An Indian Shell Mound.

Naturalists Discuss Recent Discoveries Near Eburne on the Fraser.

An Interesting Paper on Ancient Marks of Prehistoric People.

On Monday evening at the meeting of the Natural History Society, Mr. O. C. Hastings read a most interesting paper on an Indian shell mound, which he opened near the mouth of the Fraser river last summer. Mr. Hastings formed one of a party who were making investigations on behalf of the Museum of Natural History of New York, and having interested himself especially in work of this character for years along the coasts of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon, he was well qualified to deal with the subject from a practical standpoint. He referred in a general way to the characteristics of shell mounds on the Fraser river, at Comox and on other parts of the coast, and pointed out how important it was that these ancient marks of prehistoric peoples should have greater attention paid to them, and that a systematic study be made regarding them. He and others on the coast had destroyed many such relics which would have been valuable from a scientific and particularly from an anthropological point of view. In the farming lands of the lower Fraser and Comox there had been almost complete annihilation of many of these shell mounds, although there are still to be found here and there stray fragments. One of these which still remains intact and in its original condition was opened about three miles from the mouth of the Fraser river, near the village of Eburne. In the days when this shell mound began to be built, the sea itself came up alongside, and the Fraser river at that time probably debouched at Boundary Bay, the land intervening between the river and the mound now extending half a mile, so that his hearers could to some extent appreciate the lapse of time since the supposed first people lived on the coast of British Columbia.

Mr. Hastings then described the mound, which was 500 feet long and in the form of a crescent. In the central part of this, however, there was another mound 60 by 100 feet in dimensions and about 15 feet high. Another evidence of the age in which the last of these mound-builders lived was the size of the trees which grew on the mound. One Douglas fir which had just been cut down measured 12 feet in circumference, the rings on which counted 700 years of growth; and even below the living trees there were evidences of a former forest which had passed away. The water supply was evidently a stream near by, which, however, had long ago been diverted, the present outlet being some distance away.

The party of explorers began operations on the north side, running a trench from 35 to 40 feet long, east and west, and then, to use a mining expression, "cross-cutted" north and south about 40 feet, which brought them into the very centre of the Ancient of Days.

Mr. Hastings' description of the interior and of the internal structure of this remarkable mound was from the facts related most interesting. In fact, the whole history of the prehistoric races of this coast seemed to be laid bare, in its outline corroborating the general and well understood conclusions of scientists in regard to the evolution of the human race through the Bone and Stone ages up to the most advanced neolithic stage when men made highly polished stone implements, and, as internal evidence went to show in this case, had begun the use of copper as ornaments. The very lowest deposit, which was about five feet in depth, consisted of a few mussel shells in such an advanced stage of decay that preservation was impossible. There were a few clam shells mixed with the mussels, and a number of bone implements, and possibly ornaments. Some of them were highly polished and a few of them figured, and where there was any carving it was well done. There were, however, in this lower deposit, absolutely no human remains, showing that the people of the early race who feasted here buried their dead elsewhere, and Mr. Hastings' theory is that the cairns about Victoria and up and down the coast in which remains have been found, were the burying places.

Above the mussel shell deposit there was a distinct change in the character of the mound, which indicates clearly a new set of conditions, and probably the entrance on the scene of a new race of men. From that point upwards there was a stratification of earth and shell considered had been used for money. The ornaments consisted of wood, copper and mica. The copper ornaments were very small and thin, and evidently had been fastened on pieces of wood and worn about the neck, as in nearly every instance in which the head had been pressed down on the breast, the lower jaw was deeply colored with green, the result of verdigris.

