Unity of The Empire

Subject of an Addre·s Delivered by Dr. G. R. Parkin Last Night.

Alaska Boundary Question Also Discussed at the British

Dr. G. R. Parkin, who is well known throughout Canada, because of his work for Imperial Federation, addressed the British Empire League on this subject and kindred topics, including the pending Alaskan boundary problem, last night at the City Hall. Chas. Hayward, who occupied the chair, said he hoped the doctor would be able to address them on the objects of the league, and also as to the best methods of dealing with the settlement of the pending Alaskan boundary question. He felt that some protest should be made as to the personnel of the United States commissioners.

Dr. Parkin said it was with pleasure that he was in Victoria again after an absence of nine years. He had made it an object to familiarize himself with every part of Canada, having been across the Dominion six times. When he was last here it was at the close of six years work in the interest of Imperial unity as a result of which the Pall Mall Gazette had hailed him as the only man it knew who had stumped the British Empire. He remembered going into the office of the London Times a year after he was last in Victoria, and he had said to the editor, with whom he worked, that he was discouraged. The editor said there was no need for discouragement, as his work had shifted the minds of England towards Imperial unity. That a man with a broad outlook such as had the Times editor should have said that, encouraged him. In his work for Imperial unity in England, he had addressed the Chambers of Commerce from London to the Yorkshire villages, public schools, universities, etc. He thought that on the occasion of the South African arising, the fact that Mr. Chamberlain who had therefore been unwilling to go on a platform on the question of Imperial unity, associated himself with the question when he found its hold on the public, was also ground for encouragement. Goldwin Smith and other men of his stamp had said that it was all very well to talk of loyalty, but to wait until the colonies had to spend money or blood, and then it would be shown where the loyalty was. When the occasion arose, however, the colonies spent both their money and blood willingly. The Government was forced to spend money by the trend of public opinion. He felt that if the Government had paid five million, instead of two, the people would have endorsed it. This was a revelation to the people of England. He believed this was the outcome of the work which had been done, and now he had every reason to hope for the best results.

IMPERIAL UNITY.

Now that the South African war is over, and there has been a test of the unity of the Empire, the question of a United Empire is nearing greater practicability, but other barriers are being approached. The situation has changed since the South African war. One reason for this in Canada is that the outlook is always broadening. French has said regarding knowledge, that let a man go into the woods and make a small clearing he will realize that the forest is there, and if he makes a larger clearing he will realize that the forest is larger. So it is with the question of Imperial unity. Every great question bristles with problems. Looking at the question of Imperial unity from the Canadian point of view, this country is now on the verge of one of the greatest developments of modern times. There has been great pressure on the old lands, and even in the new, for, as a traveler at Edmonton had said, "land was getting to be land in Canada now." There was likely to be a great rush and where it was said that 20,000 would come, the numbers would probably reach 100,000. This would have not only the effect of changing the food supply, but it would also change the feeling. In New Brunswick and Cape Breton it was the same. There was great development, great growth of population. There was wonderful industrial development in iron and steel. Canada has an immense future. It will require time and capital to develop it. There was too a great range of territory, which had only been touched in places, a great country to explore, in fact, there was no limit to the development of the country within the next 25 years. He had no doubt but that the Canadian mind was beginning to realize the greatness of the Dominion, and in this Canadians will lose their sense of dependence and reach the state of equality. He was a great believer in closer unity with the Empire, but he would not desire to turn the Canadian mind from this sense of its own greatness. To illustrate with a story, he told of how a cowboy turned a herd of stampeding cattle as it ran back to where it started from, and said he thought that the national feeling should be led as was this herd, allowing the growth of the Dominion, and the development, but trending always to Imperial unity.

