CLOSE AT HAND MINES

General Description of a Mineral District Within Easy Reach of Victoria.

Cumberland Considers That the Quamichan Mountains Will Produce Much Valuable Ore.

I notice in the issue of the SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST, dated April 8, that your correspondent in Duncan speaks very briefly of what may prove to be one of the most profitable enterprises ever entered into by many of the inhabitants of Cowichan district. I refer to the mining industry, and I think it would prove of interest to your readers, to give a description of the mineral belt and some of the claims located thereon in and around this neighborhood. As was mentioned in the SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST some time ago by a special correspondent, a zone of eruptive rock, seemingly dioritic, and traversed by numerous dykes of rhyolite or an allied rock, extends from Salt Spring island across the Sansum narrows and via Maple Bay through Comiaken, Somenos and Chemainus districts. This zone is highly mineralized; chalcopyrite is the most prevalent mineral, accompanied in some veins by galena, and carrying both gold and silver. The gangue matter of these veins is quartz and schist in varying proportions, together with calcite, gypsum, etc. The general trend of the veins is about 10 degrees north of magnetic west, but a few veins, and these some of the best, run northeast and southwest. I will now give a short account of some of these claims, beginning with south Salt Spring island. The L. W. D. Mining Co. have located three contiguous claims, fronting on the Sansum Narrows, on one of which a drift has been run in about sixty feet on a very promising silver and copper lead. There are several other equally promising ledges on this property, particularly one running in a southwesterly direction and cutting across the other leads, and the company intend to thoroughly exploit their property this summer. Another claim located by Messrs. Dwyer and Willmer shows from the small amount done a very promising appearance. Messrs. Musgrave, Fall, Livingstone & Co. have located numerous claims on what may prove to be some of the best leads on the island. At the present moment development work is being vigorously pushed forward and the mineral matter (bornite) looks of very good quality and, if I am not mistaken, will carry a very fair percentage of both gold and silver. The Allard Bros., Messrs. Beyins, Brownell, Miller and others, have also got claims in various parts of south Salt Spring, but as no work, so far as I know, has been done on these properties, and I have not been over them, I cannot give a description of them. Crossing the Narrows the next mineral property is what is known by the name of the Sansum copper mine, owned by Messrs. Bythe and Wood. This property is at present under a working bond to an English syndicate, who, through their agent here, are at present actively engaged in the work called for by the bond.

Maple Bay mountain is the next place on which claims have been staked out, both by Cowichan and, towards Osborne Bay, by Nanaimo parties, these latter have, I understand, been already rewarded for their enterprise by striking at a depth of forty feet a rich gold-bearing vein on their property on the Sansum Narrows. What are called on the maps the Quamichan mountains, but known locally as Richards mountains, and the country contiguous to the North of them, will, however, I think prove eventually to be the most abundant producers of valuable minerals. There are four or five series of parallel veins traceable for nearly the whole length of these mountains, and each of these veins have been staked for continuous lines for about three miles; but as this article is already rather lengthy, I will postpone a description of these properties to a date in the near future.

CUMBERLAND.

GOOD WORD FOR B. C.

Many people are going into the new mining districts in order to be on the ground when the snow disappears. It has been asked where will be the greatest excitement—a question difficult to answer. The Trail Creek district has, during the past two years, been thoroughly explored and thousands of claims have been recorded. Now the adventurous prospector is starting out for new fields. Those familiar with the conditions of the different sections of British Columbia say the greatest interest will be taken in those sections where railroads are sure to be built. The interest in the Slocan will not abate this season. It is a field of wonderful possibilities and its exploration has scarcely begun. East Kootenay will probably attract more attention than any other section. It is practically a virgin field, and offers great inducements to the prospector and miner. Its resources are not known, but enough has been revealed to warrant the belief that great bodies of mineral are hidden within the mountains. There is a stretch of water from the international boundary to the Canadian Pacific railway, which, if prospected at all, has been explored along the streams, and not into the mountains. The Duncan, Lardeau and Trout Lake districts are promising fields, but portions of those districts are difficult to prospect; the mountains are steep and rugged, and it is said there is more danger in exploring them than any other part of British Columbia.

