The Public and Their Servants

Operation on the Head Might Remove the Paralysis of the City Police.

One Official's Slander of British Soldiery Given Circulation by Another.

REFORM MUST BE THOROUGH.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: If the police commissioners imagine that the dismissal of two members of the force, and the acceptance of the statement of the Chief that everything is all right in his department, relieves them of all further responsibility in proving the truth of this statement, the citizens will of a surety disagree. Everything is not all right in the police force. Every member of the force—with the exception perhaps of Chief Sheppard—knows it. The public knows it. It is almost too much to suppose that the commissioners do not know it. Yet it seems that they are not sufficiently bold to take the stand they should. They are afraid of hurting someone's feelings by speaking plainly. Reluctance outweighs the obligation of public duty. I have talked with at least five members of the force since the weakness of that body was described in the Colonist a few Sundays ago, and instead of taking offence at that article one and all endorsed it.

There's no use denying it, they said—there was nothing more stated than the facts. Let Chief Sheppard be retired on a pension. The citizens will not kick, after a man has been in office for twenty years. Besides the appointment of a competent chief and the re-organization of the force under him will be well worth a small additional cost, which divided among all the taxpayers does not amount to much in any event. But in any case don't let us close the eyes to the facts. The commissioners by the exercise of a little backbone have a chance to distinguish themselves in the eyes of their fellow-citizens. Will they prove equal to their opportunity?

REFORM.

A SUGGESTION.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: As we have the authority of the chief of police upon it that the city detectives are unable to locate a roulette wheel in operation, even when one of the commissioners gives them its address, might it not be well for Ald. Williams to present a motion at to-morrow night's council meeting, offering a reward for the finding of the disappearing wheel? Leaving jests aside, however, does not the statement of the Chief in this particular again emphasize the inefficiency of the force, despite his assertion that it is in very satisfactory condition

OLD SLEUTH.

MR. MARCHANT'S POSITION.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: I should like to ask the patriotic Senator Templeman, Col. Gregory of the Fifth Regiment and the other leaders of the elect in Victoria, what is their opinion of a public servant who makes bold to insult our volunteer soldiery as legalized murderers? What do they think of the policy of permitting the retention in a good fat office of a public servant who practically takes his employers to task as champion of a hostile nation with whom our own is even now engaged in war? In old days I think it was traitor that they called such men within the camp. In war time the traitor's portion is death. None of us wish to see Mr. Marchant punctured, but it would be interesting to know if Senator Templeman is sincere in his allegations of patriotism. Or are they only a feature of his plastic poses?

UNBELIEVER.

THE WESTERN COMPANY.

Military Record of the Commanding Officer—Nelson and Rossland Members.

Major Henry H. Arnold, 90th Battalion, Winnipeg, is one of the best known and most popular officers in Manitoba. A son of Mr. H. Arnold, manager for many years of the Imperial Bank of Canada at St. Catherines, "Harry," as he is known to his many friends, went to Winnipeg in 1882 and quickly made his mark in that community in the stirring times of the "Boom." On the formation of the 90th Battalion, in 1883, Major Arnold was appointed a second lieutenant in "D" company, and as such accompanied it through the whole of the Northwest rebellion. That company was commanded by Capt. Worsnop, now lieutenant-colonel Sixth battalion, the other officer being Lieut. Woods, now Major Woods of the N.W.M.P., at Tagish Lake, Yukon. Major Arnold was a famous singer in those days, (he is a favorite in that line still) and many a weary foot sore soldier was cheered after his long march by a soul inspiring song round the camp fire from the popular Lieutenant. Brave and steady under fire, kind and thoughtful for his men, Major Arnold is an officer that the British Columbia members of "A" company, Canadian Regiment, for South Africa, may well be proud to serve under, and there is no doubt that the right flank company of Canada's Own will give a good account of itself under such officers as Major Arnold and Capt. Blanchard.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

In accordance with a time-honored custom in Great Britain, upon the eve of the departure of troops for active service, the members of the local company of the Rocky Mountain Rangers paraded yesterday for divine service at St. Saviour's church, where Rev. H. S. Akehurst delivered a very impressive sermon. The circumstance that four members of the company leave this evening to join the Canadian contingent for service in South Africa, created unusual interest in the parade, and hundreds of citizens turned out to see how the boys looked. As a matter of fact it was the best parade that the local company has had, and the comments were complimentary.

