Steamers for The Skeena.

Vessels Will Leave for the Forks on the Twenty-Fifth.

Confirmation of Reported Sale of Steamers Kingston and Seattle.

It was late when the Queen City got away for northern ports last night. The vessel had a full load of freight. She was loaded principally with cannery supplies and had some few shipments for Skidegate, Queen Charlotte islands. There was a large number of passengers aboard, among them being a party in charge of Mr. W. E. Curtis, bound for the Lowe Inlet to work there in the canneries. There were also a number of steamboat hands for the Hudson Bay Company's steamer Caledonia, which is to commence running on the Skeena on the 25th inst. The Caledonia and the Strathcona, the second vessel, which is to ply regularly on the Skeena this year, were launched on the 10th inst. and are now being made ready for service. Some freight in transit to Quatsino has already been forwarded north, and will be carried up to the forks of the river by these two steamers, a consignment or two of this having been taken by the Alpha a few days ago. The complete passenger list of the Queen City follows: W. E. Curtis, wife and party; Mrs. McKinnon, Mrs. Falkner, Miss Turnbull, J. P. Bucy, M. Adams, M. R. J. Reid, J. T. Williams, Martin Stone, A. Fenton, J. Noble, A. Post, J. H. Gray, C. F. Marshall, W. F. Ferguson and D. G. Connor.

SPRING IS AT HAND.

The Yukon Reported to Be Opening Unusually Early—A Fatality on the River.

Messrs. R. H. and J. C. Strickland, G. H. Baptil and W. M. Phillip form a quartette of Dawsonians just over the trail who came down by the Amur to Victoria. They had come up the river at about the same time as the E. C. Litkie party, and agree with them that the water is already running over the Yukon ice and there can be little further traffic on the river until the opening of navigation. Indeed travelling on the ice is already hazardous business and the report had reached Skagway just before the Amur sailed that a party of four headed by a man named Stuart of Snohomish had slipped through a hole a short distance above White Horse and been lost with their dogs and outfits.

All save thr leader of the Litkie party—who was on the Amur—came down by the Laurada. It consisted of E. C. Litkie, A. H. Miller, James Jenkins, John de Land and Dr. J. T. Kelly. The doctor, who was formerly a prominent dentist in San Francisco, has been in the interior for eighteen months, during which time he has been very successful both in the Dawson and American districts. He reports good diggings on the American side on Chicken creek on Walker's Fork of Wade creek, on which creek a discovery was recently made, $300, including a $32 nugget having been taken from one hole. This was on a bench claim, where Dr. Kelly asserts work may be carried on all summer.

A great amount of work has been done on the various creeks during the past winter and indications now point to a big summer clean-up. Labor has been very plentiful during the winter, in fact according to Dr. Kelly, there has been and now are twenty men for every job. This latter condition of affairs has served to put Dawson on the decline, so far as business appearance is concerned.

Dr. Kelly and those who came out with him are much concerned for the safety of the many hundreds of people who are now on the trail en route to Dawson, many of whom are not further along than Cariboo and Tagish. At Marsh lake 10 days ago there were 10 inches of water on the ice, and the same conditions existed at Fifty-Mile river, where it was necessary to get out on the banks in order to get around the water. Between Big and Little Salmon rivers the water was also several inches deep on the ice. While the party was crossing Summit lake Saturday, John De Land, who was guiding a sled, slipped through the ice which gave way under him. He held to the sled, to which five dogs were attached, and was pulled out after having been in water up to his waist. It was a narrow escape, as the water at that point was quite deep. Owing to the present condition of the trail, both Kelly and De Land said that it was now extremely hazardous to start for Dawson expecting to make the trip by the winter route. None of this party will return to the interior before the latter part of July or first of August.

"Big Jim" White, another recent arrival from "the inside," has for the past several months been working a bench claim on Skookum gulch, from which he says he not unfrequently picked up nuggets to the value of $10 in a day. He brought out two good sacks of nuggets and dust, and discussing the present condition of Dawson, says:

"Dawson is decidedly on the bum. There are too many people there who have no work and an equal number who would not work if they had the chance. There is plenty of gold on many of the creeks, but not more than 15 per cent. of the people who are there are getting it. Those who own claims, either creek or bench, and stay right with them and work like niggers, are the ones who have nuggets to jingle in their pockets. Hundreds and hundreds of men, old and young, stand around on the streets or hang around the saloons all the time. How they live is more than I know, and the only reason they stay there is that they are too lazy to walk out."

