase, make, hire, use, hold, and sell, or otherwise dispose of, all kinds of machinery, engines, and other articles, and to carry on the business of fish-oil, fish-manure, and other products thereof; (6) To engage in all or any of the foregoing business, to employ, and to be employed by, any persons, and to carry on the business of fish-oil, fish-manure, and other products thereof; (7) To purchase, make, hire, use, hold, and sell, or otherwise dispose of, all kinds of machinery, engines, and other articles, and to carry on the business of fish-oil, fish-manure, and other products thereof; (8) To purchase, make, hire, use, hold, and sell, or otherwise dispose of, all kinds of machinery, engines, and other articles, and to carry on the business of fish-oil, fish-manure, and other products thereof; 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JAPAN A FIREBRAND

The Sailing of the Yokohama Fleet for Chinese Waters Causes Great Apprehensions.

The Firm, Confident Tone of British Ministerial Utterances Greatly Pleases the Public.

London, Jan. 22.—While events are moving with somewhat dramatic rapidity in the Far East, and the complications may in any day develop a situation of the known facts and the position of affairs are analysed, there is not much reason to suppose that a solution of the crisis will be found in a resort to war.

There is reason to believe that diplomatic circles do not fear that it will be necessary to appeal to arms, unless the situation—Japan breaks from her usual attitude towards the European powers.

So far as the European powers are concerned, the diplomats throughout the world are not broken in peace of the world, will not break in peace of the world, will not break in peace of the world.

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is her affair, not Great Britain's. It will be time to talk of war when any attempt shall be made to compel China to close any door now open to British trade.

The Chronicle says that the situation is quite clear, but quite critical. Certainly no British minister ever proposed a policy more calculated to deserve the support of disinterested nations, and the country has shown itself to be behind Lord Salisbury, without distinction of class, in the paper's side.

The West India Sugar Grant. A great deal of exception is being taken to the proposition of the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to grant aid to the West Indies, which is, after all, only another name for a bounty.

It is evident that should the European governments insist on retaining their bounties, Mr. Chamberlain has proposed to make the bounty to the West Indies permanent.

The preponderance of opinion seems to favor countervailing duties, similar to those of the United States in the event of the failure of the Brussels conference, but the Statist advocates the application of the principle recently established by Canada, that she is not bound by British treaties of commerce, and suggests that the sugar-producing colonies should be absolved from the obligations of the imperial commercial treaties and allowed to retaliate upon bounty-giving countries.

The Sudan Expedition. As usual, there is every explanation of the sudden rush of British troops to Egypt except the right one. What really seems to have happened is that Colonel Parsons, while en route to take over Kassala from the Italians, found King Menelik of Abyssinia in the greatest state of wrath at the surrender of the town (which his majesty regarded as part of his domain) to the Egyptians, and he has mobilized an army with the intention of asserting his authority.

The desire of the English people to know all the details of the official and private life of the royal family has been given the world by the publication in London this week of the first complete biography of the Prince of Wales.

Singularly enough, no complete record of the remarkably active and diversified career of the heir to the throne has been given to the world before. Attempts in this direction have been discouraged by the prince himself, and the present book furnishes internal evidence that it was not compiled under royal sanction.

Two quotations from its references to the royal life, however, give the key-note to its spirit. Concerning the prince, the writer says: "He is familiar with a great variety of subjects, and possesses a wonderful faculty for almost instantaneously grasping the essential points of the really essential points of any matter under discussion."

An estimation of the Duke of Clarence in connection with his career at Trinity College, Cambridge, illustrates how qualities which would commonly pass current as weakness, assume the shape of virtues, viewed through friendly spectacles. "He had not," it is said of the duke, "nor was it desirable that he should have, the specialized intellect which wins university prizes and scholarships, but he displayed in a marked degree that peculiarly royal quality of recognizing intellect in others."

There has been quick and general endorsement from all parts of the country of the firm relation between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Mich. Hicks-Beach, at Swansea, on Monday last, setting forth the British government's determination, "even at the cost of war," that the doors of Chinese commerce should not be shut to Great Britain. The wave of patriotism that is now sweeping over the land finds echo in every public assemblage where any allusion to Great Britain's attitude is enthusiastically applauded, while patriotic songs at the same time set the audience wild with warlike fervor.

In the meanwhile, the party leaders are out-doing each other in following the lead of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. From the tone which has characterized the oratory of the past few days, one would imagine Great Britain was about to take up arms against the world. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, followed the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a virtual announcement that Great Britain was resolved to act in the Far East independently of the consent of the powers. Mr. Herbert Henry Asquith, former home secretary, as spokesman of the opposition, made it plain that the Liberal cordially endorsed the government's position.

The newspapers of London and the provinces are practically unanimous in approving the policy of the government, and their editorial comments on the points of the reported opposition of Russia to the proposed British loan to China, that the attitude of Great Britain in no way depends upon whether the offer of the loan is or is not accepted in any case Great Britain will stand on her treaty rights, and take great care to preserve to our commerce all the advantages which we can justly claim.

The Times adds: "We will not have it denied to us, either by the establishment of customs stations, or regulations favorable to foreign nations hostile to ourselves. This right we mean to vindicate."

The Chinese Loan Negotiations. The following version of the recent financial moves of China receives general credence in city circles. Until last Friday, the negotiations with the London and Berlin banks for the proposed loan of £10,000,000 proceeded favorably, under the moral support of the British and German governments.

The German government had no idea of guaranteeing the loan during these negotiations. Lord Salisbury, however, finding on Friday that Russia was undermining the other powers at Peking, took matters into his own hands and offered China a loan of £10,000,000 upon the terms already stated. The negotiating banks were not consulted in the matter and practically knew nothing of Lord Salisbury's action until Monday.

The Daily News declares it is absurd to suggest that war hangs in the air, because there is a hitch in the negotiations for a Chinese loan. The British policy, the paper adds, is essentially one of defence. Great Britain is not going to war for the purpose of forcing her services as money lender upon a timorous borrower. If China chooses to be intimidated, that

THE MIGHTY GLOBE

Canada's Leading Newspaper Thinks That Those Liberal Proceedings "Savor of Injustice."

London, Jan. 24.—A colliery accident near Mons, it is announced in a special dispatch from Brussels, resulted in the death of 17 persons.

RUSH NORTHWARD. The water front to-day presents a very busy appearance—particularly the wharves of the C.P.N. Co., where the steamers Tees and Willapa are loading for their voyages to Skagway, Dyea, Juneau and Wrangell. They will both have a very heavy cargo. Early this morning the longshoremen began work and kept it up all day. Both steamers will have very heavy cargoes. Besides the outfits and supplies of her 2000 passengers, the Tees is taking up over 90,000 feet of lumber to Skagway, where it is to be used for building; a large quantity of supplies for the Northwest Mounted Police, about 20 horses and 42 dogs.

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THE MIGHTY GLOBE

Canada's Leading Newspaper Thinks That Those Liberal Proceedings "Savor of Injustice."

London, Jan. 24.—A colliery accident near Mons, it is announced in a special dispatch from Brussels, resulted in the death of 17 persons.

RUSH NORTHWARD. The water front to-day presents a very busy appearance—particularly the wharves of the C.P.N. Co., where the steamers Tees and Willapa are loading for their voyages to Skagway, Dyea, Juneau and Wrangell. They will both have a very heavy cargo. Early this morning the longshoremen began work and kept it up all day. Both steamers will have very heavy cargoes. Besides the outfits and supplies of her 2000 passengers, the Tees is taking up over 90,000 feet of lumber to Skagway, where it is to be used for building; a large quantity of supplies for the Northwest Mounted Police, about 20 horses and 42 dogs.

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A CURE FOR CUBA

The Autonomical Government's Manifesto Tells of the Good Things in Store.

Havana, Jan. 24.—The official Gazette publishes the autonomical government's manifesto. This declares that the government confines itself to the task of preparing a new government policy, with and for the people, on conditions that will insure stability and thus remedy radical public evils, autonomy being the fatherland. "National honor and duty," continues the manifesto, "are a sufficient guarantee that the new policy will give full recognition to the colony's personality. If troubles ensue it will be the colony's fault, for political and civil freedom has been fully organized and the right to regulate commerce treaties being the sovereignty of Spain." The only trouble which could arise would come if the colony should violate the constitution or injure those interests which belong to the whole nation. To prevent such a possibility Spain retains control in order to maintain in full the duty constituted in the government as a protection for the high national interests while they are apparently threatened. The manifesto adds that autonomy excludes no one, but calls upon all to obey the law.

Washington, Jan. 24.—A special to the Times-Union and Citizen from Key West follows: "There has been much excitement in this city during the last 24 hours, due to an alarming telegram from Havana stating the streets have been placarded with an anonymous ultra-Spanish circular calling upon all the anti-American element to mobilize and raid the American colony. Captain-General Blanco, fearful that the rabid element of the city might attempt such violence, has placed an extra military guard around Consul General Lee's residence. Many Americans in the city, who believe they were in danger, prepared their affairs for an emergency. This news is a great relief to the rumor that General Lee had been assassinated."

Washington, Jan. 24.—The United States battleship Maine has been ordered to Havana. It is said at the navy department that no disturbing news has been received from there, but the movement is rather in the line of a resumption of the intercourse of our naval vessels in Cuban waters that prevailed prior to their withdrawal on account of the outbreak of hostility on the part of Havana. Jan. 24.—Captain-General Blanco left the palace this morning at six o'clock for the railroad station at Villa Nueva, and embarked on an express train for Batabano. General Blanco is expected to return to the city on the steamer to Santa Clara, and from that port will go to Manzanillo, province of Sinaloa de Cota. During his absence General Parrado will exercise the functions of that office.

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MINERS AND GOLD.

Big Party Arrives From the North on the City of Seattle Last Night.

Delegates Appointed at a Meeting to Go to Ottawa Among Last Night's Arrivals.

Frank Slavin Says He Has a Good Quarts Claim, but Not the Mother Lode.

Provisions Must Be Rushed to Dawson Early in Spring or There Will Be Suffering.

From Saturday's Daily.

Forty-five returning Klondikers, with anywhere from one hundred thousand to one million dollars in dust and drafts, according to the men interviewed, started the city last evening, arriving on the steamer City of Seattle. A great many of the new arrivals are men who have secured claims and are down to sell them or for capital to work on, or for a new outfit. There are also among the passengers Mr. A. E. Willis, Mr. M. Lander, and Mr. E. J. Livernash, the delegates appointed by the miners to proceed to Ottawa and interview the government respecting the mining regulations. Dr. Willis was the last of the delegates to leave Dawson, he having started on December 10th, while Mr. Lander left three days earlier. Mr. Livernash has, according to all accounts, come by the zig-zag route from the interior, he having started from Dawson weeks before the delegates each had a long interview with Major Walsh, who is still at Big Salmon, respecting the administration of the Yukon. The amended regulations seemed to meet with the approval of the delegates, and, in fact, all the miners but the delegates preferred not to discuss them.