Nelson citizens subscribed $615.50 as a presentation fund to the four volunteers for the Transvaal who represent Nelson in the British Columbia company. At the farewell demonstration Mayor Neelands presented Captain Hodgins with a purse containing $500 in gold for his men and a sword for himself. The sword was purchased in Montreal by telegraph, and bears the following inscription: "Presented to Captain A. E. Hodgins, of the Nelson Rifle Company, by his fellow-citizens, October 23, 1899." Captain Hodgins accepted the purse on behalf of his men and the sword in a speech that he claimed was the longest he ever made in his life. Captain Hodgins will be among old acquaintances. Born in Toronto, he has known Col. Otter, who will command the regiment, ever since boyhood; and the following named were class-mates at the Military College at Kingston: Major Denison, Major Macdougal and Major Cartwright, all of whom are to be officers in the regiment. Major-Gen. Hutton, who is now at the Coast, when informed of the number of men volunteering at Nelson and Rossland, remarked: "Kootenay is all right."

W. Hart-McHarg, of Rossland, was a lieutenant in the Rossland company of rifles. He volunteered for service when the first call came. When word was received from Victoria that Lieut. McHarg could not be accepted, and to enlist as a private, he at once became Private McHarg and was enlisted. He is a son of Major McHarg, who served in the Crimea with the Forty-Fourth regiment.—Nelson Tribune.

PRESSMEN'S FOOTING.

New York, Oct. 29.—The London correspondent of the Tribune says: "The military authorities have decided that American press correspondents at the front will have the same privileges as their English colleagues. This means that they will be subject in common to the bonds of the most rigorous censorship ever known in English military annals, and be free to growl about it like Anglo-Saxons."

London, Oct. 30.—The censorship is more active than ever. According to the Daily Chronicle correspondent, "the new regulations limit the number of words allowed for press messages to one-fourth the number allowable before."

AUTHORESS SUICIDES.

Berlin, Oct. 28.—The well-known authoress, Franziska Blumenreich, committed suicide this evening by jumping from the fourth story of a hotel at which she was stopping.

FRENCH SQUADRON.

Paris, Oct. 28.—The Journal asserts that five cruisers of the French squadron, now at Piraeus, the port of Athens, have been ordered to place themselves in readiness to go to the Cape.

Must Improve The Service

Important Statement by President Shaughnessy Respecting Vancouver Steamer.

If Local Company Do Not Give Daylight Connection C. P. R. Will

"I will see the management of the C P. N. Co. to-morrow and tell them that unless they immediately improve the passenger service between Victoria and Vancouver the C. P. R. will themselve provide a better service."

So said Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who arrived in the city last evening on his first visit since he succeeded Sir William Van Horne, as the head of Canada's great railway company. He was discussing with a representative of the Colonist the improvements that his

President Shaughnessy.

company has in contemplation and was asked if he had in contemplation any proposed changes that would be of direct interest to Victoria. His answer was as given above, and he went on to say that he did not consider the present passenger service a satisfactory one "There should be a daylight service," he said. "A steamer should leave Victoria in the morning and reach Vancouver after a four-hours' run, by noon, and get back in time for dinner in the evening. This, of course, applies entirely to a passenger service; the freight steamer might be slower."

On this present tour Mr. Shaughnessy is accompanied by Mr. L. A. Hamilton, land commissioner for the company; H. S. Holt and J. McGrail of Montreal. Mr. George McL. Brown, executive agent for British Columbia, has been with them since they entered the province and Mr. Allan Cameron, assistant general freight and passenger agent, joined them at Vancouver yesterday. The party came West over the Crow's Nest Pass and down through the Kootenays and the Boundary Creek country, travelling from Robson to Greenwood on the recently completed extension of the Columbia and Western. Mr. Shaughnessy says he was greatly pleased with what he saw and heard. Everybody appeared hopeful and the opening up of new districts was proceeding apace.