On the coast end of the trail the new arrivals from the interior met William Gofford and Charles Schultz with a tandem bicycle on which they hoped to make Dawson in four days from where they took the ice—although the outbound pilgrims are agreed that they will never accomplish it. These hardy young wheelers went north on the City of Seattle and have the wheel loaded with extra footwear and clothing such as they will need on the trip. They expect to cover their feet with light canvas bicycle shoes, and hope to keep them from freezing with hard peddling. Besides carrying clothing for the trip, they have two bundles of private mail for Dawson. Altogether they have about 75 pounds of baggage on the wheel. A bell and two small horns are provided to frighten the dogs off the trail. A cyclometer to measure the distance between Bennett and Dawson is also carried.

REPORT CONFIRMED.

Messrs. Dodwell & Co. Will Control City of Seattle and City of Kingston.

The report published some time ago to the effect that Messrs. Dodwell & Co. were to take over the steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle, was yesterday confirmed from an authoritative point. The change will be made on July 1. The firm already own an interest in the company operating the steamer City of Seattle. Both steamers will be continued on the routes they are now on, the Seattle running to Alaska and the Kingston remaining on the Victoria-Tacoma route. Messrs. Dodwell & Co. are among the biggest shipping firms in the east, and they are now securing many interests on this side of the Pacific.

THE "TOPEKA" COMES HOME.

Supposed Total Wreck Arrives Under Her Own Steam for Docking and Repair.

The steamer Amur on her arrival yesterday created quite a little ripple of excitement by her report that the wrecked steamer City of Topeka was following close behind and would probably enter Esquimalt dock before evening. Hacks, hotel 'busses and reporters hurried to the outer wharf, where it was announced she would tie up before going into dock—only to be disappointed, for the Topeka did not find her way to Victoria. As it was only a few hours' steaming out of port that the Amur last saw the damaged craft, it is to be taken for granted that her owners' original intentions will be carried out, and repairs be made in the Quartermaster harbor dock. It certainly is a big feather in the cap of the Topeka's commander that he has been able without assistance to float and bring home his steamer, after she had been practically declared a total wreck by insurance men as well as by the people of the owning company.

LATEST FROM THE PORCUPINE.

Three Dollars to the Pan on Discovery Claim—A Hard Road to

Three dollars to the pan is the latest report from discovery claim on Porcupine creek in the new Eldorado of the American diggings, which are now a few miles distant from Juneau, and cover a vast territory for the prospectors to work in. Discoverer Mix and party started development work two weeks ago knowing from last year's work where to strike the rich pay dirt on the claims which turned out over $1,000 in 10 days of bright shiny coarse gold. The Mix party started right in to get gold from the start. Beginning at the rim the work was pushed until the rich layer of pay dirt was uncovered, when, with breathless anxiety, a pan was washed and from $3 up was what the discovery claim showed up.

The news spread like wild fire and down the trail came the crowd to spread the glad tidings to the hundreds of miners who are assembled in the Porcupine district awaiting the coming of summer to work their claims. At Haines the excitement was intense, and when the Farallon reached there Capt. Roberts had his hands full to keep the crew from deserting, as they all had the fever.

John Cruise and Marion Barnes, who are recently returned from the Porcupine district, also bring good reports. They had been in that district for the last two months and prospected some of the creeks very thoroughly. They are located on many creeks inside, but prefer Alder creek, which is a new discovery. When they went in they heard that Porcupine and McKinley had already been staked and consequently they did not visit these creeks, but pushed further into the interior and prospected new territory. Coming out hard travelling was experienced all the way. Many times they broke through, and coming down the big Salmon river they went into water up to their waists and wet their blankets. The weather is not cold in that part of the country and very shortly the snow will melt away and the mining will then begin. These men expect to go back in about three weeks and take enough provisions for the all summer. They did not find any quartz, but set no reason why some good quartz claims will not be located in the mountains at the head of some of the rivers. The only bad feature about the quartz mining in that country is the great difficulty of taking in heavy machinery.