Perhaps among the arrivals on the Seattle not one has as good prospects of becoming a millionaire as has Frank Slavin, the ex-pugilist. The trip to Dawson has changed Slavin in many respects. He seems bigger than ever in his picturesque Arctic costume, and is the picture of health. Unlike his former manager, Joe Boyle, who came out with "Switwater Bill," with a great blow to Slavin's little to say about his prospects. He has got some good "lucer property," he said, "and I located what some have been pleased to call the mother lode, but which is really nothing more than a good quartz ledge; but, then, again, I haven't got my fortune yet; what there is, still in the ground. No assays have been made of the quartz lead located by Slavin, but the naked eye discloses great quantities of gold in the blue decomposed rock. The lead was traced for six miles, crossing Gold Bottom, Sulphur, and Hake creek. Slavin and his party located six claims of 1,500 feet each, which they will work as soon as Slavin returns with the necessary machinery.

All the claims are being worked now, but it is hard to say how they will turn out, as very little has been done. Labor is not any too plentiful. Mr. Slavin says he having had considerable difficulty in getting two men to go to work for him.

The trip out was not such a difficult one until they reached Mile river, which was reached. Here the men had to do considerable travelling in very cold water. Part of the mail which was stalled with Major Walsh at Big Salmon had been pushed as far as Five Fingers, and there were good prospects of it getting there. Major Walsh is exceedingly hopeful of being able to make a start within a few weeks, but Mr. Slavin does not think the reinforcements, which started from the lakes, will be able to get through. All along the route men started late in the season for Dawson are making their winter quarters, those in the vicinity of the Hootaliqua employing their time in prospecting. The winter is said by men who know the country to be an exceedingly mild one, but even at that it is pretty cold. Like all other practical men, Mr. Slavin says the American relief expedition can never get through to Dawson. There is no animal living, he says, that can draw more provisions than will feed himself and master over that rocky route, and besides there is no need of the attempt being made.

Mr. Slavin will remain here several days, proceeding then to Ottawa, where he has business to attend to, then to Pittsburgh to buy the machinery to work his quartz claims and back to Victoria to re-outfit, as he intends to return to Dawson on the snow and ice. He will also have made here, or make it himself, for he is a wheelwright and blacksmith by trade, a "short" length. The long ones, he says, are continually getting into trouble.

Other Dawsonites who arrived on the Seattle were Jim Dougherty, known as "Nigger Jim," who sold a sixth interest in three claims on Bonanza Creek for \$61,000, investing half that amount in other claims; Myrtle Dunn, who won fame and fortune in a Dawson music hall; Fred Stevens, of Toronto, who sold the Opera House property to Mr. James Macaulay after having cleared a round ten thousand out of it; A. S. Jenest and Messrs. Hyde and Bennett, who came out with Slavin; Dr. Max Schumann, who has been to Klondike gathering data for the Smithsonian Institute; Gordon C. Bettles, of the Alaska Commercial Company; W. C. Banks, who has been investing in Klondike claims; Max Newbury, the New York Herald's artist; Emil Stof, who cleared \$40,000 out of the Dominion saloon and has also some claims; Thomas Fox, of Seattle; George Apple, a dentist, who has made a fortune working at the trade; George Miller, who took in 1,000 shags; and Lee Pate, who has come down for a new stock for his saloon and restaurant.

There were also three Victorians on the Seattle, H. W. Moore, ex-provincial constable of Sidney, who has been on the way since October 28, being delayed by illness; O. H. Van Millingen, formerly secretary of the Union Club, and

his partner B. Segrue. None of them brought out fortunes, but they seem satisfied.

According to Mr. Livernash, Captain Ray, in charge of the American post at Fort Yukon has had some trouble with the men who went down from Dawson. They demanded outfits from the company's caches, but Captain Ray took charge and advised his crew not to cause trouble. He then sold outfits to the men who had money, and gave those without money sufficient to keep them until spring, stipulating that they should pay for the provisions by cutting wood, which the government will sell to the companies. There is sufficient food at Fort Yukon for 1,000 men, and there are but 550 men there, others having gone to Fort Hamlin, where there is a cache of 250 tons of provisions.

WILL NOT DO.

This Is What Dr. Mills Says of the Amended Mining Regulations.

Dr. O. E. Willis, one of the delegates appointed to go to Ottawa and interview the government in respect to the mining regulations, was shown a summary of the amended laws. The miners, he said, would not be satisfied with these, but further than that, he said they would not discuss the subject. After resting for a few days the delegates will leave for Ottawa.

Dr. Willis has been in the Yukon country for three years, and the present condition of the food supply, he says, is the same as it always has been. Every spring there is a certain shortage, and it may be a little worse this year, but not much. There will be some suffering from scurvy on this account, but no actual starvation. The relief expedition proposed, he says, is a wild scheme. There is no possible chance of it reaching Dawson until the river opens. The Mounted Police, under Inspector McGregor, are making very slow progress, despite their thorough equipment, and if they get as far as Big Salmon, they will do well. The only way to relieve the little distress there will be in the spring, will be to take supplies over the ice to Lake Le Barge and rush them to Dawson by the first water. This would place fresh supplies in Dawson towards the end of May until which time the present supply will last.

It is possible that Major Walsh will go through to Dawson himself, said Dr. Willis, but he will not take a party with him, as there are only just enough provisions for the officials who are now there.

Every creek in the country is being staked, even where there are no prospects, the owners expecting to be able to sell the claims to men who will put their money into anything with which the name of Klondike is mentioned.

LIVERNASH A HOODOO.

Every Time He Comes to Town the Telegraph Wires Go Down.

Either the telegraph wires have a great objection to carrying E. J. Livernash's stories for the San Francisco Examiner, or that gentleman is a hoodoo. He has been to Victoria twice, both times when there was plenty of news to send out, and each time the wires have gone down immediately upon his arrival. Last evening he arrived on the City of Seattle with enough stuff to fill his two papers with scare heads for a week, but the wires had hardly had time to recognize his lurid yarns, when crash! and it was "off" for the night and has been "off" ever since. Those having business to transact by wire are considering a proposition to bonus Mr. Livernash to keep out of town. It would not take much as he dislikes the Victoria telegraph wires as much as the wires seem to dislike his stories.

A STEEL TRAMWAY.

To Be Built by a Victoria Syndicate Around White Horse Rapids.

Another of the passengers on the steamer City of Seattle was Mr. N. D. Macaulay, of this city, who has been as far as the White Horse Rapids, where a Victoria syndicate which he represents is building a steel tramway, but on both the canyons and the rapids, in fact the work is already well under way, thirty-eight men at present being engaged. Another crew of ten men will leave for the scene of operations early next month. The tramways are in a sense marine railways, the cradles on which boats and scows, carrying as much as ten tons, can be placed and taken overland around the dangerous part of the river. At first it was proposed to build a pole tramway, but on account of the prospective heavy traffic it was considered cheaper to put down steel rails. Mr. Macaulay says he will be able to handle 500 tons a day, and that he will carry freight from Dyea to the foot of the rapids for 50 cents a pound.

OF INTEREST TO MEN.

The attention of the reader is called to a new and valuable medicine, known as "The Great West," which is sold by the eminent Expert Physician, G. H. Roberts, M.D., 253 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. It is a simple, natural, and safe remedy for every man and his plain and honest heart. It is a cure for all the ailments of the male sex, and is a valuable remedy to any one desirous of securing perfect health and vigor. A request for a free trial copy will be complied with if addressed as above and the Victoria, B.C. Times mentioned.

During the past two years, Mrs. J. W. Alexander, wife of the editor of the Times, has, in a great many instances, relieved her baby when in the first stages of croup, by giving it Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. She looks upon this remedy as a preventive and cure for croup. The 25 and 50 cent bottles are for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros. Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

ABANDONED THE SHIP

The Willapa Finds a Deserted Vessel While Returning from the West Coast.

The British Steamer Commonwealth Abandoned by Her Master and Crew.

Broke Her Shaft and Drifted Towards the Coast of Vancouver Island.

The C. P. N. Co. Claims Heavy Salvage for Services Rendered To Her.

From Saturday's Daily.

The West Coast of the steamer Willapa to the West Coast are usually devoid of interest, but that from which she returned yesterday was an exception. On her way back the British steamer Commonwealth, 3,353 tons, was found in Nootka Sound with distress signals flying and not a soul on board, the captain and crew having deserted her. She had broken her tail shaft and lost her propeller on January 2, while 600 miles from Portland, where she was due before January 10, her charter expiring on that date. After her mishap she drifted about the Pacific until, being blown into the Cleveland towards the Western shores of Vancouver Island, she found anchorage in Nootka Sound.

Captain Foot, of the Willapa, got his first intimation of the abandoned steamer from the Indians at Hesquiat on Wednesday afternoon, who reported that a "delate hyas steamship" was lying at the other side of Nootka Point, and that "her men had all gone away." Captain Foot immediately proceeded to the point. It was dusk when he sighted the deserted steamer, which was rolling considerably in the heavy sea then running. The Willapa whistled for a considerable time, but there was no response from the steamer. It was too dark then to make out her name. Captain Foot satisfied himself that no one was aboard of her and then proceeded to search for the captain and crew. About this time, Mr. Luckvitch, the storekeeper at Hesquiat, Captain Heaton and several Indians arrived, but none of them had heard anything. They were found later in the evening at Friendly Cove, where Captain Foot went in the hope of meeting them. They had arrived there on the preceding day.

Capt. James, the master of the Commonwealth, and his crew were taken on board the steamer Willapa on the next morning that vessel returned to the big steamer. The weather having by this time moderated, the captain and a portion of his crew were put aboard. They got up steam on the donkey engines and after raising their anchor, passed a short distance from the coast, where they were in sight of the abandoned steamer. During her stay in Nootka Sound one of the cables of the Commonwealth parted, and she was not able to get away. The Willapa she must have met with disaster. She is now, however, safely anchored, and a number of her crew in charge of her.

This morning the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company the owners of the Willapa, laid a claim for salvage on account of the services rendered by their ship, the amount claimed, it is said, being \$100,000.

Captain James, of the Commonwealth, says she was proceeding in water ballast to Portland on orders from Kobayashi, all went well until January 2nd, about 60 miles from her destination, when the tail shaft broke and her propeller was lost. She then began to drift, and for fifteen days floated about, being ultimately carried to Nootka Sound.

Free Trial To Any Honest Man

The Foremost Medical Company in the World in the Cure of Weak Men Makes this Offer.

HEALTH AND ENERGY ASSURED. HAPPY MARRIAGE, GOOD TEMPER, LONG LIFE.

In all the world to-day—in all the history of the world—no doctor or institution has created any such a reputation for itself as the FOREMOST MEDICAL CO. of Buffalo, N. Y.

Not a dollar need be advanced, and no money paid—until results are known to a lady acknowledged by the patient. The Erie Medical Company's appliances and remedies have been talked about and written of all over the world all every man's head.