There is a probability of a railroad being built from Arrow lake to Trout Lake city, in the vicinity of which some valuable mines have been located. The Boundary Creek district is well known, and the value of its mineral deposits can scarcely be estimated. A large amount of development has been done and now the people are anxiously waiting for a railroad.

In looking over the mining field it would seem that no mistake can be made in selecting any of the districts mentioned, as a field for operation. The building of the Crow's Nest Pass railway will naturally attract people to East Kootenay, and that section will first feel the effects of its construction.—Spokesman-Review.

THE WEST COAST MINES.

Three days and a half in a comfortable steamer in beautiful weather and amidst scenery of the most fascinating description was the delightful outing which several business men enjoyed who arrived on the steamer Tees from the West Coast yesterday morning. Mr. Henry Saunders was one of these, and being interested in mining, he availed himself of the trip to see many of the Coast camps. At the Consolidated Alberni work is progressing night and day with good results and has been for the past couple of months. The tunnel being sunk on the Mountain Rose is expected to reach the ledge in another 20 feet. On the Duke of York hydraulic claim bed rock is expected to be struck now at any time, while the tunnel on the Minnesota group is down 318 feet.

John Conway and Joseph Calvert, who have been prospecting for the past three weeks at Clayoquot, also arrived on the Tees and reports having found several rich ledges, varying in width from three to fourteen feet. The snow, however, has made prospecting far from agreeable in the section, and when they left the place it covered the mountain half way to its summit to a depth of five feet. The party brought down several samples of rich looking ore, which would seem to indicate the place a second Kootenay. One sample which weighs 72 pounds is from a 12-foot ledge that has been christened after the steamer Tees, and shows up rich in copper. Three men are working the Crow claim, and this also shows up rich in copper. Among other claims which present wide ledges carrying copper are the following, named after the millionaires Jay Gould, Jacob Astor, Rothschild and Hettie Green. These properties all lie within a mile of deep water navigation.

George Brown, who was a passenger on the Tees to Alberni, also reports good prospects at Bear river.

Captain Tousaint, still another passenger, has been prospecting six weeks at Ahousett, and is likewise enthusiastic over what he has seen.

FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, April 16.1

THE CITY.

MR. C. J. MARANI has been made a commissioner for Matsqui dyking district.

THE Sandon Waterworks and Light Co. have made application to divert water from Sandon creek.

HARRY JENSEN redeemed his promises by pleading guilty to both charges of theft preferred against him, when arraigned in the Speedy Trials court yesterday. A sentence of 18 months was imposed.

THE incorporation of the city of Grand Forks is announced in yesterday's Gazette, and the first meeting of the council that is to be, is fixed for "the first Saturday after the date of election at the school house at 12 noon."

THERE were a good number of excursionists aboard the Rainbow leaving for the islands of the Gulf last evening. On this trip the steamer continues her voyage to Loughboro Inlet, but will be back on Monday as usual. Those getting off at Texada will have the privilege of a 24-hour stay over.

IN the County court yesterday, before Judge Harrison, the suit for damages for wrongful dismissal, brought by Mrs. Ella Jones against Mr. William Foot of Lake District, was concluded. The defence set up was that the defendant denied there was an agreement as alleged, and the dismissal was justified on the ground of misconduct on the part of Mrs. Jones. The result was that a verdict was entered in Mrs. Jones' favor for $65 and costs. Mr. Martin appeared for Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Potts, of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, for Mr. Foot.

AT the home of her parents on the Burnside road last Wednesday evening, Miss Lillian Grace Wilson became the happy bride of Mr. Ernest W. Sketch of Saanich, Rev. Mr. Christmas of that district officiating. The weather being perfection and the guests numerous, the marriage was solemnized on the lawn, under the budding trees. The bride was given away by her father, Mr. J. J. Wilson, and supported by her three sisters—Emma, Flossie and Mabel. Mr. John Thomson of the E. & N. railway acted as best man. After the ceremony a recherche wedding supper was served, and with the inspection of the many and well chosen wedding gifts, games and dancing, the bridal day was brought to a merry close.