From Skagway the locally important news is received that the Lynn canal capital has extended invitations to the International Commission (somewhat late in the season) and to President McKinley, to pay their town a visit during the present summer. It is also noted that a temporary border line between Alaska and Canadian possessions will probably be located to obviate possible difficulty between American and Canadian miners, pending a permanent settlement of the dispute. The establishment at Juneau of the first Pythian lodge in Alaskan territory is also furnishing the northern press with material for much rejoicing.

The complete passenger list by the Amur includes the names of the five Dawsonians referred to above, with Messrs. W. Allard, H. B. Graves, Geo. Smith, E. L. Baker, L. B. O'Brien, E. L. Pidduck, W. Sehmole, E. T. Ellis, W. Bapty, and a Rahpberg.

THE PRIZE DOGS.

Further Distinction Secured by Victoria Exhibitors at Seattle.

Out of twenty-nine dogs sent from Victoria to the show at Seattle, twenty-two have been winners. In the Post-Intelligencer it is noted that "Aldon Radiance, Rev. J. W. Flinton's fox terrier, which has won numerous prizes in all parts of Canada and in the Eastern parts of the United States, carried off the silver cup for number of prizes won at any previous show. Mr. Flinton's Aldon Swagger was pronounced the handsomest fox terrier in the show, which is almost equivalent to giving him the championship of the Pacific Coast.

"In the open class for Irish setter bitches Rose, which is owned by Mrs. McKeon, of Victoria, B. C., won first."

Among the awards in the special competitions were the following:

Dog or bitch having largest number of prize winnings at any previous show—Silver cup; won by Aldon Radiance, fox terrier, owned by Rev. J. W. Flinton, Victoria, B. C.

Smallest dog in show—Won by Topsy, owned by H. C. Sweetser, Vancouver, B. C.

Handsomest English setter puppy in show—Won by Lady Maud, owned by Dr. G. L. Milne, Victoria.

Handsomest fox terrier—Won by Aldon Swagger, owned by Rev. J. W. Flinton, Victoria.

Handsomest black cocker spaniel—Won by Queen of Sheba, owned by J. W. Creighton, Victoria, B. C.

Best fox terrier—Won by Aldon Swagger, owned by Rev. J. W. Flinton, Victoria.

Irish setter, open, dogs—Paddy, George Jay, jr., Victoria, third.

Grand Jury's Presentment.

Many Important Matters Brought to Attention of Presiding Judge.

Necessity of Fire Protection at Schools—Reformatory Improvements.

The assize court met at ten yesterday morning, and the grand jury made their presentment to Mr. Justice Martin. The presentment follows:

Victoria, April 15, 1899.

To the Honorable Archer Martin, Presiding Justice.

Your Lordship,—The grand jury desire to congratulate Your Lordship on this the first occasion of your presiding at an assize in the city of Victoria. They express satisfaction at the light calendar presented for their consideration.

Presentments upon public matters usually addressed to the presiding justice often produce but little good; consequently it is with great diffidence that this grand jury submits its views for your consideration and subsequent action by those in power.

Our reason for making this presentment is that we conceive it to be strictly in the line of our duty, and in the hope that greater attention may be given to this by those in authority than has been accorded to the excellent presentment of the last grand jury.

FIRE PROTECTION.

There have lately been so many fires in large cities, with disastrous loss of life and property, that it would seem to be a matter of public advantage that all institutions, such as hospitals, asylums, schools, hotels and such other buildings as may be used by numbers of persons, should be regularly inspected; and that it would be an advantage if some qualified person, having authoritative power, should be instructed by the government to issue certificates specifying that all reasonable safeguards had been adopted.

In this connection we submit the following reports from sub-committees of this grand jury, which were approved and adopted:

"The committee, with Chief Engineer Deasy, visited the North Ward school, and were courteously received by Principal A. B. McNeill. We find that there is no fire escape fixed to the outside of said building. This appears to be a serious violation of the law, which enacts that all buildings over two stories high shall be so provided.

"The means of exit in case of fire from the first and second stories of the said building are reasonably good; but we consider the facilities for escape, in the event of fire, from the third story should be improved, and demands immediate attention. We further consider that measures for protection against fire in the boiler room could be much improved.