They restore or create strength, vigor, healthy tissues and new life. They quickly stop drains on the system that sap the vitality. They cure nervousness, despondency and all the effects of old habits, excesses, overwork, etc. They give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body. This "Free Trial without Expense" offer is limited by the company to a short time, and is applicable to all cases of weakness, nervousness, etc. No C. O. D. scheme, no bogus phylacteries, no deception, no exposure—a clean business proposition by a company of high financial and professional standing. THE FOREMOST MEDICAL COMPANY, BUFFALO, N. Y., and refer to seeing the account of their offer in this paper.

sa Sound, where she dropped her anchors on January 17th. The captain and crew left her in the boats, going to Friendly Cove. They remained there until Wednesday evening last. Captain James says he made arrangements to tow his vessel to anchorage at Sidney Inlet. Captain Foot denies this. As to the reasons why he left his ship with all his crew, not leaving a watch on board, or what he intends to do in consequence of the capture of the Commonwealth, he says he will not answer any questions. He has retained Messrs. Drake, Jackson & Helmecken to look after his interests, while Messrs. Bodwell, Irving & Duff will represent the C.P.N. Co.

Talking of the matter this morning, Capt. Foot said that in all probability the matter would be amicably settled without having recourse to the Admiralty court, as the interested had agreed on the main points at issue. Mr. D. Cartmen, Lloyd's surveyor, furnishes the following description of the Commonwealth: She is 3353 tons gross; and 2183 tons net; 280 nominal horse power, and will carry a little over 5,000 tons of cargo. She is a sister ship of the Mathilda, which was here about two years ago, having a new propeller and shaft fitted by the Albion Iron Works. She is of the tramp class of steamers. She was built and engine by Sir Christopher Furness, at West Hartlepool, England, about sixteen months ago, and cost about \$150,000.

Care of the Complexion.

It is a well-known fact that a torpid liver produces a sallow hue and a dull, yellow complexion. You need not expect a clear, beautiful complexion if the blood is rendered impure by a sluggish action of the liver, which cannot properly perform its function of purifying and filtering all impurities of the blood. Ladies, Dr. Chase's Kidney Pills is an invaluable remedy, for by their action on the liver and blood they promote true beauty by rendering the blood pure. This is the secret.

I had the rheumatism so badly that I could not get my hand to my head. I tried the doctor's medicine without the least benefit. At last I thought of Chamberlain's Pain Balm; the first bottle relieved all of the pain, and one-half of the second bottle effected a complete cure.—W. J. HOLLAND, Holland, Va. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is equally good for rheumatism and lameness, as well as burns, cuts and bruises. For sale at Langley & Henderson Bros. drug store. Wholesale Agents, Victoria and Vancouver.

Ask your grocer for



For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

Licence Authorizing an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Province of British Columbia. No. 39-97.

This is to certify that "The Erie Syndicate" has been 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 for which the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated at No. 110, Queen's Avenue, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is \$200,000, divided into 40,000 shares of \$5 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situated in the Bank of Montreal building, corner of Government and Bastion streets, Victoria, and Robert E. Lee Brown, mining engineer, of the same address, is the attorney for the company.

(a) 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 the company may think fit.

(b) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, debenture stock, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(c) To establish, promote, or incur in establishing and promoting, associations, companies, syndicates and undertakings of all kinds, and to secure by underwriting or otherwise the subscription of any part of the capital of any such association, company, syndicate or undertaking, and to pay or receive any commission, brokerage, or other remuneration in connection therewith.

(d) To buy or otherwise acquire, issue, place, or sell, or otherwise deal in stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, and securities of all kinds, and to give any guarantee or security in relation thereto, or otherwise.

(e) To execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, debentures, bills of lading, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

(f) To invest money at interest, on the security of land or other property, or on farming stock, stocks, shares, securities, merchandise, and any other property, and generally to lend and advance money to any persons or companies without security, or on such securities and terms, and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient to the company.

(g) To carry on or undertake any business, undertaking, transaction, or other matter, and to give any guarantee or security, financial, manufacturing, trading, or otherwise (except life assurance) as an individual capitalist may lawfully undertake and carry out.

(h) To mortgage or charge the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, or any real or personal property, present and future, and all or any of the uncalled capital of the company, or any part thereof, or any other property of the company; to issue debentures, mortgage debentures, and debenture stock, payable to bearer or otherwise, and either permanent or redeemable or repayable.

(i) 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, or any part thereof, or to distinguish and separate capital from profits, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of the capital be made except with the sanction (if any) for the time being required by law.

(j) To incorporate the company to be registered, incorporated, or otherwise duly constituted in any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom or any foreign country.

(k) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions.



Stop! Don't Pass

We will interest you. You can make no mistake by placing your orders with us. We have a large stock of choice cigars, the result of years of conscientious service to the public. You already know of it, so it is only necessary to submit to you a few specimen prices:

Parlor Matches, packages of one dozen boxes, 10 cents.

Best Table Fruits—Peaches, Pears, Plums and Apples, 25 cents tin.

Try our "Dixie" Hams and Bacon.

Use Watson's Gienlivet Whisky.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO. ENDEBERY AND VERNON

Hungarian, Premier, and Klondike

R. P. RITHET & CO., Victoria, Agents.

The assets and liabilities of, or shall be in person or company for services rendered, or indirectly, the objects or interests of the company, and to acquire and hold shares, stock, or securities of any other company, or to receive any commission, brokerage, or other remuneration in connection therewith.

(1) 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 the company may think fit.

(2) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company or any part thereof for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, debenture stock, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company.

(3) To establish, promote, or incur in establishing and promoting, associations, companies, syndicates and undertakings of all kinds, and to secure by underwriting or otherwise the subscription of any part of the capital of any such association, company, syndicate or undertaking, and to pay or receive any commission, brokerage, or other remuneration in connection therewith.

(4) To buy or otherwise acquire, issue, place, or sell, or otherwise deal in stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, and securities of all kinds, and to give any guarantee or security in relation thereto, or otherwise.

(5) To execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, debentures, bills of lading, and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

(6) To invest money at interest, on the security of land or other property, or on farming stock, stocks, shares, securities, merchandise, and any other property, and generally to lend and advance money to any persons or companies without security, or on such securities and terms, and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient to the company.

(7) To carry on or undertake any business, undertaking, transaction, or other matter, and to give any guarantee or security, financial, manufacturing, trading, or otherwise (except life assurance) as an individual capitalist may lawfully undertake and carry out.

(8) To mortgage or charge the undertaking of the company or any part thereof, or any real or personal property, present and future, and all or any of the uncalled capital of the company, or any part thereof, or any other property of the company; to issue debentures, mortgage debentures, and debenture stock, payable to bearer or otherwise, and either permanent or redeemable or repayable.

(9) 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, or any part thereof, or to distinguish and separate capital from profits, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of the capital be made except with the sanction (if any) for the time being required by law.

(10) To incorporate the company to be registered, incorporated, or otherwise duly constituted in any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom or any foreign country.

(11) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges, and concessions which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions.

(12) To establish and support, or aid in the establishment and support of, associations, institutions, funds, trusts and convalescent homes, and to benefit any of the employees or ex-employees of the company, or any of the dependents or connections of any such persons, and to grant to any such persons, dependents, or connections, pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance thereof respectively, and generally to subscribe or guarantee money to or for charitable or benevolent objects, or to or for any exhibition, or to or for any public, general or useful object.

(13) To obtain any Provisional Order of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to carry out any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient to the company, and to do all or any of the things which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the company's interests.

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

(15) To transfer to or otherwise cause to be vested in any company or person or persons all or any of the lands and property of the company, to be held in trust for the company, or on such trusts, for working, developing, or disposing of the same.

(16) To pay the costs, charges, and expenses incidental to the incorporation, establishment, and registration of the company, and to remunerate by

BLINDFOLD FINANCIAL

The True History of Stock Loans. "Mr. Financier's Tale"

How Our Finance Men the Business and the Province

Unpleasant Facts Fully Concealed Public View

A Financial Statement Condemns the Turner Ministry

We have in a previous issue at some length with Mr. Turner exercised the red on the executive by allowing for the conversion of 1877 scried stock and the province has already scried carrying out of that July, 1896, the latest accounts have been published. We now propose to examine in which the various stock, viz.: 1891, 1893, case also Mr. Turner's not been such as to justify which his admirers or to be to be such make as to h

Out of the total amount stock authorized to be issued by the act of 1891, it was not more than \$250,000 cash loan, the balance, to be taken up the old debenture. The government, that with their exaggers premiums they could use more than \$200,000 for the purpose of a loan accordingly is the amount 1891. This loan was issued in price of 85, or a discount of 15 per cent, which is a price realized as shown by the statement Mr. Turner on 17th May a little under 82 1/2. The realized was not more than fourth of the 2 per cent underwriters of the loan of the proposed conversion prospectus shows that \$26 was not to be paid, but that the interest on the of not less than one-half each £100 issued should provide £81,104, and arguing that any better allowed his government to be the Mr. Turner could be expected in the as the rate at which out obtained. This is, in point in which we can

turner and his government have been obliged to pay from their investment at the rate at which obtained. This is, in point in which we can turner and his government have been obliged to pay from their investment at the rate at which obtained. This is, in point in which we can

Registered the 23rd day of December, 1897. I hereby certify that I have this day registered "The Giant Powder Company, Consolidated," under the "Companies Act, 1897," and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects for which the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situated at 430, California street, in the City of San Francisco, California, U.S.A. The amount of the capital of the Company is five million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated in the Adelphi Building, corner of Government and Yates streets, Victoria, Province of British Columbia. The time of the Company is fifty years.

The members of the Company are limited. The objects for which the Company has been established are: To manufacture, purchase, use and deal in dynamite and all other explosives, and caps and fuses and all other articles and things necessary, useful or convenient to and connected with the manufacture, purchase, use, lease and hire of dynamite, and to erect, purchase, maintain, use, sell, lease and hire buildings, apparatus and plants for the storage, transportation, and use of any other property of the Corporation in the State of California, and in all the States and Territories of the United States of America, and in all other states and nations of the world, and in the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and in British Columbia, Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Labrador, North-West Territory, and all other territories, and generally to do and perform any and all acts which may be convenient or desirable for carrying out the purposes of this incorporation.

At Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this twenty-eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven. (L.S.) S. Y. WOODTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Licence Empowering an Extra-Provincial Insurance Company to Carry on Business. "COMPANIES ACT, 1897." Province of British Columbia. No. 39-97.

This is to certify that "The Great West Insurance Company" has been authorized and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to the extent permitted by the charter and regulations of the company.

BLINDFOLD FINANCIERING

The True History of the Inscrubed Stock Loans, "Managed" by Financier Turner.

How Our Finance Minister Bungled the Business and Involved the Province.

Unpleasant Facts That Were Carefully Concealed From the Public View.

A Financial Statement That Utterly Condemns the Unfaithful Turner Ministry.

We have in a previous article dealt at some length with the manner in which Mr. Turner exercised the power conferred on the executive by the act of 1891, allowing for the conversion of the debenture loans of 1877 and 1887 into inscribed stock and the loss which the province has already suffered from the carrying out of that project up to last July, 1896, the latest date to which the accounts have been published.

We now propose to examine the manner in which the various forms of inscribed stock, viz.: 1891, 1893 and 1895, have been handled, and to show that in this case also Mr. Turner's management has not been such as to justify the claim which his admirers or those who profess to be such make as to his capacity.