His own conclusions were, from the internal evidence furnished by the mound, that the mussel deposits were made by an early race entirely distinct from those which came after, and which had long, long ago become extinct. They were a people who lived in the simplest way on mussels and such like, and who used none but bone implements and buried their dead in cairns. The race which came after them, the remains of which were found from the beginning of the stratification upwards, were more advanced, and their development from in which fire-places, ashes, charcoal, human remains, burned rocks, stone implements and ornaments, native money, remains of food, including the bones of fish, bear, elk, deer, racoon, wolves, etc., were found. These all told their own story. In one place Mr. Hastings said they found what appeared to be the remains of a house with charred human bodies lying about. This indicated that the custom then was, as now, of Indians leaving their old people at home to shift for themselves when on hunting or fishing expeditions, and that on one of these occasions the house or houses had taken fire and the old people had been burned. The evidences of fire in the upper strata were everywhere in abundance. Mr. Hastings exhibited several of the stone implements, which he said consisted of hammers, mortars, wedges, arrow-heads, etc., some of them very well finished. He also exhibited specimens of what he the use of rough to polished stone implements was quite apparent. They lived in houses, were fish and flesh eaters, and buried their dead near their dwelling places. The very latest of these people, however, lived there long before the trees began to grow on their habitations. It was quite impossible to speculate as to time.

Mr. Hastings' paper was well received, and a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to him. The result of these explorations will later on be published in the report of the Museum of Natural History of New York, in which the finds will be described in detail. The text will contain drawings of all the principal objects of interest. Mr. Hastings strongly advocated the more systematic survey of shell mounds which still exist here and there at various points on the Coast.

THE SOUND ROUTE.

Considerable anxiety is expressed by the people of Victoria as to the steamer that will replace the City of Kingston on the route from Victoria to Seattle and Tacoma. Every disposition is manifest not to be unduly impatient, because it is well understood that some delay is inevitable, for the loss of the Kingston was something that could not by any possibility be foreseen. We feel confident that the Northern Pacific people will appreciate the importance of the service sufficiently to put on a vessel at least equal to the Kingston. The volume of business is large and is likely to increase rapidly during the next few years. An inferior vessel would not only give poor service and create much dissatisfaction, but would undoubtedly divert traffic into other channels.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged, will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood nerves and complexion.

What Replaces The Kingston.

No Steamer Yet Secured to Carry on the Service to the Sound.

Boscowitz and Tees Leave This Evening—Both Well Freighted.

It keeps water front gossips guesting what boat will succeed the "old reliable" City of Kingston now at the bottom of Puget Sound. So far as the owners are concerned, no vessel has yet been chosen for the service. There are in fact comparatively few ships suitable for the run and still fewer available. The Humboldt, City of Seattle, Victorian, Olympia and even the Islander are spoken of in connection with the business, but the George E. Starr is meanwhile to take the run for at least one trip, arriving here to-day. The Garland took the run yesterday in conjunction with her regular Port Angeles trip and with the minstrels landed a big crowd of passengers. After a long rest the Islander came out for business yesterday and according to official information will replace the Charmer for a time. She was towed around to Esquimalt by the R. P. Rithet and will go on the Esquimalt marine railway for a cleaning and painting.

Smart Weed and Belladonna, combined with the other ingredients used in the best porous plasters, make Carter's S. W. & B. Backache Plasters take best in the market. Price 25 cents.

THE KINGSTON'S CAT.

A Feline That Evidently Had a Premonition of the Fate of the Ship.

The Kingston's cat was saved. In this there is something more remarkable than in the rescue of the Kingston's goat, as told in the first accounts of the disaster.

The cat is safe in Seattle. When the Kingston touched at her landing in this city Sunday night on her fateful voyage the cat came ashore. What seems remarkable is that it refused to leave the dock with the ship. One of the firemen of the steamer saw the cat on the dock and picked it up and carried it back aboard. When the forward lines were thrown off and some of the crew were in the act of throwing off the stern lines it was discovered that the ship's cat had jumped back on the dock.

The crew called the cat again and again, but it stoutly refused to continue the voyage with the ship. The cat is hanging about the Yesler dock warehouse and has shown an inclination once or twice to go aboard other vessels tying up there. The strange part of the affair is that the cat was as much a fixture aboard the Kingston as the hanging lamps. The crew firmly believe that it had a premonition of some kind of impending danger, as much so as do the birds at sea have a premonition of a coming storm.

The feline is not a common cat, but it is a large yellow and white fellow of very fine appearance. It has been so long aboard the old Kingston that it has sea legs like any other old tar. It does not like the shore and has signified its dislike by trying the appointments of two or three steamers and tugs that have come to Yesler dock since yesterday.—Seattle Times.