"We next visited the Central school and found the entrance to and from the boys' department, both on the first and second floors, satisfactory. Also the girls' department on the first floor, but the means of exit from the second floor of the girls' department are unsatisfactory and in case of panic among the children from fire or other cause might result in loss of life. We consider the wooden roofing of the boiler room a source of danger, and should be remedied by replacing with an iron roof.

(Signed) "A. WILLIAMS,
"S. SEA, JR."

The sub-committee appointed to visit and inspect the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital reported as follows:

"We this day visited the above-named institution and after inspecting the various buildings in company with the resident medical health officer, Dr. Hasell, found them to be in perfect order; but in view of the danger of fire to the staff, a large number of whom reside in the upper story of the administrative building, and to the inmates of the wards of the hospital, we would strongly recommend that all the wooden shingle roofs be covered with metallic shingles; also that two stationary iron ladders be supplied to allow the inmates of the story of the main building to more readily escape in case of fire. Also that the doors separating the various one-storied buildings be sheathed with iron, and in addition to the same that the transomes in the corridors be covered in a similar manner, thereby preventing fire from spreading rapidly from one section of the hospital to another, and so affording more security to patients.

"Apart from these suggestions, we find the fire protection very satisfactory.

(Signed) "HENRY CROFT,
"C. E. DICKINSON.

Our attention having been drawn to more than one case where a summons would have answered every purpose, we submit that more discretion should be exercised by magistrates and justices of the peace in issuing warrants for the arrest of reputable persons.

When the committee visited the provincial gaol they were courteously received by Mr. John, the warden, and every facility afforded them for inspection.

This institution was found to be scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

The same committee, accompanied by Mr. John, visited the "reformatory," which forms part of the gaol building; but found the caretaker absent and the front door locked. At the request of the committee—who assumed all responsibility for Mr. John's act—they were admitted to this part of the building. They found the cells locked and six little boyish faces peering out through the iron bars, whose ages ranged from 12 to 15 years—each in separate cells, like hardened criminals. Upon being questioned, they stated that they had been thus confined for four hours—from 7:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m., when the visit was made. There seems to be only one man in charge, who certainly cannot be expected to be continuously on duty.

The reformatory is one only in name, being a place of punishment instead of reformation. It is an institution conducted on the same lines as a gaol, but with less liberty to its inmates. The grand jury of November last pointed this out very clearly, and we find no change has been made for the better during the interim. These boys should not be treated as criminals, but should be cared for in a separate building, with different surroundings. They should have larger quarters, and should not be confined in cells. There should be at least one person always in charge. There should be a better system of education, and the boys should be supplied with good, healthy, instructive reading matter, and be taught a trade, or given useful employment. We are of opinion that, if these boys are not better cared for, these waifs and strays may some day—if charged with the commission of some grave offence—give answer to the words of the criminal who said: "I never had a chance." We believe that most, if not all, of these boys if given proper opportunities can be made good citizens. The grand jury as a unit feels strongly on this subject, and would request your Lordship's official as well as personal assistance in giving effect to this portion of our presentment.

We have to acknowledge the prompt attention and courtesy shown by the Crown prosecutor and the officers of the Crown when called upon.

All of which is submitted on behalf of the grand jury,

JOSHUA DAVIES, Foreman.

Your Lordship,—As supplementary, we wish to state that the grand jury have had the following subjects under discussion:

(a.) The safety of bridges, having been fully treated by the last grand jury, we would urge that attention should be given this subject.

(b.) The enactment of a stringent law compelling all bicycles and vehicles having rubber tires to carry lighted lamps at night.

(c.) The safety of buildings and their inspection.

(d.) The destruction of obsolete buildings.

(e.) The sanitation of the Chinese quarter and other portions of the city.

(f.) The necessity of all persons using approved Eastern pipes where sewerage is allowed to enter.

All of these and other subjects were considered of more or less importance, but it was deemed better that the greater causes of danger should be taken up and commented upon, and the lesser ones, by being merely mentioned, would probably receive attention by the press and governing bodies. However, much importance may be attached to the presentments of grand juries in a theoretical sense, it is a regrettable fact that there is a tendency to regard the duties of grand juries as being merely of a perfunctory nature, and if the suggestions and recommendations of grand juries are not accorded prompt attention, then the time of those who are engaged in important business matters should not be consumed without any good ends being accomplished.