Out of the total amount of inscribed stock authorized to be issued (€700,000) by the act of 1891, it was provided that not more than €250,000 should be in cash loan, the balance, €450,000, being to take up the old debentures to be converted. The government, however, found that with their exaggerated ideas of the premiums that should be paid to secure this conversion they could not venture to use more than €200,000 of this amount for the purpose of a loan, and this accordingly is the amount of the loan of 1891. This loan was issued at the nominal price of 95, or a discount of 14 per cent. The price realized by the province, as shown by the statement presented by Mr. Turner on 17th March, 1892, was a little under 82½. The price actually realized was not more than 81½, as Mr. Turner in his statement appropriaes one-fourth of the 2 per cent. paid to the underwriters of the loan to the expenses of the proposed conversion, and the prospectus shows that the province not only was not to pay off the old debentures, but that the investor got an agreement of interest on the first six months of not less than one-half per cent.

Each €100 issued thus netted to the province €81.10, and we are not arguing that any better price could then have been obtained. We are willing to allow that Mr. Turner did as well as could be expected in that respect, so far as the rate at which the capital was obtained. This is, however, another point in which we cannot absolve Mr. Turner and his government from blame.

In the sessional papers of 1892, page 601, et seq., are the correspondences between the province and the bank, and there it will be found that an order in council was passed on 21st August, 1891, authorizing the trustees for the sinking funds to dispose of their investments on account of the bank and to re-invest the proceeds in the inscribed stock, being used for the loan of 1891. These funds amounted to \$340,236.32, of which \$16,372.02 was cash waiting investment.

Now, this \$340,236.32 was provincial funds; the province was at the time borrowing money and paying 4½ per cent. in charges, not on the amount received (80), but on the face value of the stock (100). Why, then, should the government not have handed over to the trustees inscribed stock to the amount required for the sums in their hands receiving from them direct the cash realized on their investments? It was a case in which the services of either bankers or brokers were required, and, so far as this sum was concerned, the above 4½ per cent. might well have been saved. When we come to examine what was actually done, it will be seen that the loss to the province greatly exceeds the difference between the nominal price (95) at which the loan was issued, and the sum (81½) which the province actually received. The trustees in accordance with their instructions sold out the investments they had made and bought 3 per cent. inscribed stock from the private holders of the same, there being only one, £247,15.3, in October, 1891, invested as low as 88.

It would appear that on the suggestion of the London brokers, Messrs. Woolston & Beeton, the powers conferred on the trustees to dispose of the existing investments were limited to such amounts and times as might be sanctioned by these gentlemen (the London brokers), and by order in council of 16th November, 1891, the amount the trustees were authorized to realize at that time was limited to €100,000. The correspondence in the sessional papers of 1892 shows that Messrs. Woolston & Beeton, with a frontal conceit, considered that with control of the investments in the hands of the trustees for the sinking funds of the old loans they could buy the 1891 stock and secure the conversion of the old debentures at profitable rates. Mr. Turner, it would appear, took these gentlemen at their own valuation and allowed them a free hand. It does not appear to have occurred either to him or them that any increased value, whether real or apparent, which the 1891 stock might receive would affect the other securities of the province to a proportionate extent. As might have been expected, the result was not what it was represented to be. Mr. Turner it would be seen, already shows every debenture converted was converted at more or less loss to the province, and the proceeds of the investments in the hands of the sinking

fund trustees were used in buying back at prices varying from 86 to 102½ inscribed stock, which had netted to the province in 1891 81½, 1893 85 and in 1895 90.

The total amount of the old investments sold on by the trustees up to 30th June, 1896, was €91,906, 18s. 6d., or \$300,243.77, of which €20,707.63, or \$100,430.70 was paid over to the government as sinking funds realized by the conversion of the debt, the balance, €71,199 11s. 6d., or \$309,813.90, being re-invested in 1891 stock.

It is not easy to give the exact amount of loss suffered by the province from this slipshod manner of dealing with the old investments of the sinking funds, as the returns for the investments of the trustees include investments made of cash remitted for the semi-annual payments and interest received for existing investments, but approximately it will be found that the trustees were buying back on behalf of the province the inscribed stock at prices at from 5 to 9 points above what the province had received for it when sold.

In stating this we make full allowance for the fact that any rise in the price of the stock which resulted from the greater amount of money seeking investment would be reflected in the price received for the existing investments of the sinking fund. The loss is occasioned partly by the brokerage and other charges and partly by the difference between which the new stock was offered to the public and the market quotations at the time, this difference having been largely recovered when the trustees' investments were made.

Before leaving this subject it may be noted as a suggestive coincidence that the stock issued in 1891 the Bank of British Columbia underwrote €10,000, receiving a commission of 2 per cent, or €200 for this service, and that this is the exact amount to which by the order-in-council of 16th November, 1891, the trustees (of whom the manager of that bank was the working member) were restricted in disposing of the old investments to re-invest in the new stock. The prospectus and papers regarding the loans of 1893 and 1895 have not been published, but we have seen a copy of the prospectus of the latter and have a few remarks to make on it.

A reference to this document shows that while the nominal price of issue was 95, the actual price to the investor was only 89½. Of the total amount \$36,445,000, and \$50 after that date, while interest on the loan was to run from 1st January, 1891, the investor thus receiving a free gift of six months' unearned interest or 1½ per cent.

We are at present concerned with the question of how far various statements in this prospectus may have had a tendency to mislead the British investor, though, as all statements of this kind are bound to do, on the credit of the province, such misrepresentations should be noted and condemned. The whole tenor of the document is that the money is to be used for works of development, and the fact that \$892,848,000 is to be used for an overdraft at the Bank of British Columbia is carefully concealed. Perhaps the most interesting paragraph is that in which the government pledges the province not to supply for any fresh loans before the 1st July, 1895, and it is accompanied by this assertion:

"When the public works have been carried out for which the present loan is intended to provide it is believed that further expenditure for such purposes will not entail further borrowing, but that the cost of such works as the development of the country may require and which may not be carried out by the province, may be met by the proceeds of land sales."

This sounds very much like the reckless despairing assertions, which a borrower whose credit is exhausted, and who is ready to give any pledge to keep himself afloat longer would make. It will, no doubt, be a great consolation to Mr. Turner to reflect after next election that it is his successor and not himself who will have to face the charge of the province not having carried out the agreement he made in its name.

Besides the pledge against further borrowing which appears in the prospectus there is every reason to believe that Mr. Turner authorized the brokers to engage that no guarantee of the bonds of the Pacific railway would be given before it was found possible to float this loan. Altogether it is a very humiliating position in which the province has been placed, and the record of the whole transaction is scarcely one from which Mr. Turner's admirers can derive much comfort.

As a further instance of how helpless Mr. Turner seems to have been in the hands of the brokers and the bank, we will refer to the rate of exchange allowed on the proceeds of the loan. The report of the public accounts committee (in sessional papers, 1896, page 25) shows that the rate allowed by the bank only averaged \$4.86½, although exchange at the time was \$4.90 and \$4.91. It is quite intelligible that the bank might claim that they could not afford to give the full rate of exchange on an amount so much larger than they required in their ordinary business, but this would not apply to the amount of the overdraft nearly one-half of the whole sum.

MINING ENGINEERS

Second Annual Meeting of the British Columbia Association in Vancouver.

Many Subjects of Prime Importance to the Mining Industry Discussed.

The following is the Vancouver News-Advertiser's report of the annual meeting of the British Columbia Mining Engineers in that city on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 20th of January.

The second annual meeting of the British Columbia Association of Mining Engineers was opened yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Badminton. It had been intended to read several papers at the business meeting of the association, but as a number of gentlemen who expected to be present from the up-country mining regions had failed to make connections, it was decided to adjourn until 8 p.m.

At that hour there was a fair assemblage of mining men and those interested in mining industries, at the Badminton. Among others in attendance were: Major-General, Sir A. W. Cameron, M.P., Major-General, Sir K. W. Walton, Vaughan, Mr. C. F. Monkton, secretary of the association; Col. T. H. Tracy, treasurer; Messrs. W. Skeen, William Blakemore, of the Crow's Nest Company; A. J. Colquhoun, H. K. Walton, Golden; H. Perry Leake, Revelstoke; C. N. Black, Omineca; J. Coupland, B. T. Bell, secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute; C. N. Davidson, Mr. Meeklejohn, of Courtenay, and others, some of whom are mentioned.

Mr. W. Blakemore was elected to the chair. He remarked, in opening, that it was most beneficial to have one central body that could represent the mining industry, who could count on the various mines and minerals in all parts of this vast Dominion, and he was very glad that in the early part of the mining history of their country that mining men were getting so well together.

Mr. H. K. Walton, in his opening address, said that the mining industry was getting so well together, and that the mining industry was getting so well together, and that the mining industry was getting so well together.

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A long discussion on these papers followed.

Mr. C. N. Black dealt chiefly with placer mining, and suggested that the Mineral, Placer Mining and Water acts should be codified and printed in a handy pocket volume, with a map showing mining districts. He was also of the opinion that the legislature should be petitioned to introduce such amendments to the placer mining act as would provide for the issuance of crown grants for placer leasehold properties on terms similar to those of the placer mining act.

Mr. Waterman was of opinion that a surveyor should survey claims before they were recorded, and thought it should be compulsory that assessment claims should be made before recording. The surveyor should take note of the assessment work.

Before the meeting closed the chairman stated that he was in London about two weeks ago. He was brought into contact with a big mine that had never heard of Rossland or of the Kootenays and had but the vaguest idea of British Columbia. This firm had a paid up capital of millions and handled gold properties in all parts of the world. The association should consider how it could bring the real character of the mines of British Columbia before the people whom it wanted to interest. It was certain that the means adopted hitherto had not been a success. It was a great shame that a province with such bona fide properties should not be more adequately and fairly represented to the great capitalists with heads of money hoarded in the banks, who were only too anxious to invest in legitimate enterprises. He thought one way they could advertise was through the medium of the Federated Canadian Mining Institute. (Cheers.)

A vote of thanks to Mr. Waterman was cordially passed and the association adjourned its session till 11 o'clock next day.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The association held its business meeting on the 20th of January. The constitution came up for discussion and it was decided to change the name of the association to the British Columbia Mining Institute and also to appoint a committee to consider the question of finances. The election of officers also took place. Mr. W. A. Carlyle succeeds Mr. R. C. Campbell Johnston as president, while the other officers are: Vice-President, W. Blakemore, Crow's Nest Company; Col. R. B. Hedley, Nelson; F. C. Loring, Rossland; J. B. Hobson, Cariboo; S. M. Robins, Nanaimo, and R. C. Campbell Johnston, Vancouver. Members of council, Messrs. A. H. Holdich, Nelson; G. P. Hargreaves, A. J. Colquhoun, W. J. Waterman, and Major Vaughan, Vancouver; M. A. Bucke, Kaslo; J. D. Sword, Rossland; H. Perry Leake, Revelstoke; and W. J. R. Cowell, Victoria. Mr. Bell was unanimously elected treasurer. Mr. G. F. Monkton, being nominated for secretary, stated his wish not to act as such, on the ground that the secretary should reside in the Kootenays. Mr. Bell in nominating Mr. Howard Selwyn, a resident of the office, remarked that but for Mr. Monkton the society would be non-existent, and announced his intention of moving at the proper time that a honorary member be given him a testimonial of the high esteem in which his services were held. Mr. Monkton, in thanking him, said that he desired that any honorarium voted him should be devoted to the advancement of the society and not to himself, and pointed out that to Messrs. Campbell Johnston and Colquhoun most of the association's success was due.