Mr. W. H. HAYWARD, of Metchosin, has conceived a happy idea for interesting the school children of Esquimalt in the Diamond Jubilee, and perhaps other public hearted people may by his example be moved to do something also. He has offered a prize to be competed for by one pupil from each of the ten or eleven public schools in Esquimalt district. The prize is to be competed for annually by the schools, and though it is not yet decided what form it shall take, it will be something that the school winning it may be proud of, and will for the year it is won be in the possession of the school whose star pupil is the successful competitor in composition and recitation, the two subjects decided upon. The individual winner each year is also to receive a prize besides the honor of gaining the trophy for the school. The competition is set for Saturday, June 12, at Metchosin public hall, and the keen emulation and spirit of healthy rivalry thus engered among the school should be productive of good results.

A GREAT SUCCESS.

Seldom have lovers of good singing been presented at a finer concert in Victoria than that given by Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands last night. It was in every way a magnificent success. The programme gave rich promise, which the performance amply fulfilled. Mr. and Mrs. Rowlands never delighted their friends more than they did last evening, and the fact only intensifies the regret which is called forth by their contemplated departure. Perhaps Mr. Rowlands may be induced to sing again next Saturday, when he and his accomplished wife will finally take their farewell of the public. They are then, it is understood, to sing at the band concert, as Bandmaster J. M. Finn has been fortunate enough to so arrange.

Bluffer—I came within an ace of making a thousand last night. Duffer—How was that? Bluffer—I held only three and the other fellow had four kings.—The Jester.

EN ROUTE TO THE NORTH

Captain and Crew of the "Caledonia" Leave for the Scene of Duty.

The "Tacoma" and Her Smallpox Tow—Buoying for Haro Straits.

Passengers and freight for the canneries fully utilized the accommodations of the steamship Danube on her leaving for the North last evening. In the cargo was the Hudson Bay Company's annual shipment of supplies for Inverness on the upper Skeena, this being intended to form part of the cargo of the company's steamer Caledonia on her first trip up the river this season. The Caledonia will leave Port Simpson on the 30th inst., and there went up by the Danube to assume command of the vessel when they reach Simpson, Captain Bonsor and three of a crew. Among the passengers who will make the inaugural voyage on the Caledonia will be R. H. Hall, who intends visiting all of the Hudson Bay Company's Skeena river posts, and E. A. and Sam. Booth, who are going up to some mining property. Other passengers on the Danube were A. R. Langley and a party of eight carpenters, who have been engaged to work on E. A. Wadham's new cannery at Rivers Inlet, and J. Hansen, G. Jacobsen, N. Jacobsen and R. Peterson, who are leaving to join the Cape Scott Danish colony. They will disembark at Shushartie and cross over from there to Cape Scott in an open boat.

CAPTAIN LIBBEY EXPLAINS.

Captain Libbey, manager of the Puget Sound Tugboat Company, has written to the local agents that the captain of the Tacoma knew nothing whatever of the smallpox aboard the Alice A. Leigh. The Tacoma picked up the bark off the Cape and was never at any time closer to her, according to Captain Libbey's letter, than fifty yards. Furthermore, the captain writes, he wishes it known that this company are only too glad to assist the Dominion authorities in their efforts to guard against epidemics.

TO BENEFIT NAVIGATORS.

The United States branch hydrographic office at Port Townsend gives notice that a second class nun buoy No. 2, painted red, has been moored in 78 feet of water about one-quarter of a mile northwest of Clement reef, Canal de Haro. The new aid to navigation, which was put in place only on the 4th of this month, bears W.S.W ½ W. from East Point lighthouse, S.W. ¼ S. from the centre of Shipjack island, and E. ⅞ N. from Point Midgley.