As to further extensions, he said his company had always a lot in contemplation and they expected to continue spending money for years to come, but they had now reached a point in the Boundary district that made it necessary to give very careful consideration to any further westward extensions. Surveyors, however, would be kept in the field all winter looking out for practical routes.

The President and his party will remain in the city to-day leaving to-morrow morning for Vancouver and going East over the main line so as to visit the points that they missed by coming West through the Crow's Nest Pass.

Sir Charles and Sir Wilfrid

Conservative Leader Tells of Efforts to Prod Government to Their Duty.

Fervent Protestations of Jubilee Period Contrasted With Latter Day Caution

From Toronto Mail and Empire

Sir Charles Tupper was greeted with an outburst of applause, lasting for several minutes. He said: I desire in the first place to thank you out of the bottom of my heart for the kind and flattering reception I have received here to-night. They say that everything comes to him who waits, and on the last occasion that I had the honor of standing on this platform I met with a somewhat different reception. (Laughter.) I entertained no doubt in that hour of discomfiture that the time would come when I should receive at the hands of an even greater assembly in this buildings such a reception as you have given me to-night.

I have come here to make a party speech, but before I deal with party questions, I venture to ask you to permit me to refer for a few minutes to a question that is not a party question, but a national question, in which all parties are alike interested, and in which I hope all parties will take an equal interest. I desire in the first place reverently to thank God for the great victory which has been vouchsafed by Providence to British arms at Glencoe. (Cheers.) I daresay you know that the parliament of Canada, by a unanimous vote of both houses, expressed their deep sympathy for the grievances suffered by the Outlanders, and the hope that Her Majesty's government would not abandon the struggle to secure redress for those grievances. I may say that a representative of South Africa visited not only London, but Ottawa, and I had an opportunity of learning from that gentleman the position of British subjects in the Transvaal. I was asked by him if I would give expression to these views, as I had already to some extent done on the floor of the House of Commons, by moving a resolution. I said at once that nothing would give me greater pleasure if I thought that the best way of serving the interests of the loyal British subjects in the country. But I did not think so. I advised him to go to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and explain to him the great importance of coming to the aid of the Imperial government, and showing the sympathy of Canada with the present state in the emergency, and I asked him to assure the leader of the government that he would find in myself a warm supporter and advocate of any measures that he might take, having that object in view. (Applause.) Nothing more was done for some little time, and after I received a copy of the Star newspaper, containing a very important telegram from London, indicating in my judgment the great importance of Canada acting without delay, I crossed the floor to the Prime Minister, and told him I thought the time had come when it was the absolute duty of the Canadian parliament to act. He read the telegram with attention, and said to me: "On Monday I will move a resolution, and I will ask you to second it, having in view the objects which you state."

I said: "It will be impossible for me to do that, because I am expected to address a great mass-meeting in Toronto on Monday afternoon."

He said: "I will send you a copy of the resolution, and you must write me a letter which I can read on the floor of the house."

I said I would do so with great pleasure. Subsequently, I received a copy of the resolution, and I wrote a letter, which he read on the floor of the house, when Mr. Foster, in my absence, seconded the resolution. That resolution, and the subsequent resolution of the Senate, in my judgment committed both branches of parliament to the heartiest sympathy with the Outlanders, and contained a pledge of our great desire to support and sustain Her Mejesty's government in such measures as might be found necessary to redress the wrongs under which they suffered. (Cheers.) I may say that shortly before that occurred, Col. Hughes, a member of the House of Commons, drew the attention of the Prime Minister and parliament to the action of Queensland in having voted to send a contingent to support Her Majesty's government in the Transvaal. But the Prime Minister did not receive that communication, and that expression of hope by Col. Hughes that the parliament of Canada would take similar action with quite the warmth that I thought was desirable. He said he hoped that there would be no war, and that without resorting to war means would be found that would be effective in accomplishing the object in view. I took the opportunity at once of saying that if there was no war it would be because peace would be attained by the remarkable indications of unity of all parties and classes in Great Britain on the question, and that in my judgment nothing was more calculated to prevent a resort to arms than the course that Queensland had adopted, and if adopted by the other great outlying portions of the Empire, would serve to show those who were resisting British authority that they had to deal not only with the British Islands, but with the Mother Country supported by all the outlying portions of the Empire. (Cheers). I was compelled to make a rapid visit to the Mother Country about the time the house rose, but when I returned I went to Halifax to fulfil an engagement to deliver an address at the provincial exhibition, and being satisfied that war was inevitable, I there took the opportunity of giving to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government and the people of Canada the assurance that if the government acted as I thought the honor and interests of Canada required in this emergency, they could rely upon the heartiest support I could give them. And I believed the resolution passed by parliament had reflected the sober second thought of the people of Canada, and that any action taken by the government to show that they were willing to do all that was in their power to sustain and support British arms in that struggle would meet with the hearty endorsement of the people of Canada. (Cheers).