The following members were elected: Messrs. H. K. Walton, Golden; H. Perry Leake, Revelstoke; J. L. Parker, Rossland; H. J. Watson, Major Vaughan, A. Morrison, O. Norborn, W. Pelletier, Harry T. Smith, J. B. Hedley, F. C. Loring, Major Vaughan, H. C. Mitchell, C. M. Black, Omineca; W. H. Gallagher, R. T. Bell, and W. Blakemore. Professor A. R. C. Selwyn was elected an honorary member.

At the adjourned meeting Wednesday evening Mr. W. Blakemore occupied the chair. The first business of the evening was the election of three delegates to attend with the president, the meetings of the Federated Mining Institute, and to appoint a committee on mining laws. Messrs. W. McGregor, G. F. Monkton, and J. B. Hobson were the delegates elected, while Messrs. A. Williams, M.P., A. J. Colquhoun, W. H. Gallagher, F. C. Loring, Major Vaughan, and Col. Tracy were elected as the committee on mining laws, Mr. W. A. Carlyle to be an ex officio member and the surveyor-general to be asked to consult with the committee on coal questions.

It was moved by Mr. W. H. Gallagher and carried unanimously that Mr. A. J. Colquhoun be appointed convener of this committee.

A paper on "Cyanidation of Tailings of Ores," by Mr. A. S. Edgecombe, was next read by Mr. Monkton.

A resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. H. Perry Leake, proposing that the council approach the railway company as to reduction of rates for members attending the meetings. It was also recommended that the next sessions be held at Nelson early in June.

The meeting then closed with a vote of thanks to Mr. B. T. Bell, who had come from Ottawa to attend the meetings, and to the chairman.

Several papers dealing with the programme were printed and circulated, but were not read. They will be read and discussed at Montreal in March next. Among these papers was one by Mr. Howard Selwyn, of New Denver, on "Mining Machinery in the Slooan." The writer described machinery used in breaking ground; for hoisting, pumping and ventilation purposes; in transportation and in preparation of ore for the market. In doing so he spoke of the machinery in use on the Galena Farm, and the Slooan Star mine, the Dardanelles, the Payne, Washington, Alamo, Alpha and Noble Five mines. He declared that the Slooan mine, in the West Kootenays had been well and fittingly described as a poor man's country, which assertion did not necessarily indicate that a man without means could mine in and develop his claim from proceeds of one obtained direct on the surface, for such instances were few and far between even there; but because in comparison with other camps, the minimum amount of working capital was required as a rule

Advertisement for 900 Drops, a vegetable preparation for assimilating the food and regulating the stomachs and bowels of infants and children. It promotes digestion, cheerfulness, and rest, and contains neither opium, morphine, nor mineral. It is not narcotic. The advertisement includes a fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, New York, and states that it is an exact copy of the wrapper.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. If not sold in bulk, don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C.A.S.-T.O.-B.L. The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

before commensurate returns were shown. Speaking of the demands of the Slooan Lake section of the country, he said:

"Here is found a large variety of ores, the majority of which are palpably adapted to local treatment in preference to smelting. The introduction of properly designed mills, the suitability of which for the purpose has been fully established beforehand, would give a tremendous impetus to the mining industry and largely increase the present output. Here is an opportunity for eastern manufacturers to come to the front and demonstrate beyond a doubt that these ores can be economically handled right at the mines; great caution is necessary, more especially in the details of design and construction to insure success, but an confident that no difficulties are of an insurmountable nature, and I therefore respectfully submit this for the consideration of all interested in the future welfare of the country, whether financially or professionally."

"Some West Kootenay Ore Bodies" is the title of a paper contributed by Mr. J. C. Gwillim, of Slooan City. The productive nature of the West Kootenay district, he said, shown by these rough values for the last five years, including 1897: \$300,000; \$800,000; \$2,200,000; \$4,500,000; \$8,300,000. The ores which produced these values were of three main classes, the argenteous galena of Slooan-Kaslo and Alsworth primarily; the pyrrhotite copper gold ores of Trail Creek secondly; and the silicious dry ores of gold and silver which were more especially found in the Southern Slooan and Nelson divisions, but which also occurred as subsidiary ore bodies in every mining division of the district. Another large contributor was the silver King, with its copper-silver ores; this, however, was a somewhat unique deposit, as far as productiveness was concerned. These principal areas were not confined entirely to certain areas, but each had its own chief centre and its particular characteristics in form and value. Mr. Gwillim went into detail regarding the different ores in the several areas, and declared, incidentally, that the much-criticized Two Friends mine, on Springer Creek, carried a very high grade of galena, more especially localized in the neighborhood of an interfering mica trap dyke. He also referred to the large deposits of galena ores in the Lardreau country, which had, so far, produced very little, owing to want of roads.

In "Some Odd Notes on Mining," Mr. A. H. Holditch, of Nelson, gave what is of interest. In it he discussed the smelter question, and says that, given all the necessary facilities, there is no need for any government, corporation or city to subsidize a smelter. If it was properly managed, it was a highly profitable undertaking, and had no need for any outside assistance. The reason why certain smelting plants that had been started in British Columbia were idle, was because they were not properly managed; some of the vital necessities of a smelter might have been absent, or the metallurgist in charge did not understand his business, or at least failed to modify his previous experience to suit the needs of that particular plant.

Mr. Holditch touched upon the large price demanded by some proprietors for mere "holes in the ground," saying: "It has been suggested by more than one person that the present size of claims—1,500 feet square, so large, and so small, is a relic of the old conditions of 1,500x600 feet is desirable. If it were possible, or usual, for any claim owner to thoroughly prospect his 62 acres and use it for its legitimate purpose, i.e., to mine, there need be no objection to his holding such a large tract of land; but we are all well aware that, in the majority of cases, one or two small prospect holes constitute the owners' idea of work, and the ground is simply held for speculation, in the hope that some adjoining claim may prove valuable, and so increase the value of his own unused property. It is not easy to suggest a remedy for this state of things, as even an inspector of mines was appointed he could do very little, and even in one district only he might be quite unable to inspect every claim and see if the sworn assessment was really done, but nothing less than that would seem to be

sufficient. And, notwithstanding the small amount of work done, the value asked for the property is usually enormously out of proportion. Why a claim owner who has done little or nothing to open up his prospects should imagine that capitalists will cheerfully plunk down their money on the off chance of getting some return eventually, it is difficult to say, but it is undoubtedly the prevailing idea.

If the owner would agree to take chances together with the capitalist—that is, to take his money largely in shares, things would be much better for the country in general, as many more mineral claims would be opened up, and, in all probability, valuable mines discovered.

At the conclusion of the meeting, an adjournment was made to the dining room, where a sumptuous repast had been provided for the guests. During the progress of the dinner many toasts were drunk and speeches given. Mr. Blakemore spoke on the great future of the coal industry of the province, while Dr. Selwyn pointed out that if only the natural resources of the country were utilized in the production of electricity, that power would seriously affect the coal demand and output of the future.

Mr. B. T. Bell spoke of the object of the association, pointing out that it was for the purpose of developing and expanding the mineral wealth and resources of the country, which wild-cat schemes and over-capitalization would militate against. They should use all their power to put down such methods.

CABLE NEWS.

Dublin, Jan. 21.—Mr. Dunbar, Q.C., M.P., for Armagh, has been returned to the house of commons without opposition.

London, Jan. 21.—In accordance with their original plans, Mrs. Henry Gladstone and Mr. Geo. Armstrong started for Cannes to-day.

London, Jan. 21.—According to a despatch received to-day from Berlin, it is semi-officially announced that Germany will not object to the appointment of Prince George of Greece as governor of the Island of Crete, "provided the other powers unanimously consent."

Bombay, Jan. 20.—During the past week the deaths from the bubonic plague numbered 851. From all causes there were 1,500 deaths. The exodus is increasing and business is stagnant.

Advertisement for Carter's Little Liver Pills. The text describes the pills as a cure for sick headache, biliousness, and various ailments. It states that the pills are equally valuable in constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, regulate the liver and invigorate the bowels. The pills are sold in small, medium, and large sizes, and are available at all druggists.

Advertisement for Pass, a financial statement that utterly condemns the unfaithful Turner Ministry. It includes a list of agents and a note about the registration of an extra-provincial company.

Advertisement for Mills Co., Endersby and Vernon, featuring a list of products including table fruits, peaches, pears, plums, and apricots. It also mentions Watson's Glenlivet Whisky and a list of agents.

Advertisement for the registration of an extra-provincial company, mentioning the Companies Act, 1897, and the Giant Powder Company, Consolidated.

Advertisement for an extra-provincial insurance company to carry on business, mentioning the Companies Act, 1897, and the location in Canada.

Advertisement for an extra-provincial insurance company to carry on business, mentioning the Companies Act, 1897, and the location in Canada.

Advertisement for "It is Time to turn over a new Leaf!" featuring a New Year's Resolution for weak and nervous men. The text promises to help regain manhood and perfect health and vigor. It includes a testimonial from a man who claims to have regained his health and vigor after a long illness.

sophine Salmon and Mrs. Steer, being declared entitled to \$1,000 each. After the adjournment the directors met, and elected officers as follows: President, J. M. Reid; vice-president, G. A. Carson; solicitor, C. D. Mason; surveyor, John Teague.

CHILLIWACK'S NEEDS.

Mr. A. S. Vedder, M.P.P., Meets His Constituents.

At the forthcoming session of the provincial legislature, Mr. A. S. Vedder, who was last year elected to represent Chilliwack riding, upon the lamented death of a series of diseases, has produced and will take his seat. He will not occupy that corner seat from which the late member made his telling speeches, for the old order has changed and given place to the new and the "attraction for tourists to the home of the legislators instead of the little red building."

In preparation for the session, Mr. Vedder, accompanied by Messrs. Thos. Forster and C. P. Sward, M.P.P.s, has been holding a series of meetings to consult his constituents on the requirements of the riding and the stand which they might wish him to take on such questions as might be expected to come before the legislature.

Speaking at the court house, Chilliwack, a few days ago, Mr. Vedder dealt chiefly with the question of the delectable of the upper portion of the valley. He thought that the municipality could justly look for provincial assistance in this work. While mining meant the ultimate exhaustion of the mineral resources and so far the impoverishment of the province, agriculture meant a constant addition to the resources of the province. The taxing of mining properties would be a much more sensible mode of raising revenue than the continuance of the mortgage tax, which bore heavily upon the already burdened farmer. Government assistance to the main trunk road should also be given. With regard to the construction of a railway from the coast through Chilliwack to the Boundary Creek country and the Columbia river, Mr. Vedder thought that such settlements as Chilliwack had such stronger claims on the assistance of the province than the opening of routes to the three Yukon country, where the greater part of the benefits would accrue to the Dominion and not to the provincial treasury. If the companies at present in the field would not build the railway with the assistance promised, he would support any satisfactory scheme for getting a railway built as a provincial enterprise.