The unity of the Empire was now closer. Australia had been federated, and the South African problem was approaching a settlement. Some scheme would undoubtedly be arranged for the federation of South Africa. These steps brought the colonies closer to dealing with the larger problems of national life. Nations were not built in a day, however. As he had stated at the Dominion Day dinner in London, that day marks one of the greatest events in history, for when Canada federated it did so under the Crown. So has Australia, and when the columns of British papers were filled with detailing the feeling abroad against Britain, what was it that made England face the enemy at her gates. Why, the telegrams from Victoria, Vancouver, Ottawa, Sydney, and other parts of the Empire offering assistance. These offers of men and money had the effect of restoring the balance of feeling and doing away with the spirit of distrust.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

At this new stage it is interesting how the feeling is to be developed. There was a great colonial conference last summer, and if the conference had not succeeded in doing as much as was expected, it must be considered that Australia had just been federated, and Sir Edmund Barton came with his tenure of power even in danger. In Canada there is a great mass of people whose feelings are different on this question, too, and as fellow citizens they must be considered. While it might be wished that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had taken a more resolute stand at the conference instead of leaving the Imperial projects to Sir Richard Seddon, it must be considered that he was in a difficult position, and for him to take neutral ground was perhaps to be expected. The conference had resulted in the making of many arrangements that were helpful, and there is now a movement going on in England in the interest of Imperial unity. The British parliament is perhaps not well constituted to consider Imperial questions. One hears there a discussion going on about a gas project for London or Liverpool, and things are not left to local parliaments. Then there was the home rule question which tended to draw attention away from the question of Imperial unity. There is now in England, though, a party of young men, led by T. A. Brassey, who are ardent federationalists, and they have taken up the work in earnest. Public opinion is being drawn closer to the scheme, now that the Irish land question, usually called the home rule question, stood in the way. He would suggest that Canada bend its energies towards the development of its immense resources and thus benefit Canada and enable the country to take its share of the responsibilities of the Empire and speak firm on public matters which concern the country's relation to the Empire.

ALASKA BOUNDARY.

Reverting to the Alaska boundary question, he said that one of the most difficult questions confronting the country is the settlement of the Alaska boundary question. He saw that there was a great deal of feeling displayed in this country in regard to that question, and he would not say that he was altogether in sympathy with the ends taken. He had heard it said by Canadians often that Britain was ready to sacrifice the interests of Canada to keep on good terms with the United States, but it must be considered that when Britain goes into any argument that might be necessary to back up with force, as was the South African affair, it might be that the country would be called upon to spend 200,000,000, perhaps 500,000,000, and Canada never takes any responsibility in this way. Britain, India, Australia, and South Africa all contribute to the money necessary for defences, Canada, with its six millions of prosperous people, does not. What little was done in South Africa was but as one to one hundred, to what the British people had to do. He had no sympathy with this tone—Britain had to face facts, and to pay the bills.

He must confess he said, that he had not mastered the legal and treaty aspects of the question, and had to take a great deal on faith, but he believed the English people would strain every feeling in support of the view of Canada. He could not tell what would be the result. It was hard to face what was right to do when two of the greatest powers of the world were thus brought face to face. He would not speak with those who say the country should fight for every inch sie ins. A war between the two nations involved would be the greatest curse that the world ever saw. Two powerful nations, one impregnable on sea, the other on land—no other occurrence would provoke such widespread misery as war between them. He considered that care should be exercised and the passion displayed regarding the question tempered with a thought of the results.

He had been in the United States recently in course of his mission and had talked with many men. He found a most vehement desire for the growth of a public feeling in the United States that would make war between the United States and Britain impossible. The work in which he was engaged would tend to this purpose. By the provisions of Mr. Rhodes' will one thousand young citizens of the United States and as many British colonists would be educated at the great centre of English educational life, and this would have a great effect on the future. It would encourage the feeling for peace. In United States politics he had noticed many strange things, and he must say that he had been startled at the tone of the United States press in referring to the Alaskan boundary question. Many papers had stated that it was only with the fixed knowledge that the country would be successful that the United States entered into treatment for the consideration of the question. This was no doubt an irresponsible view which would not have been printed in the British press, and probably does not reflect the views of public men of the nation. If Canada has a strong case, and jurists say Canada is entitled to the territory claimed, the positions of the Dominion will be greatly strengthened, even if there is a deadlock. Canada and the United States should, however, not throw too much passion into this matter.