SIR WILFRID'S QUIBBLING.

I don't think that looked very much like a desire to make a party question of this. I think that volunteering my statement before any question had arisen in regard to this was the best evidence I could give that whenever and wherever I thought the interests of Canada were at stake I was ready to give a hearty support to the government, strongly as on general questions I was opposed to them. At Yarmouth I learned that on October 4 the Prime Minister, by publication in the Globe, had given expression to the view that he had no power, that he would be violating parliamentary practice and principle, and that in fact he was precluded by the constitution of the country from taking part in regard to sending aid to the British government in the Transvaal. I saw that announcement with the deepest regret, because I thought Sir Wilfrid Laurier had lost the greatest and finest opportunity that had ever been presented in his life of showing that the fervid declarations of loyalty which he had proclaimed of Canada to the interests of Great Britain on the occasion of the great Jubilee were absolutely sincere. (Cheers). I felt that he was losing the opportunity of a lifetime of showing that Canada, the brightest jewel in the crown of England, was ready at all times and under all circumstances to discharge what she believed to be and recognized to be the solemn duty of supporting the Mother Country in her hour of need. I immediately sat down and wrote a telegram to the Prime Minister to say that I hoped he would send promptly a contingent of Canadian volunteers to aid Her Majesty's government in the Transvaal. I told him that a friend of mine had offered to meet a very important part of the obligation by providing for any casualty that might occur in such a struggle, thus relieving the government of this large responsibility in the greatest part of the obligations that would be involved. I pledged him my hearty support if he would adopt such a policy. The moment I ascertained that the leader of the government of Canada took the position that he was precluded by parliamentary practice from adopting the course of sending a Canadian contingent to the Transvaal, I gave the best assurance I could give that in Her Majesty's loyal and constitutional opposition he would meet with no embarrassment in adopting the course I considered most eminently parliamentary and most eminently proper. (Applause). I may say that the view of Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced in the Globe newspaper on the date of October 4 was, in my judgment, entirely fallacious. The government was ordinarily obliged to have an appropriation by parliament before they expend public money, but the parliamentary practice in England, as in Canada, is that where a sudden and unforeseen emergency arises the government have power to obtain the necessary funds by order-in-council, signed by the Governor-General. The absolute dictum laid down by the Prime Minister can have no foundation. Suppose a raid from any source were made upon Canada, is parliament to be called together before it can be resisted? (Laughter).

Do you mean to tell me Canada is powerless to act on any matter without calling parliament together—a long and expensive process in which more money would probably be expended than in discharging the duty which devolves upon them. Thank Providence, the government is clothed with absolute power and authority to deal promptly and energetically in such matters. If it does involve an appropriation, of course they become responsible to parliament, and that was the reason why, without a moment's hesitation, I gave him the opportunity to feel that the opposition would not obstruct him, because he was sustained by the assurance of their hearty support.

I am very glad to know that the Prime Minister is not beyond being instructed, that there are occasions on which he is willing to admit that he has made a very great error. That admission was made when it was seen that public sentiment in this country was roused from end to end, and he at once recalled the doctrine that he had laid down that he had no power and would do nothing of this kind, because he had no authority to do it without assembling parliament, and every person knew that the time expended in summoning parliament would render it not only futile but worse than futile, because you would incur large expenditure without any result. Under these circumstances I was glad to find that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was willing to admit that he was not quite infallible—(laughter)—that he had misunderstood and misinterpreted the British parliamentary system when he took the ground that he did.