Mr. Forster was strongly in favor of the construction of the line through from the coast to the Columbia river, as was sanguine that such a line would be a commercial success, and in favor of any attempt to obtain it by any addition to the present inducements offered to the companies now in the field. To obtain all the benefits that such a line would confer it must be kept as a competing line, and so far as this could be done was to keep it in the hands of the government. By the system of financial assistance to companies we were simply giving them a margin on which to float bonds enough to build the line, and then, when their own shareholders to furnish the capital required, so far from this, they looked to the proceeds of the bonds to provide the promoters with a very handsome dividend also. In addition to the waste of money, the benefit, the natural tendency of such a system would be to corrupt a legislature; a member might think that seeing the country would be mulcted in any case, he would be doing no harm if he threw his influence in favor of one appointment rather than another, through personal preference. The continuance of the mortgage tax in its present form was certainly an injustice, and Mr. Vedder light count on the assistance of all the recent opposition in his endeavors to have this injustice remedied.

Mr. Sward thought that without minimizing the need of the improvements required, Mr. Turner might plead that he had already run the province into debt to the extent of \$1,000,000, and that new parliament buildings would amount for at least \$1,000,000—and that revenue was so far short of expenditure that the charges on the public debt, interest and sinking fund had to be provided for the unfortunate province. He thought the result was one that condemned the government. With regard to the dyking at the upper end of the settlement, it would have his cordial approval; at the same time it might be as well to see how far the Dominion government was prepared to assist, so far as the damming of Hope and Camp Coups—which would naturally result in an increased scour in the main channels—were concerned. While not quite sanguine as to the success of the immediate commercial success of the line of the coast to Kootenay, he quite agreed with his remarks to the advantages of government ownership of the line. It was to be kept as a competing line, and so far as the diversion from Penitence to Boundary was concerned, he fully endorsed the suggestion of the opposition last session at this should be at once undertaken as a government work. Mr. Sward replied briefly to the unfortunate experience of the province in the past in regard to public assistance to railways, using some figures as to the annual charge which these make on our revenues. He then pointed out the incongruities of taxing that in mining favored lands at a higher rate than land cultivation, and yet exempting mining on all taxation until there was a production of ore on which a royalty could be levied.

Mr. Forster thought Mr. Sward had perhaps understood that in these feelings no party questions were to be raised, though he himself had no fault find with his strictures on the present administration. It was only justice to Mr. Turner to say that he was anxious that no subsidy should be given to the enticement and Boundary Creek portion at did not carry with it the necessity of giving security for the completion of the line to the coast.

The meeting closed by singing "God Save the Queen."

GLADSTONE FAST FAILING.

James, Jan. 22.—Alarming rumors concerning Gladstone's health were further confirmed today. It is reported that he is so debilitated from neuritis that he expressed a desire that all were over.

Provincial News.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, Jan. 21.—Lieut.-Col. Domville, M.P., accompanied by his wife, left for East by yesterday's express. Mr. Harry Domville and Mr. A. McLean, the manager of Col. Domville's company, are guests at the Commercial hotel. They expect to return to the city till the first expedition goes north. Col. Domville hopes to return in time to accompany the second expedition into the Yukon country.

Another large sale of city real estate was made yesterday, when the British Columbia Gold Trust, Limited, through the W. C. Agency, Limited, purchased the four lots at the south-east corner of Pender and Granville streets from the Wetham estate for the sum of \$25,000. The same company recently purchased the four lots on the north-east corner, in which they intend to erect a handsome block, and it is thought that another block will be erected on the new property purchased.

An interesting case regarding the varieties of trout from this province, was decided yesterday in the provincial court, when a local fish-dealer was prosecuted by the Dominion fisheries guardians for exposing speckled trout for sale. The defence was that the fish in question were not speckled trout. After hearing considerable evidence, the case was adjourned till Monday, the magistrate remarking that the manner in which the crown had presented its case was open to grave objection, as the fish were not produced.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

The demand for farming land in this district is steadily improving, and two sales of land in the Delta have just been made. Mr. J. McKee has sold a tract to Mr. Jones at \$85 per acre, while Mr. J. Mathews has sold several acres to Mr. W. Smellie at an equally satisfactory figure.

The Colonial canner near Steveston is advertised for sale by tender to the Vice-Admiralty court yesterday, heard a suit in which J. Anderson, late master of the steamer J. L. Oard, sued the owners for wages. The defendants deny a counter claim for culpable negligence, and, after hearing the evidence the magistrate reserved his decision.

Officer McKinnon arrived yesterday from Nelson with Edward Evans and Geo. H. Dumais, each of whom has been sentenced to serve three years in the penitentiary. The customs returns for this port for the year ending December, 1897, show a large increase in the trade of this city. The total amount of imports for 1897 amounted to \$742,457, an increase of \$230,590 over the preceding year. The dutiable goods imported were valued at \$501,623, which is an increase over the previous year of about 40 per cent. The duty collected amounts to \$349,612, as against \$323,311 for 1896, which shows a proportionate increase. The goods imported on the free list were valued at \$240,834 as against \$211,686 for 1896. A large increase also occurs in the exports, which has increased from \$2,993,400 in 1896 to \$3,396,787 in 1897, an increase of about \$400,000, which is chiefly due to the large exports of Fraser river salmon. These figures are very gratifying to all interested in the trade of this city, and clearly prove that the trade of the city and district is steadily growing.

Burns' natal day will be celebrated in this city by a grand concert in St. Leonard's Hall, the program will be unique for this city, and some of the special features will be four Highland dances, in national costume, accompanied by the bagpipes. There will also be given a Gaelic song, with chorus. The local Commission has been appointed to enquire into the affairs of the provincial jail at this city. His Honor Judge Harrison, of Nanaimo, has been appointed commissioner, and the opening session will be held to-day.

Mr. Allan Cummings, manager of Mrs. R. F. Drummond, passed away yesterday. Deceased was an old timer in this city. The funeral of the late Mr. Frank Lorl, of Ladner, was held on Friday morning last, and was largely attended. Rev. J. H. D. Harris conducted the services and the pallbearers were: Dr. Bell-Irving, Messrs. N. H. Bain, J. Watson, M. Doucill, H. J. Hutcherson, W. A. Munro, F. Birrell and T. J. Armstrong.

The Caledonian Society has decided to erect a T.M.C.A. hall as a permanent meeting place. Messrs. L. A. and T. J. Lewis have received word of the death of their sister, Mrs. Carscallen, of Wallaceburg, Ont.

KAMLOOOPS.

Figures are always interesting to those who desire to find out how a city progresses. If the finances are good then there is hope for the town. Kamloops came out well, "figuratively" speaking. Last year the receipts in the fire department were \$926.28, the expenses were only \$965.29, so the balance is \$260.90. The water works receipts were \$5,264.70 and the expenditures \$3,881.59, so the surplus is \$1,383.11. The receipts on interest on debentures took away \$2,150, leaving a balance of \$1,053.93. There was placed to the sinking fund the sum of \$2,227.63, but out of this \$1,200 was loaned on mortgage, leaving a balance of \$1,027.63.

Mr. Roy, who was in Kamloops on Tuesday in order to inquire into the navigability of the North river, finds himself unable to do anything at present. He is, however, satisfied from inquiries made that the idea is practical and intends coming back to Kamloops when the river is open, ascending the river and coming down in a boat, making a careful examination on the descent.—Kamloops Standard.

SLOCAN CITY.

There was quite a storm in the tea-kettle when the civic commission met a few days ago. There was a hot discussion on the question whether or not the road should be built up Springside Creek, and it was ultimately decided in the negative. A petition was presented asking the government to build the road.

But the civic commission men know that a petition counts for little with the men now in power at James Bay and as their

member has "gone over to the enemy" they felt obliged to appoint Mr. D. Mowat a delegate to the provincial parliament to look after the interests of the lower lake section.

ROSSLAND.

Rossland, Jan. 22.—The shipments for the week were: Le Roi mine, 1,173 tons; War Eagle mine, 60 tons; Centre Star mine, 37 tons; Poorman mine, 115 tons. Total, 1,278 tons. The shipments for the same period last year were 21 tons into the city till the first expedition goes north. Col. Domville hopes to return in time to accompany the second expedition into the Yukon country.

It is said that the British America Corporation has paid out \$300,000 in cash for properties in this camp during the past week. A careful review of the stock market by the Rossland Miner shows that more than one million shares of mining stock have changed hands in the same space of time.

Hon. C. H. Mackintosh has re-opened negotiations for the purchase of the Le Roi mine.

During the week important strikes have been made in the Abe Lincoln, Sunset No. 2 and Jumbo.

Work is to be started in a few days on the Victory-Triumph and the Ruth-Bethel mines.

There are no fresh developments in the operations of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as regards the Rossland extension of that company's line.

PORT STEELE.

The time may not be distant when a business man in Vancouver may talk to his agent in Port Steele over the telephone. Meanwhile the people here are noting with interest that the local service is being arranged as fast as possible.

Twelve miles of wire for the telephone service have reached Port Steele, together with a number of transmitters for the line between Port Steele and Swansen. The poles for local use are in readiness and the work of getting them into position will be begun at once. A Goat River Landing, 25 miles of heavy wire has been received and is now being forwarded.

NELSON.

Nelson, Jan. 22.—The Fern Gold Mining & Milling Co., whose mine is situated about 2 1/3 miles from Hall's Sidings on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, in the Nelson district, has declared a dividend of \$10,000, payable next Tuesday, January 25th. This is considered in mining circles to be a phenomenal showing, considering the fact that the company is incorporated for only \$200,000 and has had its stamp mill in operation only about three months.

The Ruth mine, near Sandon, is expected to pay a \$75,000 dividend some time during the present month.

The Whitewater mine, in the Slokan district, has declared a \$30,000 dividend, bringing the total to date to \$154,000.

A shipment of ore made last week from the Republic mine, near Slokan City, to the Nelson smelter, went 206 ounces in silver and \$18 in gold to the ton.

The shipments from the smelters last week were: Nelson (Hall Mines, matte, 40 tons; Trail smelter, matte, 24 tons; total value, \$295,140. The total value of the ore and matte exported was \$518,635.

"Form, rifleman, form." A meeting has been held to consider the question of organizing a militia regiment to assist in the inland defence of the province in the first place, and incidentally to strengthen the general defence of the Empire." There were about 15 gentlemen present. Dr. Quintal was voted for the chair and Mr. Frank Smith was appointed secretary. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Mayors of Rossland, Kaslo, Sandon and with representative men in Revelstoke, Donald and Kamloops with the object of forming companies in those towns. A resolution was adopted to obtain permission to form a mountain battery.

NEW DENVER.