(Signed) JOSHUA DAVIES, Foreman.

Mr. Justice Martin thanked the jury for their kindly reference to himself, and he promised that their recommendations would be laid before the proper authorities.

NELLIE HOLGATE STILL ALIVE.

Supposed Victim of Suicide by Drowning Turns Up at Dawson.

The latest issue of the Yukon Sun contains the following:

Weirdly picturesque and romantic, with a dash of pathos, is the history of pretty Nellie Holgate, at one time a society favorite in Seattle. Generally believed for many years to occupy a suicide's grave, she was instead an idol of the amusement hunters who frequent the resort known as the Tivoli theatre.

Five years ago all Seattle was horrified at the discovery of apparently indisputable evidence that winsome Nellie Holgate had committed suicide. On the shore of Lake Washington hat, gloves and wearing apparel of a woman were found. There was a note pinned to the dress signed "Nellie," setting forth that the writer was tired of life and would seek rest in a watery grave. The clothes were identified as the property of Miss Holgate, and the knowledge cast a gloom over the city. The lake was dragged from head to end, but the hooks, instead of bringing to the surface a ghastly, unrecognizable corpse of a woman once fair to look upon, fetched only commonplace tin cans.

Then it was that Dame Rumor commenced circulating malicious stories. It was claimed that the late Miss Holgate had been privately married, and shortly after that event had taken out a policy on her life for $10,000, the same being payable to her husband. Miss Holgate was not dead at all, because the cold waters had not yet yielded up her body. The suicide was a gross imposition, and the insurance company was to be the victim.

The young lady declines now to give any reason for her mad escapade of five years ago. The months intervening between that time and the period of her coming to Dawson are as a book sealed.

Woman's Influence

Has Made

Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Home Medicine

As a Spring Medicine it Meets the Wants of Women in Every Sphere of Life.

When weakly, sick and broken down women are seen to gain health and vigor from day to day from the use of Paine's Celery Compound, no room for doubt is left to the most skeptical individual.

Medical science devised Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine uniformly successful in banishing the troubles that afflict the great majority of women, and honest physicians are always pleased to recommend it.

It is a well known fact that all the women who have recovered health and strength by means of Paine's Celery Compound were induced to use it through the influence and persuasion of other women—sisters, mothers or friends.

In the springtime, when women are weak, overworked, nervous, have tired feelings, dyspepsia, backache, sideache, headache, neuralgia, blood troubles or any of the many nameless ills from which they suffer in silence, Paine's Celery Compound will quickly banish all dangers and sufferings; it will impart that strength, health and vivacity that make women womanly and admired.

Paine's Celery Compound is at present carrying on this joyous transformation work all over Canada, and women, young and old, of all ranks and conditions, bless the memory of Dr. Phelps, who conferred such a blessing on their sex.

Dear women of our country, why continue in misery and suffering when such a friend as Paine's Celery Compound is within such easy reach, and ready to do for you all you so much desire?

Do not be deceived by any of the many nervines, bitters, sarsaparillas or advertised pills; they cannot bestow that pearl of great price—good health. Paine's Celery Compound has given new health and life to your friends; it will not fail in your particular hour of need. Bear in mind that Paine's Celery Compound makes sick people well.

Amur Rescues The Seattle.

Found Helpless With Broken Crankshaft and Towed Safely to Juneau.

Signs of Spring in the Yukon—Claim Jumping in Atlin.

The past few weeks have been exceedingly fruitful in maritime mishaps, the victims being vessels engaged in the northern passenger trade. First it was the Boscowitz, then the Dirigo, next the Tees, and after her the City of Topeka. Now it is the queen of the northern fleet, the Puget Sound and Alaska Co.'s City of Seattle that is in for a bill of repair costs. Her accident, unlike the others, was in no way attributable, however, to the rocks or currents of the northern waterway. She simply met with misfortune in the engineer's department and was lying helpless with a broken crank shaft when the Victoria steamer Amur responded to her signals of distress and towed her crippled to Juneau. Thence she is to be brought south by the tug Czar for thorough repair.