HIS SECOND MISTAKE.

When the next announcement was made, that Canada would merely equip and send to South Africa a contingent, I thought that again he was making a most singular and incomprehensible mistake. I at once addressed to him a letter, a courteous letter I think it was, or at all events it was intended to be so, in which I begged to assure him of the hearty support of myself and the country, so far as I was able to judge, if he would discharge what I felt he owed to the honor and the interests of our country.

There never was a time, there never has been an occasion, when the government had an opportunity, so vital and important of subserving the best interest of the people. No person who knows the position we occupy in relation to the Mother Country can fail to perceive that the honor and interests of Canada alike required prompt and energetic action on the part of the government to a greater extent than was adopted. I am sorry to say, my letter and telegram were not received in the spirit in which they were sent and couched. His reply to me was a wonderful document, saying he didn't intend to be more loyal than the Queen, or wiser than the secretary of state for war, or the colonial minister. That sneer was in bad taste. He favored me with the letter from Mr. Chamberlain, which has appeared in the press, which shows that up to that hour the government of Canada had done absolutely nothing, that the Imperial authorities had no intimation that we were prepared to do anything to aid Her Majesty's government. It was simply a request that they would indicate to the people of Canada the sentiment the Imperial government entertained at the loyal offers of support from individuals, and asking the government of Canada to indicate to the volunteers who had expressed readiness to serve the country the grateful acceptance by Her Majesty's government of their aid. Had that been all that was done, had it remained that that was all the government could do, England would have been grateful. The moment that the government stated that they were prepared to equip and send a force of one thousand men, they got from Mr. Chamberlain a telegram, which was read by the Premier on the platform at Bowmanville, thanking them warmly for thus acting. I say that I do not understand the public sentiment of the people of Canada if the mere equipment and transportation of one thousand men to the Transvaal is to be the measure of all that we offer to the Mother Country, and if that is all that we are willing to give.

I quite understand that a member of the government had previously put his veto on the sending of a contingent. "Not a man, not a cent," said Mr. Tarte. I strongly suspect that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he said that his government had not the power to appropriate money for this purpose, was under the sinister influence of a man who was opposed to sending the contingent. I do not want to dwell on this subject. I feel that the great body of the people of Canada, without regard to race or creed, are loyal to the core.

FRENCH-CANADIAN LOYALTY

A greater mistake was never made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when he fastened on the French-Canadians of Quebec by his silence in the face of such utterances as were made use of by Mr. Tarte the implication that they did not wish to go to the assistance of Great Britain, and that they were opposed to a closer union with the Empire. This is not the sentiment of the people of Quebec. We wish the people of Great Britain to regard Canada as being willing to do everything to perpetuate the bond of union. I have been closely associated with the public men of Great Britain for a number of years, and when I pointed out to British statesmen that there was no portion of Canada which the Imperial government could not rely upon in time of trouble I was met by the statement that "You have two millions of French-Canadians in Canada. Supposing we had differences with France, could they be depended upon?" I met it by saying that French-Canadians were not surpassed in loyalty by any of Her Majesty's subjects in any part of her dominions. I told them that the statement made by Sir George E. Tache that "the last gun in defence of British rule in America would be fired from the citadel of Quebec by a French-Canadian" was virtually true to-day. I pointed out a thing they did not appreciate. I pointed out that the loyalty of French-Canadians was also a loyalty of religion. The Quebec Act gave them rights and privileges vouchsafed to them nowhere else. I have yet to learn that the people of Quebec are discontented with their lot or not heartily in favor of the liberty guaranteed to them under the British crown. I do not believe that the utterance of a small section of the French press or the disloyal attitude of one or more of the ministers in any way reflects the sentiments of the people of Quebec. I do not believe that the French-Canadians would be backward in going to the assistance of the Empire, or that, in the event of trouble arising, they would not stand by the country and show their loyalty. (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shown that he is willing to be taught. He has come down and says the government has the power to equip and forward the contingent to South Africa. This change of attitude shows he is susceptible of improvement. I sincerely hope that he will take the next step and come. (Cheers.) The Conservatives will say that he is willing to assume the entire put no stone in his way in asking for an appropriation that will cover the entire expenditure of the Canadian contingent. Such half-hearted action as has been taken can only leave Canada under a cloud. It is, I believe, the sentiment of Canada that the government has not discharged its duty in a thorough manner; that this great Dominion, occupying the position it does in Her Majesty's Empire, has not been fairly represented. I am glad to receive overwhelming evidence from this audience that I have their sympathy and support in the course I have taken in the discharge of my duty.