In the critical state of the development of the enormous future before Canada, it would free the Dominion from thoughts of national friction if this question, which threatened rupture between the neighboring nations, was settled. He did not think Canada should look at the question unhopefully. It did not look to him as if a man could be found in British Columbia who would be an impartial adjudicator, and he doubted if such a man could be found in the United States. Canadians should do all they could to impress on Great Britain the fairness of their claim. He had often heard talk of how Britain had surrendered Maine. Why, Britain had left that question for settlement to people who knew nothing about it. No Canadian had gone over. Canada had not claimed her place in the Empire. Now the country should take its stand in the Empire, and if represented in the Empire, should bear a share of the burden.

HIS MISSION.

Speaking of his mission, the speaker said that in the course of the next few months, he would visit South Africa, Australia, and come back with machinery in hand in the person of a band of young men, from all the English-speaking countries to further the great problem of the unity of the race. It should be an encouragement to those interested in the federation of the Empire in this materialistic age, to think of how a man who had dreamed in South Africa, had spent six million dollars in this idea, that would give $300,000 to educate the young men of the Empire and further closer unity.

OTHER QUESTIONS.

The question of trade was another matter which was to be considered, the food supply of the Empire, the naval defences, all these problems were to be considered. The question of taking a larger share in the defence of the Empire was also to be considered. The line of argument the speaker would take up, he said, would be for Canada to take its Eastern and Western coasts, and say to Great Britain that it would assume all the responsibility. Take charge of Halifax and Esquimalt, fortify Nanaimo and Sydney—and do this off Canada's own bat, as it were. He claimed that if a programme like that, where every dollar spent was spent within the limits of the country, there would be a larger assumption on the part of Canada of the defences.

Regarding the recent South African war, he said it had been a hard struggle and a difficult one, but it gave the Empire some lessons which were especially beneficial to Canada. It was shown that where men could shoot, ditch and ride, it gave them ten to one. The Empire had the greatest frontier in the world to guard, and must therefore act on the defensive. Therefore the knowledge gained in South Africa was of immense advantage. In Canada, with 70 millions of people to the South, the lessons learned were also important. On the whole, he thought there was every reason to be encouraged, for there were many hopeful signs for the future. He did not want to see too much passion thrown into this Alaskan boundary question, unless backed by solid argument.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Mr. Gosnell expressed pleasure at listening to Dr. Parkin again, and said he was glad he spoke as he did on the Alaskan boundary question.

C. H. Lugrin expressed pride that Dr. Parkin should have done such work for the Empire. He had watched his career since boyhood. He drew attention to the misstatement of Rev. Mr. Gordon "Ralph Conner," in Toronto, that British Columbia was drifting away from Canada, the reason being because of its trade with Washington. He spoke of the ridiculousness of this statement. Regarding the Alaska boundary question, he drew attention to the manner in which British Columbia suffered by reason of the territory being held by the United States, and illustrated the disadvantages under which shipping labored. He explained how Canada admitted the United States steamers to its coasting privileges to the disadvantage of local steamers, while the United States gave no similar privileges to Canadian vessels. He also dealt with the personnel of the United States commissioners who were men who would hardly yield, even if a clear case was made out for Canada.

Louis J. Seymour spoke of the feeling of antagonism against Britain instilled in the minds of the youth of the United States in the schools, and of the boundary question. He said it was time for British Columbia to assert itself, and he would move a resolution protesting against the personnel of the United States commission, and asking that a public meeting be called. He moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting regards with alarm the proposed constitution of the Alaska Boundary Commission, to deal with a question affecting a part of the Empire, and most particularly with a portion of the province of British Columbia;

Also Resolved, That the citizens of Victoria in this meeting assembled, claim it as their right under the circumstances, to be represented by a member of such Commission;

Also Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the Dominion government and to the government of the province of British Columbia, with a request for prompt action thereon.

Charles Hayward and several others said that it was better to amend the resolution to have the citizens of the province represented by a commissioner, instead of narrowing it down to the city of Victoria.

Mr. Grant said the personnel of the British commission suggested, Chief Justice Armour, of Ontario, and Sir Louis Davies, was satisfactory, and he would suggest that the British Columbia government be urged to place the case for the province strongly before the commission.