ABOUT FACING THINGS.

"You must pluck up heart and face things." That's what our friends tell us when we are in trouble and they are not. Oh, yes. Talk is cheap, and there's a deal too much of it—from some people. If ever one of them finds himself clinging to a plank in mid-ocean—which, heaven forbid—he won't deliver himself so cheerfully about "facing things."

"*What the end would be I do not care to think*," says a lady in her letter. No wonder. In her place you wouldn't have dared to do it either. Here's her story.—

"When I was quite a young girl," she says, "I was subject to frequent attacks of sick headache and heaving retching after meals. However, I got along fairly well up to the autumn of 1884, when I broke down altogether. My skin was sallow, and I had a foul taste in the mouth, and no appetite or relish for food of any kind. After eating the least morsel I had an aching and a sense of pain, weight and oppression at the chest with a strange feeling of constriction or tightness around the sides.

"Besides these things there was much pain between and under the shoulder blades and the pain and weight at the back of my neck was so intense that I could not hold my head up. Then my breathing became so short and difficult that at night I was not able to lie down in my bed. It seemed to me as if I must suffocate.

"Night after night I paced the floor all night long, anxious for daylight. I wanted to be moving about the house, as though to escape from myself. I had no rest night or day only getting an occasional doze in an arm chair by the fire. Yet I was so weak I could barely stir, *and what the end would be I did not dare to think.*

"I took all kinds of medicine, and consulted two doctors, but was little or none the better for anything they done for me. The second doctor said my trouble all arose from indigestion and the liver, and now I think he was right; yet even a correct opinion does not cure a disease.

"For over two years I suffered agonies, and feared I should never be well again. In December, 1896 my husband heard that wonderful cures had been brought about throughout the country by Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Then he got me a bottle from Mr. Ward, chemist at Leicester, and I began taking it, although (I must confess to you) without a particle of faith in it. Yet, behold in less than a fortnight I was quite a new woman, being free from pain, and able to eat and digest nourishing food. This was so surprising that I kept on taking the Syrup, and after I had used three bottles I was in better health than I had been for years. Since then I have grown strong and am now in the best of health. You are welcome to publish these facts, and I will gladly answer inburies. (Signed) Eliza Farmer, the Common, Barwell, near Hinckley, Leicestershire, November 6th, 1894."

This case is widely known in the district, and has caused much comment. Mr. J. Green draper and grocer, Chapel street, Barwell, has known Mrs. Farmer for years, and vouches for the truth and accuracy of her statement as here printed. The doctor was right as to her complaint—chronic dyspepsia, with resulting torpid liver—but unhappily he did not resort to the onlh remedy which actually *cures* this common and deplorable disease—Mother Seigel's Syrup. Most fortunately, however, the lady's husband heard of it in time, and like a wise man, procured it at once.

As to that time when Mrs. Farmer dared not think what the end might be. Well, we won't talk of it now. She didn't reach it, thanks to Providence and the medicine she names.

LOOKING BETTER.

BOMBAY, April 15.—The report of the viceroy, the Earl of Elgin, on the famine situation, just issued, shows that, including the native states, 2,853,000 persons are employed on the relief works. The report adds that the prices of grain are tending to decline, owing to the rains and improved harvest prospects.

A STRONG CASE SHOWN

The Counsel for the British Sealers Complete Their Formal Argument.

Every Detail of the Matter in Arbitration Ably Dealt With.

Yet another chapter has been closed in the seemingly interminable story of the battle for compensation which is being waged by the British government on behalf of the Victoria sealers unlawfully seized by the United States during 1886 and the six years following. Counsel for the claimants have now completed their case, and the printed argument was delivered at New York on the 31st of March—within the time limit fixed by the commissioners during their session at Victoria.