Anxiety for the favorite northern steamer was just beginning to be generally expressed along the waterfront, the steamer being four days overdue yesterday, when the Amur arrived with an explanation. She had been on her upward passage and about 90 miles this side of Skagway, at 3 a.m. on the 9th instant, when the City of Seattle was sighted moving her head and drifting just north of Douglas Island. The Seattle signalled for the Amur to stand by until daylight, and Capt. LeBlanc of the Canadian steamer replying in acquiescence and came to anchor. Between four and five o'clock the glass commenced to fall very rapidly, with every sign of approaching bad weather, and the skipper of the Seattle taking alarm at this, asked for and got a line from the Amur. The latter steamer towed her without mishap to Juneau, where the passengers were transferred to the south-bound Laurada, that vessel landing them in Seattle Friday night. Among them were Captain E. W. Spencer, the veteran Yukon navigator—who is down to arrange for the shipment up of material for his new boat now building at Lake Bennett—and Mr. Luke Greenwold of this city, who comes now from White Horse Rapids. Both of these gentlemen came to Victoria last evening by the City of Kingston.

The officers of the Seattle assert that their misfortune was nothing more serious than the breaking of the crank shaft. There is, however, a story current that while thus disabled she drifted upon a submerged rock and punctured her hull to that extent that she took in water freely. Strengthening this report is the testimony of Captain Frank White of the Laurada, who on his arrival at Skagway informed the "Alaskan" that when he passed the Seattle, in tow of the Amur, "her machinery was at a standstill with the exception of the circular pump which was throwing out between 500 and 600 galons of water per minute, which would indicate that she was leaking badly. There were no visible signs of wreck on the hull which would have been in evidence had she struck a rock, and my theory is," concluded the Laurada's skipper, "that she had run on a sand bar and injured her hull and machinery quite badly."

In any event the disabled steamer was in anything but a pleasant position when the Amur gave her assistance, for deprived of power and with a storm coming on, in bad water and treacherous anchorage, her insurance risk was not an enviable one. Nor is she the only craft to be thankful for the opportune arrival of the Victoria steamer—the Amur and her officers will have a pretty penny coming to them in salvage for their share in the transaction.

CLAIM JUMPING IN ATLIN.

Hundreds of Last Year's Locations Reported to Have Been Taken Possession Of.

In a letter to the Skagway Alaskan under the Pine Creek date of March 30, a correspondent of that paper zealously advises his American brethren to keep away from Atlin, and in his letter says:

"Last year American prospectors traversed the wilds of this part of Alaska, risked their lives on lakes in dugouts, rafts and every other species of nautical crafts; built bridges over or waded through rivers, went hungry and footsore, had their clothes torn from their backs by brush or jagged rocks, purchased mining licenses, paid duty, found gold in many places, staked claims, recorded, or thought they had recorded, those claims, only to discover this spring that the reward of their toil, endurance and self-denial has been stolen from them.

"How has it been done? In numberless ways, but principally by fraud in the recorder's office and by deadbeats who have 'jumped' hundreds of claims.

"Pine creek is like a huge graveyard. For miles every claim has been jumped from two to fifteen times. Stakes of all sorts, sizes, and descriptions adorn both banks of the stream, while the variety of inscriptions thereon would puzzle an Egyptian professor of hieroglyphics to decipher. Spruce, Birch, Boulder and other creeks are in much the same condition. Stakes set in the ground last fall have been torn out, thrown away and others substituted, until it, in some cases is impossible to find the claim some one thinks he owns."

For the salvation of the aliens in Atlin, a just-as-good gold district is reported to havt been discovered just north of the provincial boundary and in the Northwest Territory, to which hundreds are said to be hurrying. Ed. Taylor, who brought this news to Skagway, said that at a late hour the previous night two men had arrived at Log Cabin direct from Atlin with the information that just previous to their leaving Atlin a report had reached there of a remarkably rich discovery on a creek fifty miles north of Atlin and in the Northwest Territory. They either could not or would not give more definite information, but purchased a couple of picks and at once started on the return trip.

ITCHING PILES.

False modesty causes many people to endure in silence the greatest misery imaginable from itching piles. One application of Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment will soothe and ease the itching; one box will completely cure the worst case of blind, itching, bleeding or protruding piles. You have no risk to run, for Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is guaranteed to cure piles.