Dr. Parkin, rising, again spoke of how he had heard different men in the United States say how they had been taught to hate England, but he found a new spirit gaining ground. In Atlantic City he had noticed a child's school book in which there was as fair an account of the war of 1812 as he would have written. He said that he found the ignorance regarding Canada and the Empire great among English school children, and it had induced him to write his book, "Around the Empire," which had sold extensively, and he was asked now by the publishers to write editions for Canada and Australia. Another thing he was asked to write was the history of the Empire for school children, but his time was so taken up with other matters that he did not know whether he could.

Mr. F. I. Taylor expressed his disappointment at the personnel of the commission chosen by the United States, men who had been universally appointed in the United States because of their bitter hostility.

Mr. C. F. Moore called attention to the question of having an Imperial Oriental college in Victoria. Japanese and Chinese seek the acquisition of the English language, and he held that Canadians should acquire Oriental languages. This project was as important as a training ship.

The resolution was laid on the table. The meeting then adjourned.

THE LETTER CARRIERS.

A Capital Performance at A. O. U. W. Hall of "Frank Glynn's Wife."

At the entertainment given by the letter carriers in the A. O. U. W. hall last night, the sketch, "Frank Glynn's Wife," rendered by the Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society, was one of the special features of the programme. The West Victorians took advantage of the extra scope given them for the display of their theatrical abilities, and acquitted themselves with the usual capability and finished acting which so conspicuously marks these performers.

Mr. A. R. Colby, as "Frank Glynn," was exceptionally good, and acted the part of a man in a nasty dilemma to perfection. Mr. Semple as "Ed. Ashbury," and Mrs. Colby as "Norah, the servant," created a tremendous uproar. Miss Nellie Forman as "Frank Glynn's Wife," acted her part with that wonderful vivacity and cleverness which are her most characteristic traits. Messrs. Semple, Boyeson and Droob filled their respective parts to a nicety, and all members helped to score another hit for the West Victorian amateurs.

PAYING OFF PENNANT FLYING

Commission of H. M. S. Egeria Expires, Crew Leaves For Home Shortly.

H. M. S. Egeria was yesterday adorned with the usual sign that the crew was about completing their commission and were being paid off. The pennant is the same as the homeward-bound pennant, being a long streamer from the main masthead, reaching nearly to the water, and having an inflated bladder at the end. The first batch of the returning marines will come ashore Sunday evening about 7 p.m., and headed by the band, will march up to the E. & N. wharf. These will number about one hundred men, the balance of the crew remaining aboard in order to hand over stores, etc., on the arrival of the new crew, who, according to the Colonist's telegraphic advices of Sunday, were to leave Liverpool today for Halifax, en route across the continent via the C. P. R. The Egeria's commission expires about the 25th of this month, by which time her new crew will have arrived, and she will be recommissioned forthwith.

PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE.

Proceedings at Regular Monthly Meeting—Donations For February.

The regular monthly meeting of the lady managers of the Protestant Orphans' Home was held yesterday at the City Hall, present, Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. Sargison, Mrs. Shakespeare, Mrs. Toller, Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Berridge, Mrs. W. R. Wilson, Mrs. W. W. Wilson, Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mrs. W. R. Higgins, Mrs. McTavish, Mrs. Oates, Mrs. Goinz, Miss Perrin.

The Home committee reported all well at the Home and everything found satisfactory.

Letters of application for adoption were read and left in the hands of the secretary.

Bills to the amount of $84.96 have been paid.

The committee were well pleased with the month's work of the children done at the North Ward school and at the Home.

Mrs. E. Crow-Baker and Miss Perrin were appointed Home committee for the month.

A vote of thanks was passed to the "Y.'s" society for kindly entertaining the children at the birthday party, to Prof. Wickens for the concert given in aid of the Home, and to Mr. Johnson, of the Orpheum, for admission to moving pictures.