Triumphs and Successes

When DIAMOND DYES Are Used.

Beware of Imitation and Adulterated Dyes,

They Blast Your Expectations and Destroy Your Goods.

Thousands of pleased and satisfied women write about their successes and triumphs with the Diamond Dyes. Mrs. M. Constantin, of St. Eustache, P. Q., writes as follows:

"It is with pleasure that I tell you of my success with Diamond Dyes. A few days ago I dyed an overcoat with your dyes, and the result was marvellously pleasing and satisfactory."

The Platform And The Stage.

"Ian Maclaren" to Tell of Scenes and Folk of Drumtochty.

John E. Griffith in an Interesting Role—Amateur Productions.

A visit from a literary lion is not a common thing for the people of Victoria to enjoy, and it is not recorded when a man of letters has come to this city to lecture when at the very zenith of his fame. This should make the appearance of Rev. Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) this evening doubly attractive—and more especially as he is to speak of the scenes and folk of Drumtochty, upon which his fame has been so firmly established in two continents. Speaking of the author-lecturer's farewell to San Francisco, the Chronicle of the 22nd instant has the following:

"Dr. Watson made his farewell bow to San Francisco yesterday afternoon, being greeted by a large audience, which filled Sherman & Clay's hall completely. The last lecture was devoted to William MacLure, that beautiful figure of the self-sacrificing Scotch doctor which has become a classic and which has so many counterparts. There were few dry eyes in the house. Even the men who were there were not ashamed to blow their noses with one of those colds in the head which come on so suddenly when one hears the Drumtochty tales. For there is nothing braver or sadder in all "The Bonnie Brier Bush" than the story of the self-sacrifice of Willam MacLure, who never knew when he thought himself standing afar off as the publican that he was the saint for whom those mansions were prepared. The death-bed scene of MacLure is told with great art—a suggestion here, a touch there, and the story is done. This art was enhanced and intensified by Dr. Watson's sympathetic reading of his own lines, and there is something in the extreme sweetness of Dr. Watson's smile which is unforgettable. The afternoon dealt with the whole life of William MacLure and the readings, which were given with less interpolation than usual, included the story of the saving of the life of Annie, wife of Thomas Mitchell, with the great London surgeon and his skill set as a foil for the homely MacLure, with hands like hams, who did not have much time to read and was behind the times, but who gave his whole life and love and service to his people. The second story was the 'Fight With Death,' telling how the doctor and Drumsheugh saved the life of Saunders, and the finale was the deathbed scene of William MacLure, the most pathetic thing of all 'The Bonnie Brier Bush.' One of the most moving details is the love of the good doctor for his old horse, Jess, who had shared his labors and his troubles and who always understood. The masterly death scene of William MacLure was a fitting close to Dr. Watson's sojourn in San Francisco—a good thing to remember him in, with a pleasant taste left in the mouth and a new feeling for these heroes of everyday life."

GRIFFITH'S NEW ATTRACTION.

The motive thrilling through every good love story that was ever written is brought out with startling effect in "The Avenger," which is announced for the Victoria theatre to-morrow evening, when Mr. John Griffith and his powerful company will be in this city. The play, which is an historical one, will be seen for the first time in this city on that date. The scene is laid in France early in the seventeenth century, when the sword was a man's best friend. The story deals in a most romantic way with the lives of the men and women who are impersonated, and the stage environment is such to give a magnificent setting to the piece. No expense has been spared to make each detail as nearly perfect as possible. Mr. Griffith, whose "Faust" made him famous, has in this play a most congenial role. It is that of a cavalier who is ever ready to defend his opinion and his friend. Throughout there are situations of heart-stirring interest. He is supported by a company of remarkable strength, headed by Miss Kathryn Purnell, and the engagement here promises to be one of much interest.

WOMAN'S TROUBLES

Are usually the result of an exhausted nervous system, which can be fully restored by the use of Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food. Women made nervous and irritable by the wasting diseases which drain their system find new life, new vigor, new energy, in Dr. A. W. Chase's Nerve Food, the world's greatest blood and nerve

HORSES WILL RACE ON SATURDAY.