The United States will now prepare their written argument, which is to be put in on or before the 10th of May. Hon. Mr. Peters and his colleagues, who have charge of the British case, are then entitled to submit a printed reply to the answer of the United States—which has to be delivered by the 1st of June—and the commissioners meet at Montreal on the 16th of that month to fix time and place for the oral argument, necessitated by the fact that it will be essential to discuss fully and in detail the matters referred to in the printed argument, going into particulars which it would be impossible to condense concisely and clearly for the printed statements.

After that, if the commissioners can agree, the award will be made by them. If not, each commissioner is to deliver a written judgment, and the entire case, with evidence, arguments and judgments will then be referred to an umpire selected by the president of the Swiss republic. His decision is to be final, and the United States is bound to pay the total amount of damages decided upon as due, within six months of the fixing of the amount either by the agreement of the commissioners or by the umpire, as the case may be.

The session of the British counsel to prepare the argument, from which Mr. E. V. Bodwell has just returned, was held at Ottawa and occupied an entire month. It was the 2d of March when Mr. Bodwell reached the Dominion capital, and Hon. Mr. Peter and Mr. Beique had then been engaged upon the case for several days. The work of preparing the argument was finished by the 27th, and the printed copy, containing 187 pages, delivered in New York by the end of the month.

In the first place, the argument contains an introductory chapter setting out concisely all matters preliminary to the claims convention and showing how the subject of arbitration came before the present commission for adjudication. Then follows a chapter dealing with the scope of the commission, in which reference is made to the contention of the United States and it is maintained that Great Britain is not only entitled to claim damages in behalf of the owners of schooners illegally seized, but for every one interested in those vessels or their cargo, as master, mate or member of the crew, or otherwise.

Next comes a chapter on the effect of the Paris award, to show that it conclusively determines all matters in connection with the sealing dispute save the question of American citizenship and the amount of damages to be paid by the United States. The extent of the latter provides material for the next chapter, it being argued that the compensation should be full and complete, not only the actual losses being made good, but the vessel owners being recompensed for the probable catch—the catch which it was to be reasonably expected the vessels would have made had they not been molested, and to prevent the making of which the illegal action of the United States had been taken. To these amounts would have to be added interest on the amount of loss from the time of its being incurred until payment, at the rate of seven per cent.

In reply to the contention of the United States regarding American citizenship, the argument of the British counsel holds that it is not permitted under the terms of the convention to go behind the registry and flag. Every schooner before the commission duly registered at the time of her seizure must be considered a British vessel, and her owners entitled to compensation. As an alternative, if it is held that the commission is entitled to inquire further, the argument sets forth that the persons who are acknowledged to have been American citizens at the time of the seizures, were nevertheless domiciled at that time on British soil and thereby acquired the qualification of British subjects to the extent of their being entitled to Britain's protection and to claim compensation through her for wrong done them while resident in British territory, even by their own government.

The argument then proceeds to deal more specifically with the amounts that should be allowed for the prospective catch, and in so doing refers to the extent of the sealing grounds in the Behring sea, their limited area, and the precise information in regard to them in the possession of the sealing men, by which they would have no difficulty in reaching the place at which seals were to be secured at the proper time to obtain them. Another chapter is devoted to the duration of the sealing season, showing it to be quite possible to continue sealing until at least mid-September, if the schooners of the fleet find it necessary to remain out so long to complete their season's catch. In the discussion of this point a set of tables is inserted showing the operations of the different vessels reported in the evidence, and that in every case where not interfered with they remained in the Sea until a late period in the fall. Further, the argument goes on to show that the evidence discloses intention on the part of all persons engaged on or interested in the schooners seized to remain out until late in the seasons, all these vessels having been equipped and provisioned for protracted cruises, which they undoubtedly would have made if they had not been interfered with by the United States.

A chapter is next devoted to the method adopted in computing the estimated catch, in which it is argued that the voyage of the Mary Ellen in 1886 should be taken as a representative one, and that her catch, under all the circumstances disclosed in the evidence, should be accepted and used as a basis upon which to determine what any other vessel equally well equipped and prepared should have done if not molested. In regard to the prices of skins it is held that the British government is entitled to be paid at the rates current in the London market for the years in question. The price in 1886 was $7; in 1887, $6.50; in 1888, $12.25; in 1889, $11; in 1890, $15 and $16; and in 1892, $14.