One Million From Atlin.

But Mean Government Leaves Clerks To Shiver or Freeze Under Canvas.

Season's Experience Indicates Greatest Hydraulic Camp in the Province.

Special to the Colonist.

Atlin, B.C., Oct. 20.—From all indications, the cold weather has set in for good. The thermometer registered four degrees below zero and the weather is cold and dry.

All sluicing has been stopped for the season, and the miners are flocking out from the creeks, trusting to get out before the lakes freeze. It is expected though that the boats may make two or three trips more before winter sets in in earnest.

Several familiar faces may yet be seen at this place, among them John Grant, who is yet the same jolly fellow as of old; W. Pollard Grant is fast becoming a promising young lawyer and intends staying in all winter; Norman Rant will also winter in Atlin, while his partner has gone below to put through some mining deals in which they are interested.

The exact output of gold from the Atlin district has not yet been estimated, but it is expected that it will be in the neighborhood of one million dollars. Pine creek probably takes the lead, then comes Spruce, McKee, Boulder and Wright.

As a hydraulic mining camp Atlin has a great future; a future, probably that no British Columbia camp can rival.

It is to be hoped that the government will during the next session of the legislature pass more liberal mining laws which would be beneficial to this camp. The government clerks will be compelled to pass another winter, serving behind the counter in a record office constructed out of canvas with a sawdust floor. Fancy being compelled to live in a tent with the thermometer at 50 degrees below zero. With the revenue derived from that district it seems a mean policy.

Annual Sales over 5,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
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IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are
Without a Rival

And have the
LARGEST SALE
of any Patent Medicine in the World.

Sold by all Druggists, or sent post-paid by B. F. Allen & Co., 365 & 367 Canal St., New York, on receipt of price, 25 cents.

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 that 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. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

W. W. W. No. 1, W. W. W. No. 2, W. W. W. No. 3, and W. W. W. No 4, mineral claims, situate in the Alberni mining division of Barclay district.

Where located—On south fork of Granite Creek.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, agent for the English-Canadian Company, Ltd., free miner's certificate No. B. 13347, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate 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 30th day of August, 1899.

A. S.GOING.

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 167.

This is to certify that "The Pacific Northwest Mining Corporation, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or affect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at Mansion House Chambers, 20 Bucklersbury, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £200,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Victoria, British Columbia, and the name of C. A. Holland, Manager of the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company:

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

(a.) To ratify, enter into and carry into effect, with or without modification, alteration or amendment, certain agreements which have already been prepared and entered into, and certain agreements which may hereafter be prepared and entered into which agreements are now made, or will hereafter be made between the owner or owners of certain mining properties, situate in the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, and in other mining divisions, and in the United States of America, and certain trustees for and on behalf of this Company, pending its incorporation, which agreements have for their object the conveyance to this Company of the said mining properties on the terms and conditions in said agreements mentioned, or to be mentioned:

(b.) To purchase, lease, take in exchange, or on license, locate or otherwise further acquire in the name of the Company, or in the name or names of any other person or persons or otherwise, any mining properties, mines, mining rights, claims, protected areas, ores, minerals, tailings, concentrates, alluvial deposits, forests, water rights or grants, lands, hereditaments, easements or premises in Canada, and in the United States of America, or elsewhere, and whether of freehold, leasehold or any other tenure, and any other property of any description which the Company may consider useful for any of its objects or purposes, and to prospect for, develop, work or otherwise turn the same to account in any manner the Company may deem expedient, and for any of the above purposes or otherwise to exercise any of the hereinafter mentioned powers and objects of the Company, which powers and objects may be exercised independently of the primary objects stated in this clause:

(c.) To search, or prospect for, examine, explore, excavate, quarry, dredge, win, purchase or otherwise obtain ores and substances of the earth, and to extract, reduce, wash, crush, smelt, manipulate and treat the same, and by any process or means whatsoever, obtain gold, silver, copper, lead, galena, coal, petroleum and other metals, minerals, precious stones or other valuable substances therefrom, or prepare the same for market, and to carry on the business of miners and workers and winners of metals, minerals and precious stones in all or any of its branches, and also to carry on any metallurgical operations:

(d.) To purchase, hire, make, construct or otherwise acquire, or provide or maintain, alter, improve, manage and work roads, tramways, railways, bridges, piers, harbors, wells, reservoirs, flumes, watercourses, aqueducts, shafts, tunnels, furnaces, crushing mills, works for production and supply of electric light, power or energy, hydraulic works, chemical works refineries, or reduction works of any kinds, warehouses, wareshops, factories, dwelling houses or other buildings, engines, machinery, ships, boats, barges, implements stock, goods and other works, conveniences and property of any description in connection with, or for the use in, or for promoting any branch of the Company's business, or for developing, utilizing or turning to account any of the Company's property, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist in or take part in the maintenance, improvement, management, working, control or superintendence of any such works and conveniences:

(e.) To apply for, and acquire by grant, license, purchase or otherwise, any patents, or patent rights, brevets d'invention, monopolies, concessions, licenses, secret processes, or other privileges conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited rights, and to use, exercise, develop and work the same, and grant licenses for using, exercising or working the same, and to such other persons or companies as may be deemed expedient by the Directors:

(f.) To purchase or otherwise acquire or undertake all or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any other mining company, corporation, association, firm or person, which or who shall be carrying on, or which (in the case of a company,) shall be authorized to carry on any business which this company is authorized to carry on, or which or who may be possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company, and to make and carry into effect arrangements for or with respect to the union of interests, sharing profits or cooperation with any other companies, corporations or persons:

(g.) To pay for any property acquired, or agreed to be acquired by the Company, and generally to satisfy any payment by or obligation of the company, by the issue of shares of this or any other company credited as fully or partly paid up, or of debentures or other securities of this or any other company:

(h.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, lease, license, let on hire, exchange, mortgage, trust, to account, or otherwise dispose of, absolutely, conditionally or for any limited interest, any of the property, rights or privileges of the Company, or all or any of its undertakings, for such considerations as the Company may think fit, and to accept payment therefor in money, or in shares, stocks, debentures or obligations of any other company or corporation, either by a fixed payment or payments, or conditional upon, or varying with gross earnings, profits or other contingency:

(i.) To establish, promote, incorporate, or concur in establishing, promoting or incorporating any other company, corporation, association or private undertaking, whose objects shall include the acquisition and taking over of all or any part of the property or rights of this Company, or the carrying out of all or any of the objects of this Company, or shall be in any manner calculated to enhance, either directly or indirectly, the interests of the Company or otherwise, and to acquire and hold shares, stock or securities of, or guarantee the payment of any securities issued by, or any other obligations of any such company, corporation, association or undertaking, and to defray all or any of the expenses of the establishment, or promotion or incorporation of any such company or corporation, association or undertaking as aforesaid, and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company, corporation, association, or undertaking, and to guarantee or underwrite subscriptions, or to subscribe for the same or any part thereof, or to employ others to underwrite or subscribe therefor:

(j.) To promote, organize, and register, or assist in the promotion, organization or registration of any company or companies, businesses or undertakings, either in Canada, the United States of America, or elsewhere, having objects wholly or in part similar to those of this Company, with power generally to assist such companies, businesses or undertakings, and in particular by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses thereof, or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking shares therein, or by lending money thereto, upon debentures or otherwise:

(k.) To subscribe for, take, acquire, hold, sell, and give guarantees by way of underwriting or otherwise in relation to the stock shares, debentures, obligations, and securities of any company, or of any supreme, municipal, public, or local board or authority: Provided, always that the funds of this Company shall not be employed in purchasing or acquiring its own shares, or in loans upon the security thereof:

(l.) To acquire by original subscription or otherwise, and to hold, or sell or otherwise dispose of shares, stock, debentures or debenture stock or any interest in the section, association, partnership or pecuniary revenues or profits of any company, corporation, carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or otherwise, and upon any return of capital, distribution or division of assets, or division of profits to distribute such shares, stock, debentures or debenture stock among the members of this Company:

(m.) To borrow and raise money upon loan or otherwise, for the purposes of the Company; to take money or deposit at interest or otherwise, and to create and issue at par, or at a premium, bonds or debentures to bearer or otherwise, or debenture stock, mortgages, or other instruments for securing the re-payment thereof, with or without a charge upon the undertaking of the Company, or its uncalled capital or upon its income, or profits, and upon such terms as to priority or otherwise as the Company shall think fit, and so that the same may be either permanent or redeemable with or without a bonus or premium, and be further secured by a trust deed or otherwise as the Company shall think fit:

(n.) To do all acts and things which may be necessary or desirable in connection with, or to procure for the Company a legal recognition, domicile and status in any country, province, 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, agent or agents (with such powers as the Directors of the Company may determine) to represent the Company in any such country, state, province, or territory:

(o.) To procure the Company to be incorporated or registered in other parts or provinces of the Dominion of Canada or in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or in any part thereof, or in any of the dependencies of said Kingdom or in the United States of America, or or elsewhere, as may be found expedient, either as a company or corporation in any kingdom, republic, state or country whatsoever, and to do all acts and things to empower the Company to carry on its business in any part of the world where it may desire to carry on the same:

(p.) To apply to any Government, Parliament, Congress, Local or Foreign Legislature, or other authority for, or enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise for, or otherwise acquire or obtain any orders, licenses, Acts of Parliament, rights, powers, concessions and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to hold use, work, or dispose of the same, or to apply for an Act of Parliament or order for winding up or dissolving the Company and re-incorporating its members, or for affecting any modifications in the Company's constitution:

(q.) To advance or lend money to such persons or on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contractors by persons having dealings with the Company, and generally to transact and undertake and carry into effect all such commercial, financial, trading or other businesses or operations as may to transact and undertake and carry into effect all such commercial, financial, trading or other businesses or operations as may seem directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects:

(r.) To invest, lend or otherwise deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required, upon such security or without any security, and generally in such manner as from time to time may be determined:

(s.) To pay the expenses of and incident to the formation and establishment of the Company, and to remunerate by commission, brokerage or otherwise any person or persons for services rendered, or to be rendered, in introducing any property or business to the Company or in placing or assisting to place any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company:

(t.) To make, draw, accept, indorse and execute promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, debentures and all other negotiable instruments:

(u.) To amalgamate with any other company or corporation whose objects are to include objects similar to any of the objects or purposes of this Company, whether by sale or purchase (for shares, stock or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of this or any such other company or corporation, or such other company or corporation as aforesaid, or by partnership, or any arrangement of the nature of partnership or in any other manner:

(v.) To distribute among the members in specie any property of the Company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property or rights of the Company (and to allot and apportion the unissued capital stock or shares of the Company,) among the members thereof, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction for the time being required by law:

(w.) To carry on business, enterprise, undertaking or transaction capable of being conveniently carried on or undertaken in connection with the above mentioned objects, or that may be calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the businesses or properties of the Company, or to turn the same to account:

(x.) To engage, employ and pay prospectors, mining experts, mining engineers, miners, assayers, surveyors, counsel, solicitors and other persons who may be useful or supposed to be useful, in forwarding the interests of the Company or any of its objects:

(y.) To consolidate and divide the capital of the Company into shares of different amounts from the amount hereby fixed, or to convert the paid up shares into stock, or to reduce or increase the capital to such an extent and in such a manner as may be determined:

(z.) To do all or any of the above things either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees or otherwise, with power to appoint a trustee or trustees, personal or corporate, to hold any property on behalf of the Company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees:

outstanding in such trustee or trustees:

(aa.) To do all such things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, to sell the entire property of the Company, either with or without the intention of purchasing other property, or with or without the intention of winding up the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 21st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

L.S. S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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Crew W
Pana

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cannery, 1,316 from
1,000 from Wadhams.
manager of Rivers Inl
Cunningham, the well
man of Port Essington
manager of the Carib
Mrs. Br