A Four-Handed Struggle of Speed That Should Be Interesting---Cricketers Re-organize.

As a sequel to the successful meeting of last Saturday at Colwood park a race is spoken of for next Saturday afternoon at the Driving park, in which two representatives of Mr. J. D. Pemberton's stables, the chestnut gelding Starlight and the bay mare Hilda; Mr. W. F. Burton's chestnut mare Minovid, and Mr. T. P. Patton's chestnut gelding Thunder will be the contestants. The distance is one and a half miles, and the race flat, each horse being represented by $100 in the purse. Those who saw the running at Colwood last week are still somewhat in doubt as to the relative abilities of the members of this quartette in an uninterrupted race, hence the fixture for Saturday. It is probable that the race will be contested privately.

CRICKET.

Victoria Club Recognized.

There was a most satisfactory attendance of the members of the Victoria Cricket Club at the adjourned re-organization meeting yesterday in Robertson & Robertson's offices, when with Mr. B. H. T. Drake in the chair, officers were chosen for the ensuing season as follows: President, Hon. Edgar Dewdney; vice-president, Hon. Justice Drake; secretary, Harold R. Robertson; treasurer, W. A. Lobb; committee: Hon. C. E. Pooley, Dr. J. D. Helmcken, W. P. Gooch, A. T. Goward and D. M. Rogers. A special committee, empowered to act in the matter, was appointed to inquire into and report upon the acquisition of a ground, in which connection two propositions had been laid before the meeting. Another meeting of the club will be held at the same time and place next Friday week.

A Patient Without a Home

Little Chap in Hospital For Whom Kind Treatment Is Bespoken.

Appointments to Jubilee Staff--New Directors Take Their Seats.

Messrs. Cuyler A. Holland and Richard Lowe Drury, the new appointees of the provincial government on the directorate of the Provincial Royal Jubilee hospital, took their places for the first time at the regular monthly meeting of the board last evening. Only routine business came up, and of this there was a very limited amount.

In the medical health officer's report the board's attention was drawn to little Willie Smithers, the 6-year-old chap who was taken to the hospital on the 8th instant in a half-drowned condition.

The doctor stated that the boy has a mother who does not look after him, and that the boy had been living with some people on View street, who cannot support him any longer. The boy has quite recovered and is now able to leave the hospital, but cannot be discharged because of his having no home.

In connection with his report the doctor also asked for the appointment of George Wilder as furnace tender and gardener, at a salary of $20 a month, which recommendation the board confirmed.

In reference to Willie Smithers' case, it was decided to make application to the management of the Protestant Orphans' Home for the boy's admission into that institution.

Among the communications read was one from Miss E. DesBrisay, acknowledging the receipt of a medal from the board; and also a letter from W. Wallace Grime, enclosing the amount of his account and commending the excellent treatment he received while in the hospital.

Accounts to the amount of $599.18 for the past month were passed.

Miss Gordon was unanimously appointed assistant matron at a salary of $30 a month, the stipend her predecessor was receiving, and it was further agreed to obtain a mangle for hospital use.

Mr. Lewis brought up the subject of slating the roof of the hospital, as was recommended in the presentment of the grand jury, but nothing was done.

APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia Pennyroyal, &c.
Order of all Chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Victoria, B. C.
Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

THE FAIRVIEW CORPORATION.

Development of Their Properties at Fairview Proceeding Satisfactorily.

The Fairview Corporation, into which was merged the Stemwinder and Tinhorn companies, holding numerous claims and some 400 acres of coal lands, are energetically opening up the Stemwinder claim. On this some 1,200 feet of tunnelling has been done. The work is now on the second level, where there is a solid vein of ore 11 feet 10 inches in width, well mineralized throughout. It is the intention of the corporation to shortly begin crushing the ore, and from assays made as work progresses, this will return from $15 to $20 per ton. A large sample shipment of the ore and coal is being sent to Toronto, the principal portion of the stock being held in the East. The stock is being freely bought in small lots in Toronto at 12 cents, but it is expected there will be a rapid advance on this figure so soon as arrangements now under way for working the various properties on a larger scale are completed.