Then special conditions affecting the value of the vessels seized are noted, showing how the owners are entitled to claim a higher price than they might otherwise, on account of the unusual expense of building and maintaining sealing schooners in British Columbia at the time of the seizures, the great demand for this class of shipping, and the scarcity of the supply.

Having disposed of these general questions the argument proceeds to give a concise statement of the facts relating to each particular schooner seized or warned, and to tabulate the various items of claim. These amounts, without interest, but including the amount claimed for prospective catch in each case, are as follows:

1886.	
Carolena	$ 38,089 25
Thornton	42,163 04
Onward	45,570 10
Favorite	6,202 00
Black Diamond	10,687 00
	$ 142,711 39
1887.	
W. P. Sayward	$ 47,984 96
Anna Beck	54,309 08
Alfred Adams	20,746 00
Dolphin	68,897 71
Grace	64,498 25
Ada	61,003 07
Triumph	5,325 50
	$ 322,764 57
1888.	
Juanita	$ 32,481 00
Pathfinder	34,622 00
Black Diamond	41,901 00
Lily	34,574 00
Minnie	40,407 00
Triumph	40,950 00
Ariel	20,061 00
Kate	22,384 00
Wanderer	18,697 00
	$ 286,277 00
1890.	
Pathfinder	$ 3,700 00
1892.	
Henrietta	$ 21,404 00
Oscar and Hattie	11,365 00
Winnifred	6,633 05
	$ 39,402 15
Costs of the Sayward case	$ 62,847 12
Total	$ 857,702 23

To this is to be added a claim for interest at the rate of 7 per cent. from the dates mentioned in the particulars until payment is made.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

YACHTING.

THE "XORA" PAYS A VISIT.

The flagship of the Elliot Bay Yacht club, the pretty and popular Xora, is paying Victoria a visit, having sailed over from Seattle yesterday in delightful weather and with a perfect breeze. Vice-Admiral Henry Hensall is in command, and the object of his call is mainly to confer with Admiral G. A. Kirk, Vice-Commodore C. A. Godson and the officers of the local club in regard to matters pertaining to the annual meeting and regatta of the Northwest Association of Yachtsmen, which is to be held this year at Bellingham Bay. The Xora is well known to every Victorian who knows a yacht from a washtub, having for years past been a participant in each Queen's Birthday celebration in this city. Her present stay will be limited to a few days.

TENAS WA-WA.

JUST A WORD OR TWO IN GENERAL.

Both the police and the fire department are excited, and all over an advertisement which a gentleman signing himself Prof. S. J. McMillan published in yesterday's COLONIST. In this announcement he modestly proclaims himself Sandon's rival, and states his ability to drive six inch spikes, with his fist for a hammer, besides many other wonderful things. The one that has excited the civic departments named is an offer to pull any six men who may chose to come out against him. This the police insist must be proven, and they are anxious to wager numerous and sundry good doubloons that the professor is mistaken as to his own ability. In fact they are so convinced that the second Sandow is using his hat for a megaphone that they have authorized the sporting editor of the COLONIST to make a match for any amount for them, to pull the modern Sampson with not six but three men.

CHESS.

PILLSBURY STILL CHAMPION.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Pillsbury has won the 21st and decisive game of the match with Showalter for the American championship after 40 moves. Final score—Pillsbury, 10; Showalter, 8; drawn, 3.