The following donations, received during February, were thankfully acknowledged: Miss Gunn, 1 pair of boots and a hat; Dixi Ross & Co., 2 very large loaves of bread; A Friend, hats; Mrs. Blythe, Fourth street, 1 pair of canvas shoes; Mrs. Munsie, clothing; Native Sons entertainment, cake, meat, jelly, oranges, lemons, tea and sugar; A Little Friend, rocking horse for the twins; Mrs. D. Miller, 2 jackets; Mrs. Milne, books; Kings' Daughters, per Miss Harvey, Mrs. Keefer, Mrs. Tilton, Mrs. Shaw, Miss Wark, Miss Twing, Mrs. Harvey, Mrs. Munsie, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Munn, Mrs. King, Miss Ward, Miss M. Grahame, 92 books and two games; Mrs. Vigelius, bundle of clothing and boots; Mrs. W. D. Wilson, clothing and stockings; Ladies' Committee, cakes and one bottle of jam; Mrs. Roskelly, oranges and candy; Mrs. Pemberton, six rolls of butter and Chinese ornaments; the Retail Clerks' Association, cake, sandwiches, fruit, sugar and cheese; Mr. Cameron, six sacks of potatoes; Mr. Kelly, daily papers; Mr. Bishop, skim milk; Mr. Bullock, Salt Spring Island, 1 bbl. of apples; Mr. Robilliard, fish; Miss Carr, a heifer.

Mr. C. T. Johnson, of the Orpheum, who treated the children twice to an entertainment; Professor Wickens, admissions to concert; the Y. W. C. T. U. entertainment at the Orphanage.

POLICE CHARGE THE STRIKERS

Conflict at Sydney Between Authorities and Crowd of Angry Italians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Sydney, C. B., March 2.—This morning 300 striking Italian laborers assembled at the gates of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company and attempted to prevent the iron workers from going to work. A body of strikers, armed with knives, axes and picks, was charged by the police and a fierce fight occurred. Quiet was finally restored. Several Italians have been arrested, but the ringleaders are still at large and further trouble is feared. The Italians who were engaged in Montreal complain they are not being paid the wages contracted for.

FOR BUOYS.

Test of New Light Proves Successful at Ottawa.

Ottawa, March 2.—(Special.)—A test has just been made of a light for gas buoys consisting of acetylene and oil gas. It proved eminently satisfactory.

STEEL RAILS.

Contract Let For Supplying the Intercolonial Railway.

Ottawa, Ont., March 2.—(Special.)—At today's meeting of the Cabinet, a contract for supplying 25,000 tons of steel rails for the Intercolonial railway was awarded to an English firm at prices somewhat higher than was estimated, due to the rise in the market.

Electric Belts in the Reach of All.

We are Selling the Best Electric Belt in the World at a Price within the Reach of The Poorest Sufferer.

A $20.00 BELT FOR $5.00

The Prof. Morse Electric Belt is guaranteed to possess more power, more current, more equal distribution of current better quality and finish than any other Electric Belt made, regardless of price.

The Prof. Morse's Belt is a sure cure for Nervousness, Weakness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Complaint, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Pain or Aches in all parts of the body. Wear the belt while you sleep, and in the morning you will feel years younger than when you went to bed.

Our Honest Offer. If you do not care to send us the five dollars we will send you one of our Belts to your nearest express office, C.O.D., $5.00, with privilege of examination. If satisfactory, pay the express agent $5.00 and express charges and take the belt. If not as represented you need not pay one cent. If you send cash with order we prepay the postage.

We are Manufacturers of all kinds of Electrical Appliances. Write us for our book, giving prices and full particulars. It is sent free. Do not buy a Belt until you see the Prof. Morse's. Write us now. Address

THE F. E. KARN CO., 132 Victoria Street, Toronto, Canada.

BAD BLOOD--SKIN BREAKING OUT.

Our Compound Sarsaparilla is a splendid blood medicine. We sell a lot of it and it gives satisfaction. It cleans out the system, enriches the blood, builds up the constitution.

$1.00 PER BOTTLE

CYRUS H. BOWES

98 Government St., near Yates St.

Telephone 425. Victoria, B. C.