THAT SECRET CONFERENCE.

From the Montreal Star.

The Washington correspondent of a well-known English publication, the National Review, says that he has every reason to know that the Canadian commissioners "repeatedly offered to make the most substantial concessions in the interests of harmony." The other side, he goes on to say, "offered nothing equivalent for the Canadian surrender."

The Canadian people ought to know what Canadian rights our commissioners repeatedly offered to surrender. We are told that if the governments of Great Britain and the United States can arrive at an understanding for the arbitration of the Alaskan boundary before next August, the high commission will meet and settle the other questions. In the meantime the Canadian government claims to be bound to secrecy, and no one can tell just how much the prime minister and his colleagues would have surrendered if the cry "Sir Wilfrid, come home," had not resounded from end to end of this country, and reached the ears of our commissioners in Washington.

Why should the settlement of all the other questions considered by the joint high commission depend upon the adjustment of the difficulty regarding the Alaskan boundary? The boundary dispute hinges upon the interpretation of a somewhat ambiguous Russian treaty. The other questions have no relation to it and no natural connection with it. If the Canadian commissioners succeeded in making a satisfactory arrangement with the United States regarding the other questions under consideration, without a surrender of Canadian rights, why did they not sign the treaty and leave that one unsettled question to be adjusted afterwards?

The real fact seems to be, as stated by this Washington correspondent of a British publication, that the Canadian commissioners succeeded in getting nothing from the Americans, while they offered to surrender a great deal. Some of the American newspapers in the confidence of the United States government stated at the time that the Canadian commissioners were willing to yield anything for the sake of securing reciprocity in trade, but the Americans would not yield on that point.

A shorthand report of all that was said by the Canadian commissioners while in conference at Quebec and Washington would be read with interest by the people of Canada.

"Example is Better Than Precept."

It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.

Dyspepsia — "I was weak and had fainting spells. Dyspepsia and indigestion in severe form troubled me. Five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made me well and strong." MRS. WILLIAM VANVALKENBURGH, Whitby, Ont.

A Good Medicine — "We have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla in our family as a spring medicine and used Hood's Pills for biliousness and found both medicines very effective. For impure blood we know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." R. S. PELTON, publisher Bee, Atwood, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Sorby's Harbor Scheme.

General Committee Meets to Receive Reports From Subordinate Branches.

Slight Difference in the Estimates—Mr. Sorby Makes Explanations.

Reports from the sub-committees on real estate and on revenue were presented at a meeting of the general committee to investigate the Sorby harbor improvement scheme, held yesterday morning at the city hall, the Mayor presiding and Ald. MacGregor and Brydon with Capt. J. G. Cox and Messrs. B. W. Pearse, T. B. Hall and Gavin H. Burns attending.

The sub-committee on revenue reported as the result of their careful inquiries, made at the various wharves, that:

The total general merchandise passing over the wharves was about 124,000 tons.

Total coal passing over the wharves, about 45,000 tons.

Total lumber and logs, about 15,500,000 feet.

Total cut lumber, about 9,870,000 feet.

Cordwood, about 10,200 cord.

Bricks exported over the wharves, about 3,000,000.

The total revenue derived from this source would be about $79,237 per annum; in addition to which the committee found that a quantity of freight was landed at irregular periods and in places other than the general wharves, which could not well be computed, but from which a proportionate additional revenue would be obtained.

In connection with this report, Mr. Sorby claimed that the total of $79,237 was considerably under the actual amount of revenue that would be available, the freight handlings according to his figures being 148,000 tons instead of 124,000 tons, as reported by the subcommittee. Allowance had also to be made for miscellaneous merchandise not landed on the wharves, and which would add perhaps 20,000 tons annually to the grand total. Hay, cordwood, apples, oats, potatoes, lambs, calves, flour, etc., contributed to this extra, besides which sundry shipments of stone had to be accounted for—the materials for the new post office and for the Weiler building, it would be remembered, were not landed at any of the wharves, but on the rocks.