A RIVAL of the well remembered Professor Alexander J. McIvor-Tyndall has arisen in this city, in the person of Mr. Lionel A. Wolff, who not long ago discovered to his own intense surprise, as much as to the astonishment of his friends and acquaintances, that he was able to perform all the many wonderful feats of mind-reading with which the long-haired London psychic had been wont to astound his audiences. The simpler tests were first essayed by the amateur exponent of the science of nerve-reading—then all the difficult feats, even to the reading of thoughts without contact, and the reading of an entire sentence by means of a wire—which even Tyndall acknowledges to be the most difficult feat ever performed by any public entertainer—were carried through successfully. So certain is Mr. Wolff of his newly-acquired "tenth sense" that it is quite possible that he may before long adopt it professionally. In the meantime he is losing no opportunity to convince the skeptical; yesterday afternoon he entertained a comparatively large invited audience at Institute hall, being immediately and entirely successful in every test given him.

"Daughter, what time did your company leave last night?"

"Why, papa, he started home at half—"

"Never mind when he started; I want to know when he left."—Ohio State Journal.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part IV., And Amending Acts.

"The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Seattle, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

1st. The mining, milling, smelting, or working ores by any process, or for any and all purposes:

2nd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge, and mortgage mining claims and mill-sites, whether patented or unpatented, granted or ungranted:

3rd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge and mortgage any other species of property, whether real or personal, not only for the purpose of mining, but for any other purpose whatever, and for the carrying out of any business for the acquisition of gain:

4th. To appropriate or locate waters in public streams, to dig canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, reservoirs, dykes, dams, and bridges, not only to facilitate mining, but for any other operation of business whatever, and to buy, sell, lease, own, and mortgage any of such property for any purpose whatever:

5th. To develop mining and other kinds of property, both upon the Company's own land and upon that of others, to build roads, trails, tunnels, drifts, shafts and cross-cuts:

6th. To build, buy, sell, lease, operate, pledge, or mortgage mills, furnaces, smelters and reduction works, and all kinds of machinery, either for mining operations or for any other kinds of business whatsoever:

7th. To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate steam and sailing boats and river crafts of all kinds, and steam or electric railways, with their rolling stock, telephone and telegraph lines, electric light lines; to erect machinery for the developing of electricity for the use of railway, telephone, telegraph and electric light lines, and for use in the mines, either for light or power, and to collect tolls or compensation for the use of same:

8th. To buy, sell, and traffic in merchandise of all kinds for all purposes; to build, buy, sell, lease and operate stores and merchandise:

9th. To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate and generally to act as brokers in and to deal in mining stocks and bonds, or any other kind of stocks or bonds for any and all purposes:

10th. To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage ores, bullion, concentrates, and sulphurets or any kind and all kinds and for all purposes:

11th. To operate in any and all of the aforesaid capacities in the Province of British Columbia, in so far as the laws of that Province may allow, and in conformity with the statutes respecting foreign corporations:

12th. To do any and all of the aforesaid acts and business either in the State of Washington or Province of British Columbia, or in any other State, Province, or country whatsoever:

The capital stock of the said Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of March, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
ap8 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part IV., and Amending Acts.

"The Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 2nd day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Buffalo, State of New York, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

For the purpose of prospecting, locating, procuring, holding, leasing, developing, selling and operating mineral claims, and of carrying on the business of mining and of the milling, smelting, reducing ores, and of obtaining from ores all that they may contain, and from river beds, bars and sands all of minerals, that they may contain by means of any process, and of purchasing ores for that purpose, and of prospecting, locating, procuring, holding, buying, leasing, selling, developing and operating mineral claims in river beds and bars and sands, and of mining river beds and bars and sands, and of engaging in quartz, placer and hydraulic mining, and of smelting, reducing, working, marketing and selling minerals obtained therefrom, and of acquiring, holding and leasing mineral lands by gift, purchase, lease, or as mortgagees, or otherwise as fully and freely as private individuals, and of selling, leasing, mortgaging and alienating the same.

The capital stock of the said Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 2nd day of April, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
ap10 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate at Harrison Lake, New Westminster District:—

1. Commencing at a post on lake shore, north side of Black Creek; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake shore.