BLACK BEAUTIES

This is the time of year when we sell lots of black suits. A black suit is a Spring suit, Summer suit, Fall suit, and a Winter suit. You can wear it when Alwa in good taste, appropriate on all occasions, swearing to everybody—a good, staunch, refined old friend, that one can always fall back on. Men's single Black, rough-faced Worsted Cheviot, etc., $15, $18, $20, $22 and $25.

Black Clay Worsted and Prock Suits in black, Vicuna, Thibet, Samples and self-measurement blanks sent on application.

ALLEN'S

Fit-Reform Wardrobe,

73 Government Street, - Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE.

"Superior," "Pocohontas," "Tuscarora," "Quatsino Chief," "Mohican" Fractional, "Hiawatha" Fractional, "Ready Cash" Fractional, and "Omega" Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located West of the S. E. Arm, Quatsino Sound.

Take notice that I, Livingston Thompson, agent for W. H. Forder, Trustee of the Superior Group, and for the Quatsino Mining and Reduction Company, Limited, and for the Yreka Copper Co., and also for Messrs. A. F. Gwin and Rowland Lea, free Miner's certificate No. B70467, intend, 60 days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 6 day of Jan., A. D. 1903

LIVINGSTON THOMPSON.

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864. Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. Sole manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, Ltd., London.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, situated on the north side of Union Bay, Cassiar District, commencing at a post marked R. & R., on the north side of said bay, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence following the shore line to place of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

Dated 16th day of February, 1903.

ROBERTSON & RUDGE.

HENRY'S NURSERIES

3009 WESTMINSTER ROAD.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

RHODODENDRONS, ROSES, BULBS, GREENHOUSE AND HARDY PLANTS

Tons of Home Grown and Imported

GARDEN, FIELD AND FLOWER SEEDS

For Spring Planting.

Eastern Prices. White Labor.

Bee Hives and Supplies.

CATALOGUE FREE.

M. J. HENRY,

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Rye Italian and English Grass Seeds.

FIELD SEEDS

Just arrived an exceptional fine quality. Inspection invited.

Red and White Clover Timothy.

McDowell & Rosie

Successors to W. G. DICKINSON & CO. Flour, Feed and Commission Merchants. 93 Johnson Street.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia for an Act to incorporate a company having the following powers:

1. To build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines or railway of standard or other guage from a point at or near Ha dy Bay or Port Rupert, Vancouver Island, thence by the most feasible route to a point on West Arm or Rupert Arm of Quatsino Sound, and to construct, equip and maintain branch lines.

2. To construct, acquire, equip and maintain steam and other vessels, and to operate the same.

3. To construct, acquire and maintain docks and wharves in connection with the said railway or any of its branches.

4. To connect with or enter into traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies.

5. To construct, acquire, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of the said railway and its branches or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes and collect tolls therefor.

6. To acquire from any government, municipality or person, any bonus, subsidy, grant or privilege.

7. And having all rights, powers and privileges necessary usual or incidental to any of the aforesaid powers.

Dated this 29th day of January, A. D., 1903.

C. A. BURY.

On behalf of the Applicants.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

"Mountain Queen," "Mountain King," "Elva," "New Comstock," "Ass Thor," "N. S.," Fractional, "Yreka" Fractional and "Edith" Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located West of the S. E. Arm, Quatsino Sound.

Take notice that I, Livingston Thompson, agent for the Yreka Copper Company, and for the Quatsino Mining and Reduction Company, Limited, and also for Messrs. A. F. Gwin and Rowland Lea and also for W. H. Forder, Trustee, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70467, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 6 day of Jan., A. D. 1903

LIVINGSTON THOMPSON.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 228.

This is to certify that "The Vancouver Island Mining & Development Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

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

The head office of the Company in this province is situate at Cowichan Bay, Vancuver Island, and Clermont Livingston, general manager, whose address is Cowichan Bay aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 24th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company is established:

(a.) To search for, prospect, examine, explore and develop mines and grounds supposed to contain minerals, and to carry on the general business of miners by working all or any of the mines or m nerals and exercising any mining rights which may be acquired by the Company.