COFFEES DISCRIMINATING BUYERS Will find it profitable to handle only the best in... SPICES

PURE COFFEES PURE SPICES and PURE BAKING POWDER.
HIGHEST STANDARD GUARANTEED.

STEMLER & EARLE, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS VICTOIRA.
HEAD OFFICE:—Thomas Earle, 92, 94 and 97 Wharf St, Victoria, B. C.

The Columbia Flouring Mills Company

ENDERBY AND VERNON.

Premier, Three Star, Superfine, Graham and Whole Wheat Flour.

R. P. Rithet & Co., Proprietors, Victoria, B. C.

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 133.

This is to certify that the "Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of British Columbia, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in Scotland.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £25,000, divided into 25,000 shares of £1 each.

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

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To enter into and carry into effect, without modification, or with such modification as may be agreed upon, the agreement with Henry Croft, M. E., I. F., of Victoria, B. C., on the one part, and Francis James Norie, W. S., Edinburgh, on behalf of the Company, on the other part, dated 2nd September, 1898:

(b.) To search for, prospect, explore, locate, purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, develop, maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, lands—auriferous or metalliferous or otherwise—mining claims, leases and concessions, grants, decrees, rights, powers or privileges from any Government, Company, State, Sovereign, or supreme or municipal or local authorities, or from any person or persons whomsoever, of gold, copper, silver, or other mines, or any alluvial deposits, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options and claims in British Columbia, Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, work, win, crush, smelt, calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, manipulate and prepare and render marketable auriferous quartz, ore and minerals, substances and products, whether auriferous or not, and any other produce, whether obtained by the Company or other persons or companies:

(c.) To equip expeditions, and to employ and send to British Columbia, Canada, America, or elsewhere, and pay the fees, costs, charges and expenses of such expeditions, explorers, and of agents (including persons or corporations), mining experts, legal counsel, law agents, accountants, and all persons, professional or otherwise, useful, or supposed to be useful, in investigating and exploring or acquiring farms, lands, mines, minerals, ores, mining and other rights, or in examining and investigating the title thereto, or in furthering the objects and interests of the Company in any manner of way:

(d.) To buy, sell, refine and deal in bullion, specie, coin and precious metals:

(e.) To carry on the business of metallurgists, planters, cultivators, farmers, manufacturers, buyers and sellers of and dealers in all kinds of goods, machinery, merchandise, and produce generally, or any other business (manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with its business; to print, publish and advertise, and circulate reports, maps, plans, prospectuses and documents of every kind whatsoever relating to farms, lands, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights, concessions and claims, whether situate in America or elsewhere, or to the title thereto, or to the organizations, operations and objects of the Company, or any other company or companies:

(f.) To acquire by grant, selection, purchase, lease, or otherwise, and to develop the resources of and turn to account any lands, and any rights over or connected with land, belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by surveying and laying out townsites, and preparing the same for building and selling the same, or borrowing upon the security thereof, and letting the same on building lease or agreement, advancing money to or entering into contracts with purchasers, builders, tenants and others, and by clearing, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating and by promoting immigration and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements:

(g.) To settle, colonize, improve and cultivate any lands and hereditaments in British Columbia, Canada, America, or elsewhere, and to develop the resources of and promote immigration to the same, by such means as may seem advisable, and to clear, build, plant and irrigate, and to stock the same, and breed and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep and produce:

(h.) To plant, grow, prepare for market, manipulate, sell, export and deal in timber and wood of all kinds, to prepare timber and wood for the miner, builder, shipbuilder, shipper and others, and generally to carry on the business of timber growers, timber merchants, and saw mill proprietors:

(i.) To buy, sell, barter, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market, and deal in merchandise of all kinds, and to carry on business as merchants, importers, exporters, ship brokers, shipping or commission agents, inn keepers, brewers, distillers, store keepers, miners, farmers, millers, stockmen, graziers, carriers, quarry masters, builders and contractors, brickmakers, tanners, coopers and carpenters, and all kinds of agency business, and any other kind of trade or business which seems calculated, directly or indirectly, to further the working and development of any concessions, rights or property of the Company, or otherwise for the benefit of the Company, and to undertake and execute any trusts, the undertaking whereof may seem desirable, and that either gratuitously or otherwise:

(j.) To lay out, promote, construct, equip, maintain, improve, work, manage or control, or aid in or subscribe towards or contract for the carrying out, promotion, construction, equipment, maintenance, improvement, working, management, or control or superintendence of works, undertakings, and operations of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular roads, tramways, light railways, steamers, ships, telegraphs, telephones, cables, hotels, warehouses, bridges, aqueducts, reservoirs, water works, canals, flumes, irrigation, drainage, customs mills, saw mills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron, steel, engineering and implement works, gas and electric lighting, electrical works, and power to supply quarries, collieries, foundries, breweries and stores, whether for the purpose of the Company, or for sale or hire to, or in return for any consideration from any other company or persons:

(k.) To purchase, lease, barter, hire, or otherwise acquire, use, maintain, sell, exchange, or otherwise deal with or dispose of and turn to account engines, wagons, steam and other ships, barges, plant, machinery, live and dead stock, hides, skins, fat, and other animal products, implements, stores, and materials of every kind requisite for any of the purposes of this Company, or in any other companies in which it has an interest:

(l.) To amalgamate, enter into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, with or to assist any other person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this Company, and as the consideration for same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks, or other obligations of this Company, and to enter into working arrangements, contracts and agreements with other companies and persons, and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue—with or without guarantee—or otherwise deal with the same:

(m.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of the Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company, and to sell and dispose of the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may thing fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities or any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, and to assist other companies by finding or contributing towards the preliminary or other expenses, providing, guaranteeing, or underwriting capital, and to pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incidental to the formation, registration, advertisement and establishment of this of any other company:

(n.) To borrow, or raise, or secure the payment of money, and for those purposes to mortgage or charge the undertaking, and all or any part of the property and assets of the Company, present or to be acquired, including uncalled capital, and to create, issue, make, draw, accept, endorse, discount and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock, bonds or other obligations, bills of exchange, promissory notes, or other negotiable or transferable instruments:

(o.) To sell, let, develop, dispose of, or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property of the Company, upon any terms, with power to accept as the consideration thereof the shares, stocks, or obligations of any other company, and upon a distribution of assets or division of the profits to distribute such shares, stocks, or obligations, or any other shares, or stock, or obligations in other companies in possession of the Company, as well as any property of this Company in specie:

(p.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantee funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property, or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out the same, and to pay for any property acquired, or agreed to be acquired, by the Company by the issue of shares credited as fully paid up, or partly paid up, and either having a preference, or of deferred shares, or of debentures or bonds, or other securities of the Company:

(q.) To lend money to such persons or corporations, and on such terms as may be expedient, and to invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined:

(r.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as the Company may think directly or indirectly conducive to any of its other objects, or otherwise expedient; and to establish and support, or aid in the establishment and support of, associations, institutions, funds, trusts, and conveniences, calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Company, or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance for such objects, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general, or useful object:

(s.) To establish and maintain agencies of the Company in any foreign State, and to do all things which may be necessary or desirable in connection with, or to procure for the Company a legal recognition and status in any country, state or territory in which any of its property, estate, effects or rights may be situated, or in which the Company may desire to carry on business, and to appoint a local board or agent, or agents, with such powers as the Company may determine, to represent the Company in such country, state, or territory:

(t.) To remunerate, by the payment of brokerage, commission, or otherwise, any persons for services rendered, or to be rendered, in or about the formation or promotion of this Company, or of any other company in which it may be interested, or in or about the conduct of the business thereby, or in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares, debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or of any other company in which the Company may be interested; and to apply, at the cost of the Company, to Parliament for any extension of the Company's powers, or to oppose or resist any proceedings or applications which may seem directly or indirectly adverse to the Company's interests:

(u.) To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principals or agents, contractors or trustees, either alone or in partnership or conjunction with any other person, firm, association, or company, and in any part of the world; and generally to do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the above objects.

And it is hereby declared that the word "Company" in this clause shall be held to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and the intention is that the objects specified in each paragraph of this clause shall, unless otherwise expressed in such paragraph, be regarded as independent objects, and shall be in no wise limited or restricted by reference to, or inference from, the terms of any other paragraph, or from the name of the Company.

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

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.