Jacks are never beaten. The "Ledge" says: "Sunday last was the day set for the marriage of handsome Jack Suter, first mate of the steamer Slokan, and Miss Alice Finnie, the belle of Rosebery. But the ceremony was delayed for some hours on account of the clergyman from Nakuson not putting in his appearance on the 3:30 train as arranged for. There were no other officials in town than a J. P., and a telegraph operator, whose combined efforts, even with the postmaster as witnesses, were not considered strong enough to draw the marriage tight enough. On serious consideration as to the urgency of the occasion, the gallant tar, nothing daunted, secured a rowboat and tenderly placing his intended in the stern of the skiff in charge of the fillet with her sister at doffer, wedding cord and pointed the white hull toward New Denver—and it is said that the trial trip of the Slokan wasn't in it. On arriving at New Denver a minister was soon found, and the happy pair are now the recipients of many congratulations.

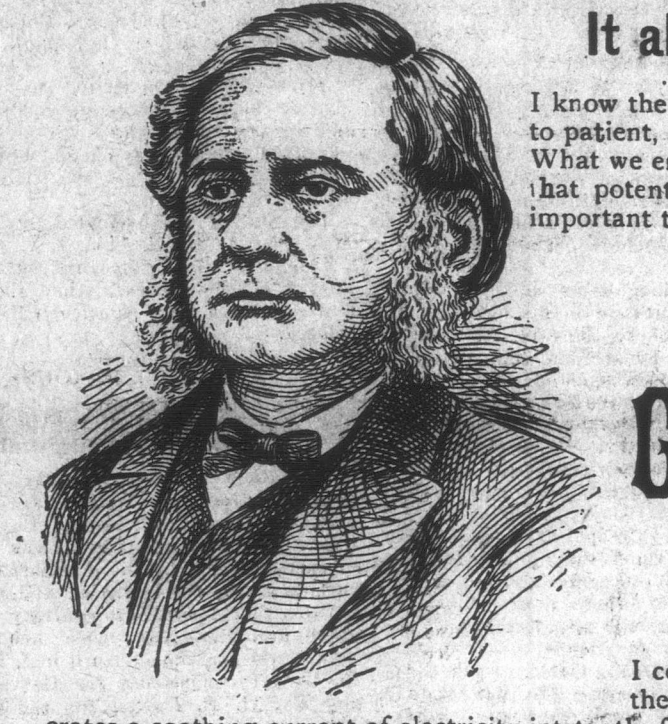
The returns from the 206 tons of Republic ore shipped to Nelson ten days ago worth \$18 in gold to the ton. The returns from a trial shipment of five tons of ore from the Silver Nugget have been received. The average per ton was 383 ounces silver. This property has been stocked by the Slokan City Mining Co., and High Sutherland, its president, is now in the old country attempting to raise money to push development work in the spring.—The Ledge.

BURGOYNE BAY.

The annual entertainment given in connection with the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Burgoyne Bay school district was held on Friday evening, the new school room being filled to overflowing. The room was gaily decorated, and presented an attractive appearance. The trustees of the Methodist church kindly lent their new organ for the occasion. The Rev. E. F. Wilson, incumbent of Salt Spring, occupied the chair. The table laid for the district people by the ladies of the district smacked much of a Christmas cheer, and the youngsters certainly did justice to the good things provided. The following programme, which was divided into two parts, was gone through: "Orchestra selection," "March of Freedom," "Time of Storm," children; recitation, "Menagerie." Howard Horel, songs, "Won't You Buy My Pretty Flowers," Arthur Reynolds, songs, "Ye Banks and Braes," Mrs. E. Lee, recitation, "Little

FREE BOOK FOR WEAK MEN.

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN" is the title of a neat little pocket volume I send free, sealed, to men. It gives to you in plain language what I have learned from 30 years' experience as a specialist in weaknesses of young, middle-aged and old men, such as Nervous Debility, Drains, Losses, Weak Back, Impotency, Varicocele and Undevelopment, all symptoms of early abuse or later excesses



It also Shows Why Medicines Can Never Cure.

I know the action of every drug that was ever prescribed, but let me say as physician to patient, as man to man, medicines at best will but stimulate. They do not tone. What we employ is Nature's Own Gift. We need go no further. Why not use that potent force which she so bountifully bestows upon us? The one element most important to life in man or beast—ELECTRICITY—and now

MEN OF CANADA

let me present my claim With my Latest Improved

Galvanic Electric Belt

ELECTRIC SUPPORTING SUSPENSORY

(Fully Covered by Patents)

I combine the efforts of my life-long study and present in it the true principles, the only perfect and scientific Self-Treatment for Weak Men. It generates a soothing current of electricity instantly felt by wearer or

I FORFEIT \$5,000.

Applied as I apply it, with the positive pole over Kidneys at small of back, the negative in front by means of the Electro-Suspensory, the current courses for eight hours a day through the weakened parts, giving strength and courage and STOPS THE DRAINS IN ONE MONTH. With electricity alone, and properly applied, I have in my time restored to manly vigor over 50,000 men.

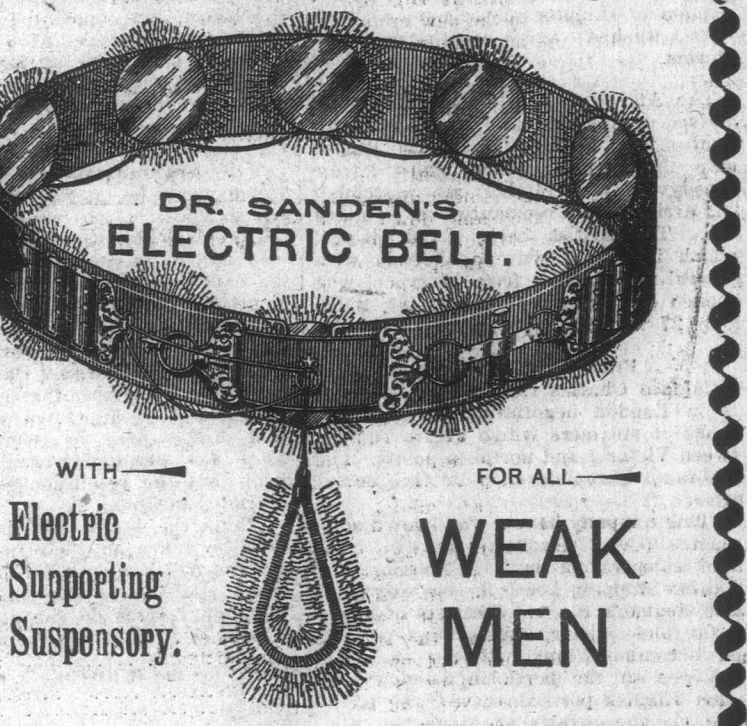
I have the Electric Belt trade of the world. I am the Weak Man's Doctor.

Can you trust your case to me? Do you wish my opinion and advice? It will cost you nothing.

VARICOCELE

I apply the current directly to the congested veins with the clip attachment of my Belt. It causes a free circulation of blood through the parts, dissolves the clots, gives development and permanently cures. Belt worn at night. IT CURES YOU WHILE YOU SLEEP. In my "HEALTH WORLD" (sent free, sealed, with book) I publish more than 400 sworn testimonials every month. Write to-day for book and particulars. All correspondence answered by the personally, and in plain, sealed envelope.

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WITH Electric Supporting Suspensory. FOR ALL WEAK MEN

IN MY "HEALTH WORLD" (sent free, sealed, with book) I publish more than 400 sworn testimonials every month. Write to-day for book and particulars. All correspondence answered by the personally, and in plain, sealed envelope.

Jim, Maggie Rogers; duet, "Home," Bertha Lee and A. W. Cooke; recitation, "Virginia," Ruby Rogers; song, "Hearts and Homes," Polly Patterson; recitation, "The Dead Doll," Florence Deane; melody song, "Dolly Wolly Doodle," A. W. Cooke; organ selection, "Madame Angot," Bertha Lee; organ selection, "Polka," Miss Annie Furness; song, "Gypsy Chorus," girls; recitation, "Bernardo," Miss Rogers; song, "Going Down to Dixie," Miss Malley; recitations, "Two Versions of Excellence," S. Horel, A. W. Cooke; song, "The Club," F. Raines; recitation, "Somebody's Darling," Desie Rogers; song, Mr. J. Harrison; recitation, "Mary Queen of Scots," May Horel; song, "Bonnie Charlie," Mrs. E. Lee; recitation, "Fidman's Wedding," Maude Lee; song, "Star of the Sea," Maude Lee. The programme was excellently rendered. The children's singing and elocution showed careful training. Before the distribution of prizes Mr. Cooke gave a short address. He had great faith in the power of kindness generally, but particularly in the school room. Its effect was lasting, while the effect of harshness in any shape was only transient. He spoke after a interesting, thrilling way to young people. He was glad, recently to see, that in Victoria, the case was banished from the schoolroom during school hours. That was the beginning of the end. A step in the right direction, to be followed, he hoped, by entire banishment except in extreme cases, or where its use could be justified. In the name of the pupils he thanked those who had contributed towards their enjoyment. The chairman then distributed the prizes. These were numerous and valuable and were appreciated by the pupils, judging from their happy faces. After the chairman's remarks, "God Save the Queen" and "And Lang Syne" were lustily sung. Cheers for the teacher and the ladies who looked after the inner-man were most enthusiastic. The young people then dispersed to dream of Fairyland. The concert room was quickly transformed into a dancing hall, and the merry tripping commenced. Supper was served at 1 a.m. The dancing continued until the clouds in the east were tinged with a golden hue. All dispersed pleased and happy.

On Monday morning the settlement was visited by Mr. T. P. Patterson, accompanied by the deputy minister of agriculture to establish a Farmers' Institute in the old islands district. The meeting was held in the schoolroom, Mr. W. Cooke, occupying the chair. Addresses were given by both gentlemen. Mr. Patterson unfolding himself to the working of the scheme in Ontario. The farmers present seemed greatly interested in the matter, several questions being asked and fully answered. The weather is exceptionally mild, no snow, no frost; while crocuses, snowdrops and daffodils are peeping above the ground in the gardens of many of the settlers.

KALAMA. New towns continue to rise all over British Columbia. Tracy was the last noted, now it is Kalama. This new town is at Goat River Landing, some miles called Armstrong's Landing, at the south end of Kootenay lake. It is a lively camp. Kalama is the newest western base of supplies of the most Crow's Nest railway. Although not over three weeks old, it numbers about 400 population. It is about six hours run from Kaslo by steamer. It is likely to be the western terminal of the Crow's Nest road for a year or two to come. Besides the warehouses and boarding houses of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, there are already a hotel, two general merchandise stores and the usual number of smaller businesses. The land on which the town stands is owned by the Kaslo & Slocan Railway Company, and the residents so assist in the inland defence of the port as are squatters. Porter Brothers, who have the contract for the transportation eastward of the supplies, keep 38 four-horse teams on the road all the time.

A meeting of the farmers of the Central settlement was held in the Vesuvius Bay school house on January 18th to hear Mr. Patterson, B.S.A., of the Ontario Agricultural College, who was to lecture on the subject of Farmers' Institutes and their benefits to farmers. Mr. Patterson fully explained the working of the institutes, showing clearly the benefits which had been derived from them in Ontario, and emphasizing the great necessity there was for co-operation amongst farmers. The subject of a farmers institute in this district was then taken up, and it was resolved unanimously to endeavor to form one. On motion, the proposal of the Burgoyne Bay meeting to appoint P. Purvis as secretary pro tem, was adopted. After a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Patterson for his interesting lecture, and to Mr. Booth, who acted as chairman, the meeting adjourned.