(b.) To carry on the general business of smelters, reducers, refiners and separators of ores and minerals obtained from any mines, veins or mining rights acquired by the Company, or of any other ores or minerals, and to purchase, treat, smelt, reduce, refine, separate or convert into metal, ores, minerals or bullion of any kind:

(c) To make advances to or otherwise assist miners and prospectors in such manner and on such terms as may be thought expedient:

(d) To develop and turn to account any land acquired by or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by laying out and preparing the same for building purposes, constructing, altering, pulling down, decorating, maintaining, furnishing, fitting up and improving buildings, and by planting, paving, draining, farming, cultivating, letting on building lease or building agreement, and by advancing money to and entering into contracts and arrangements of all kinds with builders, tenants and others:

(e) To construct, equip, maintain and work railways, tramways, roadways, bridges, canals, wharves, piers, docks and harbors, and sewage, drainage, sanitary, water, gas, hydraulic, electric, telephonic, telegraphic and power supply works and other works of public or private utility of every description.

(f) To carry on the business of contractors, general carriers by land and water, forwarding agents, traffic managers, storekeepers, warehousemen, shippers, shipowners, charterers of ships and other vessels, ship fitters and furnishers, ship managers, ship and boat builders, provision merchants, farmers, stock-owners and breeders, planters, builders, timber merchants, mechanical engineers, founders, coal owners, quarrymen, millers, spinners, brewers, wine and spirit merchants, distillers, hotel keepers, licensed victuallers and general merchants, importers and exporters, bankers and financiers:

(g) To manufacture, buy, sell, hire, exchange, let on hire, alter, improve, repair, manipulate, prepare for market and otherwise deal in all kinds of plant, machinery, engines, ships, boats, launches, lighters, barges, dredgers and other vessels, carriages, vehicles, engines and other rolling stock:

(h) To lend or advance money on such terms as may seem expedient, and to give guarantees either of principal or interest in respect of money so expended as either directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

(i) To transact and carry on all kinds of insurance (except upon human life), agency, guarantee and indemnity business, and to undertake trusts of all kinds:

(j) To carry on any other business or undertaking which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any business which the Company is authorized to carry on, or may seem to the Company calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's properties or rights:

(k) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business, undertaking or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association or company possessed of property suitable for any of the purposes of this Company, or carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the Company calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and as the consideration for the same to pay cash or to issue any shares, stocks or obligations of this Company:

(l) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interest, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions or co-operation, with any person or company carrying on, engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which the Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of, and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares, stocks or securities.

(m) To purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire any real or personal property, rights or privileges which the Company may consider suitable or convenient for any purposes of the business; and to erect and construct buildings and works of all kinds:

(n) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, patents, licenses and the like, conferring an exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of the Company, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise to turn to account the rights and information so acquired:

(o) To purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire, and to hold the shares, stocks or obligations of any company, in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and upon a distribution of assets or division of profits to distribute any such shares, stocks or obligations amongst the members of this Company in specie:

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

(q) 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 any shares, stocks or obligations of or interest in any other company:

(r) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses which the Company may lawfully pay of or incident to the formation, registration and advertising of or raising money for the Company and the issue of its capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or taking, placing or underwriting shares, debentures or debenture stock, and to apply, at the cost of the Company, to Parliament for any extension of the Company's powers:

(s) To secure the registration or other legal recognition of the Company in British Columbia or elsewhere abroad, and to enter into any arrangement with any governments or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, powers, grants, licenses, decrees, concessions and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

(t) To form, promote, subsidize and assist any company or companies for the purpose of its or their acquiring all or any of the property, rights and liabilities of this Company, or in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company:

(u) To carry out all or any of the foregoing objects as principles or agents, or in partnership or connection with any other person, firm, association or company, and in any part of the world:

(v) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

NOTICE.—Thirty days from date I intend to apply to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 80 acres of pasture land, commencing at a post placed about 20 yards west of M. D. Ross' lease on Riskie Beach, and marked H. Davies' lease, N. W. post; thence N. E. 40 chains, thence S. E. 20 chains, thence S. W. 40 chains, thence N. W. 20 chains to point of commencement.