The matter of the obligation of buying properties bordering on the waterfront involved in the scheme being raised, Mr. Sorby asserted that these could be acquitted for $2,000,000 and would produce an immediate revenue of $150,000, or $100,000 net—out of which interest on $2,000,000 would of course have to be paid. As to the cost of the necessary money to carry out the entire plan, the projector said that while calculations had been based on its being secured at 3¼ per cent., he had reason to believe that it would be obtainable at a considerably better rate.

The report was finally tabled, while a report from the real estate committee was discussed and referred back, in which it was stated that a careful examination of the estimates of value of each separate property abutting on the harbor disclosed that the gross estimated value of about $2,100,000 was ample for the purpose, and that the estimated gross revenue of about $73,000 was fair and reasonable, but that a larger sum than Mr. Sorby had allowed would be required to meet the payment of taxes, cost of insurance, collection and depreciation.

In connection with the discussion the committee was very much encouraged by the evidence of growth in the city's trade as evidenced by the statistics for a number of years. The last five years have shown a steady and substantial increase in business.

The foreign tonnage, which in 1897 amounted to 81,163 tons of merchandise, rose in 1898 to 93,358 tons and the values of imports, which in 1897 were $2,787,785, rose in 1898 to $3,461,026.

BABIES TORTURED

By flaming, itching eczema, find comfort and permanent cure in Dr. Chase's Ointment, a preparation which has a record of cures unparalleled in the history of medicine. Eczema, salt rheum, tetter, scald head, old people's rash, and all itching skin diseases, are absolutely cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

BORN.

MACKLIN—On the 25th inst., at Victoria, B.C., the wife of Herbert Macklin, Galiano Island, of a son.

M'CABE—On the 19th inst., the wife of M. H. McCabe, of a son.

MARRIED.

BLYTHE-EDGSON—At St. Peter's, Quamichan, on the 19th inst., by Rev. J. A. Leakey, Fannie Sophia, fourth daughter of Milton Edgson, of "Rocklands," Comiaken, to Wm. Ernest Bythe, of Liverpool, Eng.

RUSSELL-ST. CLARE—At Christ Church cathedral, on 22nd inst., by Bishop of Columbia, Winnifrede St. Clare, of London, England to Lewis Russell, of Victoria.

DIED.

M'DONALD—On the 24th instant, Daniel McDonald, a native of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, aged 37 years.

CASELTON—In this city, on the 17th inst., Sarah Ann Caselton, beloved wife of Richard Caselton, native of Kent, England, aged 65 years and six months.

CAREY—In this city, on the 19th instant, Caroline Louisa, the beloved wife of Joseph Westrop Carey, a native of Derbyshire, England.

LINDSAY—At Vancouver, on the 17th inst., Mrs. Ellen Lindsay, relict of the late Daniel Lindsay, aged 73 years.

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 133.

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

The head office of the Company is situate in Scotland.

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

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

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

True Spring Health

Paine's Celery Compound

The Great Disease Banisher and Life Giver.

Used by all Classes and Prescribed by Honest and Able Physicians

Paine's Celery Compound makes people well in spring time. It is as far superior to the ordinary nervines, sarsaparillas and pills as strength is better than weakness.

Paine's Celery Compound as a spring medicine has the entire confidence of our varied classes of Canadian population. Nothing more decisively proves the truth, popularity and universal use of the great medicine than the fact that it is now used by our wealthiest people who formerly relied on the best medical skill.

Paine's Celery Compound in spring time builds up the broken down nervous system, purifies the blood, regulates and perfectly tones the whole digestive system, gives a relish for food, and bestows all needed vitality and bodily strength.

Paine's Celery Compound to-day is prescribed by the foremost physicians for the cure of kidney and liver troubles. It is invariably successful in its work, making men and women well when they have failed with other medicines.

Now is the time to use the marvellous compound is you desire new blood, new strength, and new life for the work and duties of approaching summer. Paine's Celery Compound has done wonders for your friends and neighbors; you need the same never-failing medicine for your case. If you would be cured, do not be persuaded to try a substitute.