THE WILD ATLANTIC. St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 20.—All the incoming vessels report severe weather in the North Atlantic. The brigantine Devon, Captain Peay, from Alicante for St. John's, lost her bulwarks. The British brig, Dorcas, Captain Brien, from Tremont for St. John's, had her deck demolished. The mail steamer Virginia was blocked for four days in Green Bay. Immense bodies of ice are visible along the northern coast.

IN MEMORIAM.

A Cariboo Miner's Lament for a Partner Who Crossed the Great Divide.

The late John Shaw, Canadian Creek, Cariboo, British Columbia, was one of the very early pioneers of the country. He mined on the Island of Arran, Scotland, but went west with a small boy to New Brunswick, Canada, where his parents emigrated. His brothers are living there on their homesteads in comfortable circumstances; they have lost a loving brother and his partner mourns a pleasant companion and a true and faithful friend.

He had many peculiar traits of character wholly his own; the brightest gem of all was his unwavering truthfulness; having quite an aptitude for languages, he had a little knowledge in several; he could read and converse in French, knew Spanish, and could recite several Latin classics, for he had quite a little learning in that language for a common miner. Does all a man mentally acquires vanish like a summer cloud, or will the attributes of life cling to the spirit in the hereafter? Rest, dear friend, in peace, the consciousness of honest endeavor may have its reward even in the grave.

A MINER KILLED.

Jules Gagnier Struck by a Falling Head-Light on the City of Seattle.

While the steamer City of Seattle was crossing Queen Charlotte Sound on her way to Skagway, Dyea and Juneau, on January 14th, one of her passengers, Jules Gagnier, a French Canadian, who left Montreal some time ago in company with several other Montrealers en route to the Klondike gold fields, was killed. He was standing on the fore deck and during the storm which was then raging the head-light was in some unaccountable way detached and in falling it struck him on the head. His skull was fractured and death was almost instantaneous. He was buried at Juneau. The deceased was a middle aged man and as he was very reticent, little was known concerning him.

OLDEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Though Rome is called the "eternal city," the name by right belongs to Damascus, in Syria, which is the oldest city in the world. As long as man has written records the city of Damascus has been known.

"Why did you ever come to this frozen country?" asked one shivering traveler of another in the Chilkoot Pass. "My creditors made it too hot for me in New York," said the other through his chattering teeth.—Brooklyn Life.

RATES ADVANCE

Steamship Companies Make a Material Advance in Their Rates to Alaska.

Life Boats Found on the West Coast Cause Much Speculation.

From Friday's Daily. The steamship men of Victoria and the Sound, at a conference held on Wednesday in Seattle, have decided to make a material advance in their rates to Alaskan points.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in on the waterfront in consequence of some finds made by the sons of Mr. Daykin, the lighthouse keeper at Carnahan Point.

The American ship General Fairchild arrived at Adelaide on January 9th with lumber from Moodyville, and the British ship Pelterdale, which sailed from Moodyville with lumber on September 28, arrived at Esquimaux on January 6th.

From Saturday's Daily. Captain Charles Hackett, of this city, is in London negotiating for the purchase of steamers which are to run between Victoria and northern points.

This company have a well known shipmaster (Capt. Hackett) now in England co-operating with a London and Esquimaux shipping agent in selecting suitable steamers.

Ten ketch steamers of the size named are considered more practical than larger or faster boats, containing the same tonnage and speed rather than larger and faster steamers.

The steamer Tees, which came from Esquimaux marine ways this morning after being repaired, will sail for Skagway, Dyea and other Alaskan points on Monday evening with a large number of passengers and a heavy freight cargo.

Work will be begun at once on the steamer City of Nanaimo to increase her passenger accommodation by extra berths for at least 200 passengers.

Seattle, Jan. 20.—The presence of wreckage on the Vancouver coast bearing the name of the steamer Signal is accounted for by the captain of the steamer Signal, now at her dock in this city.

ing the name "Steamer Signal" is accounted for by the captain of the steamer Signal, now at her dock in this city.

Advertisement for Cream Baking Powder, 40 Years the Standard. A Pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES

City Auditor Raymond's Refusal to Audit the Accounts Causes Much Discussion.

Teachers Ask for More Salary—The Estimates to Be Considered at Next Meeting.

The new board of school trustees held their first meeting yesterday evening at the office of the secretary. All the members were present, the personnel of the board, save that Mr. Marchant takes the place of Mr. Yates, being the same as last year.

The first communication was from Messrs. Dalby & Claxton, insurance agents, who asked for a portion of the school fund to be reserved for the special committee on finance.

Mrs. D. Grant, of Turner, Street, Rock Bay, asked for permission to send her child to Victoria West school instead of North Ward school.

Miss Agnes Deans Cameron wrote asking that an extra teacher be assigned to South Park school, which was worth more than \$80 a month.

The statement of accounts of the board as already published in the Times, was presented by the secretary.

Trustee Marchant said the accounts were not audited. Secretary Williams explained that City Auditor Raymond had refused to audit them, as he did not approve of some of the items in the expenditure.

Trustee Belyea explained that City Auditor Raymond was more than auditor. He was also a controller.

The finance committee presented a requisition of \$419.91 for the payment of current expenses.

On the resignation of Trustee Mrs. Grant the supply committee were empowered to buy a hundred chairs for school purposes.

The estimates for the coming year were then considered by the board. Secretary Williams read the sums proposed in the estimates last year and the amounts used as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Includes Janitors' salaries, Fuel, Printing and stationery, Fire insurance, Sewing, Drainage and paving, Ward school grounds, Alterations and repairs, Furnishings and supplies, Amput used, Printing and stationery, Amput used, Board expenses, Secretary's salary, Amput used, Miscellaneous, Amput used.

Trustee Belyea suggested that the board appropriate the surplus and ask for the balance advanced as last year. The estimates will be considered at the next meeting.

The question of congestion at some of the schools was then taken up. In the North Ward school the following table of attendance at the different schools:

Boys' Central School—Number of Teachers, 8. Total attendance, 354; average per teacher, 44.

Victoria West school—Number of teachers, 6. Total attendance, 230; average per teacher, 38.

High school—Number of teachers, 4. Total attendance, 135; average per teacher, 35.

In Spring Ridge school there were 80 pupils equally divided. Superintendent Eaton explained that the congestion was mainly in the 5th and 6th divisions.

Trustee Marchant moved that the motion of the board of January 30th, 1898, imposing a fee on the school for the use of the building be rescinded.

The motion was seconded by Trustee Mrs. Jenkins and carried by the majority.

The board then adjourned until Wednesday afternoon next, when the estimates and teachers' salaries will be considered.

REGINA VS. STROUSS

The Action Against the Skin Dealer Dismissed by the Magistrate.

Magistrate Macrae yesterday afternoon gave judgment in the case of Regina vs. Strauss, dismissing the case.

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NOTICE

It is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, acquire, equip, operate and maintain a railway of the Dominion of the Province of British Columbia, to be known as the Victoria and Nanaimo Railway.

OUTFIT IN VICTORIA

That is the Advice Given by Ottawa Men to Their Friends.

Baby Eczema and Scald Head.

Infants and young children are peculiarly subject to this terrible disorder, and it not promptly arrested it will eventually become chronic.

FOR ANY CASE OF NEURALGIA, SLEEPLESSNESS, HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, OR RHEUMATISM, TRY CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. RELIEF IS SURE.

CASORIA

For Infants and Children.

VICTORIA IS THE PLACE.

Another Party Finds This the Best Place at Which to Outfit.

Evidence of the fact that Victoria is the place at which to outfit, continues to accumulate. Here is a letter that speaks for itself.

Geo. L. Courtney, Agent C. P. B. Victoria: Dear Sir—Before leaving on the Corona for the Yukon Gold Fields I would like to take this means of expressing my behalf myself and party my appreciation of the many favors and attentions shown me by you, by the C.P.B. and the accommodations you have arranged for us both here and abroad.

20 YEARS OF BONDAGE

Dr. Chase's K-L Pills Loose the Shackles of Constipation and Stomach Disorders.

In summing up the causes of humanity it will be found that by far the greatest source of disease originates in derangement of the stomach and bowels.

DR. TAIT'S ASTHMA CURES

Gives a Night's Sweet Sleep and Cures so that you need not sit up all night gasping for breath.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Get Right Quickly. Write to-day for a free copy of our book on Patents. We have extensive experience in the industrial laws of 50 foreign countries.

J. PIERRY & CO.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

Miners' Outfits

A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

License Authorizing an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

Canada. Province of British Columbia.

This is to certify that the "Sawmills, Lumber, and Coal Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia, and to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia, and to carry on business in the Province of British Columbia.

The head office of the Company is situated at No. 1 and 2, Great Winchester Street, in the City of London, England.

Little Fodder

Stickens Road. Ottawa, Jan. 25. Contract for the...

The department is to allow a refund of products from Lib...

CHICAGO

Chicago, Jan. 24. Last night was the years. The greatest by the breaking of...

CABLE

Rome, Jan. 24. Arouse to today's commment has States government of commerce.

AMERIC

Auburn, Jan. 24. One of the most forlorn's history, in the coming of...

SOMETHING TO

Boston, Jan. 24. Tended by unusual over New England heavy rains in the north-west corner of...

SEVERE STOR

Cheyenne, Wyo. were storm is in Wyoming and has fallen. No ed, as the temper...

SOME MINER

Denver, Col. Jan. 24. The northern Colorado state board of mining is to be organized...

IF YOU ARE ENERGETIC AND STRONG,

If you are above foolish prejudice against canvassing for a good book, write and get my prospectus for information and get nothing.

WANTED, Industrious Men of Character.

THE LINSOTT COMPANY, TORONTO.

Large vertical advertisement on the right margin, including 'VOL. 16', '\$1.50', 'FROM THE', 'Contract for a Rail Creek To Te Signed', 'Little Fodder', 'Stickens Road', 'Ottawa, Jan. 25', 'Contract for the...', 'The department is to allow a refund of products from Lib...', 'CHICAGO', 'Chicago, Jan. 24', 'Last night was the years', 'The greatest by the breaking of...', 'CABLE', 'Rome, Jan. 24', 'Arouse to today's commment has States government of commerce', 'AMERIC', 'Auburn, Jan. 24', 'One of the most forlorn's history, in the coming of...', 'SOMETHING TO', 'Boston, Jan. 24', 'Tended by unusual over New England heavy rains in the north-west corner of...', 'SEVERE STOR', 'Cheyenne, Wyo. were storm is in Wyoming and has fallen. No ed, as the temper...', 'SOME MINER', 'Denver, Col. Jan. 24. The northern Colorado state board of mining is to be organized...', 'IF YOU ARE ENERGETIC AND STRONG', 'If you are above foolish prejudice against canvassing for a good book, write and get my prospectus for information and get nothing.', 'WANTED, Industrious Men of Character.', 'THE LINSOTT COMPANY, TORONTO.'