H. P. ST. A. DAVIES.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to be known as "The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company" to construct and operate a line or lines of railway from a point at or near either Gravenhurst or North Bay in the Province of Ontario; thence in a Northwesterly and Westerly direction through the Provinces, Districts and Territories of Ontario, Keewatin Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Athabasca and British Columbia, or any other Province or Territory of British North America, to the Pacific Ocean, at or near Port Simpson, or at or near Bute Inlet, or such other port as may be hereafter determined, by way of the Peace River or Pine River Pass, or such other pass as may be found most convenient, or by such other more feasible route as may be hereafter more clearly defined; with power to construct, equip and operate branch lines to Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Dawson City, in the Yukon Territory, and any other point or points in the said Provinces, Districts or Territories, and to acquire, lease, amalgamate or connect with, or otherwise make arrangement for the use of the lines of any railway company in Canada, with power to build, purchase, or otherwise acquire and operate upon any navigable waters in any of the said Provinces, Districts or Territories, or from any point in the Dominion of Canada to any other point or points in or beyond the same, steam or other vessels and ferries for the purpose of the company; to engage in and carry on an express and forwarding business on the company's railway and vessels; to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire land and water lots and thereon erect, maintain and use wharfs, docks, dock yards, elevators, warehouses, bridges, hotels, restaurants, houses and other buildings, terminals and properties, and collect wharfage, storage and other dues and charges for the use thereof; to acquire and utilize any property, water powers, etc., for the purposes of the company, and for the production and supply of electricity for any use, and to sell and dispose of such water and electric power; to locate, acquire, work, develop and dispose of mines, and mineral lands, timber and timber lands, to crush, smelt and otherwise treat and dispose of the ore and products of any mine, and to construct and use any buildings and works necessary therefor; to construct and operate tramways and other ways and appropriate any lands required therefore; to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines for the purposes of the company's business and for public use, and to connect the same with any such lines already constructed; to acquire and dispose of any rights in letters patent, franchises or patent rights for the purposes of the company's undertaking; to acquire land for, and to lay out, establish and control parks and pleasure resorts; to acquire and utilize lands in Canada or elsewhere for the purpose of the company's undertakings and to dispose thereof when not required; to aid settlers upon lands served by the company's railway; to mortgage, pledge or charge any of the assets and property of the company; to issue, sell, pledge or otherwise dispose of from time to time, bonds, common and preferred stock, debentures or other securities of the company; to receive from any government, corporation, company or individual, lands, loans, gifts of money or securities for money or other benefit of any kind in aid of the company's undertakings, and dispose thereof, to make arrangements with any government or municipality respecting exemptions from taxation; to acquire, guarantee, pledge, sell, or otherwise dispose of shares or other securities of any government, corporation, or company, and to enter into contracts with any government, corporation, company or individual in respect of such bonds, shares or other securities, or in respect of the construction, acquisition, or operation of railways, steamship, telegraph or telephone lines or any public or private improvements in any Province of Canada or elsewhere; together with all such other powers and privileges as may have been given to any company having like purposes in view, or as may be incident to or reasonably necessary for the successful carrying out of the undertaking contemplated.

Dated this 15th day of December, A. D. 1902.

JOHN BELL.

Solicitor for Applicants.

No. 214.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that the "Edison Mining Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Tacoma, County of Pierce, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $1,000,000, divided into $1,000,000 shares of $1.00 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Livingston Thompson, Provincial Land Surveyor, whose address is Victoria aforesaid is the attorney for the Company (not empowered to issue or transfer stock.)

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 30th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and two.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON.

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

To do a general mining business in the United States of America and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada, and for the purpose of doing business in the said Province of British Columbia the said corporation shall be registered in the said Province as an Extra-Provincial Company in accordance with the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia; and such general mining business to include the acquisition of mineral claims, locations and properties, either by original location or by purchase or lease; the working and operation of such claims or properties; the building and operation of railroads, motor lines, wagon roads, tramways, wharves and approaches, and any other means of transportation reasonably necessary to the accomplishment of said business; the construction and operations or reduction, smelting and refining works, either separately or in conjunction with