2. Commencing at a post on lake shore, about half a mile from Black Creek; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north to shore of lake and along shore to place of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post on the lake shore, about one mile down from what is known as the Narrows; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north to lake shore and following the shore to place of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post on the lake shore one and one-half miles south of Six-Mile Creek; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north to lake shore and following shore to place of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post on the shore at the northeast corner of the lake; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake; thence south along shore to place of commencement.

JAMES & ARTHUR TRETHEWAY.
ap15-sw

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR $1.00

J. W. MELLOR

Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plate Glass. Fort St., above Douglas. VICTORIA.
se10-1y

PROVINCIAL LEGI
Third Session of the Seve
FORTY-SIXTH
THURSDAY, A
The Speaker took t
o'clock.
Prayers were read by
Betts
Mr. Booth presented
Private Bills committee,
amble proved of the bill
the South Kootenay Wa
pany, and recommending
pany be granted the f
treating ores.
Hon. Mr. Eberts prese
report of the registrar of
and marriages.
When the adjourned
Loan bill was called,
Mr. Sword, in explai
wished to correct a st
COLONIST. He did not s
that he would consider
consult his constituents b
the Coast-Kootenay rai
did say was that he was
with his constituents i
to the British Pacific, a
changed his views on
could not support a bonu
Pacific or any part of it
authority.
Mr. Williams saw in th
ence of the senior meml
The original bill as brong
government might bett
called the Rithet and Hel
stead of the loan bill. It
be regretted that the
(Bute Inlet and Quesnell
introduced into the meas
ernment had been urged
lutions and deputations t
line, but not a single
waited on the governme
the Bute Inlet and Ques
Neither had any resoluti
been passed. As to the
ton, he saw the necessit
he thought the time wa
the government to try a
such a line for the count
ernment would not build
must take the responsib
bonus of $4,000 per mil
The country demanded t
own constituents were v
ded for it to be built.
for the second reading of
to amend it properly in
were not for the fact tha
support the granting of
British Pacific. That aid
in the bill he could not
ond reading.
Mr. Booth, dealing wi
of the last speaker again
let and Quesnelle roa
opinion it would be a g
get a road into Cariboo
The land contained in th
was of no value just no
a railway was run thr
would largely increase.
ber for Vancouver (Mr.
take his own advice to
not be so swayed by loca
The bill was well safegu
terests of the public. T
money was to be paid
were built was an ampl
to the city from the opp
ownership of lines, he
were found to be
the government to
building of railway
place to inaugurate
was at Ottawa and n
the Dominion had co
ways. Moreover so lo
railways were in the
tians any local lines mu
terms as these lines w
low. If the governme
take the building of rai
that heavy taxation mu
ent. That was to say
sible benefit in the st
be taxed severely. The
by the government wa
opinion. It was far
ownership, and if it s
ing of the proposed li
very good investment f
Dr. Walkem was full
extreme importance
opening up the country
he would support th
it that the govern
ated by the pu
methods in bringi
down. With regard
roads he was perfectly
his support to them.
tween Penticton and
speedily completed, he
cessity for a direct
will disappear. He be
more in government o
government ownersh
would vote for the bil
lieved the requirement
demanded that connec
nay be made. The c
spoken of between Pe
dary would, he thoug
near date, but he did
road would ever be
senior member for Va
en of the four cities as
the coast road. As fa
concerned, they only
the government assum
He regretted that the
not placed a sum t
road from Nanaimo
mineral wealth there
any other district in th
He urged that some
taken to assist a rail
Nanaimo and Vancouv
Hon. Col. Baker ex
at the poor position in
tion found themselve
this bill. They had
forces against the bil
discovered the tactical
government in bring
ment to the bill, they
treat, and got behind
ress of the governme
railways. Before this
their attempts to find
against the governme
into a variety of subje
the hon. member for I
to state what he
the policy of the
stated boldly enough
ship was that polic
members of the opp
even so important a m
gentleman from Van
liams), were weak-kne
however. He did not
deal might be said fro
view for the state own
under certain conditio
ditions did not apply
bia at the present time
ber for Delta (Mr. For
the case of Australia
per cent. was the amo