CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

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

Registered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

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

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

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

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

Registered the 2nd day of April, 1897.

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

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

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of pasture land in Lillooet District, commencing at a stake marked M.L.M., thence N. 40 chains; south line of Lot 13, thence W. along sea line 40 chains; thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains to initial post.

MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Leesser Dog Creek,
Lillooet District, B.C.

March 17th, 1897. ap3

NOTICE

We, the undersigned, sixty days after date intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the eastern shore of Tofino Inlet, near the mouth of Kennedy River, Clayoquot District, on the West coast of Vancouver Island; commencing at the northwest corner post of W. J. Sutton's, Lot No. ; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the shore of Tofino Inlet; thence easterly along the shoreline to the place of beginning.

CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO.

March 2, 1897. mr18

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR $1.00

J. W. MELLOR

Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plate Glass. Fort St., above Douglas. VICTORIA, B.C.

STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. e10-1ydaw

From THE DAILY COLONIST, May 14.]

THE CITY.

A BRIEF telegram received last evening by Mr. Wm. Blewett from his brother stated that a body of native copper and free gold had been struck on the Raven mine, Texada Island.

W. H. JACKMAN has been elected president of the Victoria Phrenological Association, his associate officers being: W. Chapman, secretary; W. Fernyhough, treasurer; and Mrs. White, librarian.

MR. E. WILSON has been unanimously chosen as manager for the Victoria District Fruit Growers' Association, which will this season put forth a vigorous effort to make the city market such an institution as it was designed to be—in fact as well as in name.

VERY largely attended and impressive were the services conducted by the Order of the Sons of St. George yesterday in connection with the burial of their late brother, F. T. Ashley of Esquimalt road, whose sudden death occurred on Monday last. The exercises of the Episcopal church, both at St. Paul's and Ross Bay cemetery, were conducted by Rev. C. Ensor Sharp. The pallbearers were Messrs. Potts, Oldershaw, Munn, Cook, Greasley and Gough.

AN Associated Press dispatch of yesterday from New York says: "Mrs. Arthur Scroggs, of Victoria, her daughter and a governess, Miss Scoville, are speeding to Europe on the American liner St. Louis for Southampton. They left this port yesterday. Mrs. Scroggs believes implicitly that the body of her sailor husband is in the vessel. As a matter of fact, it is not. Sealed in a metallic casket the remains are in the morgue in this city. They will be probably buried in the potter's field."

WHETHER or not George Brown, of Metchosin, will recover from the effects of the wound he received now more than two months ago, is as yet a matter of guesswork, for he continues to be better one day and worse the next, so that no confident prediction can be made. His son-in-law Aiken, who is charged with the shooting, made his appearance for the ninth time in connection with the case in the provincial police court yesterday, being as usual remanded for one week. The case seems to have replaced the Lawrence-McCallum litigation as a police court stand-by.

THE Easter vestry meeting of St. James' church was held last evening, when the following appointments were made: Rectors—Warden, E. A. Jacob; people's warden, J. R. Greenfield; committee, Messrs E. Crow Baker, Geo. Jay, Jr., Tom Kains, Dr. S. D. Pope, Wm. Atkins, C. E. Renouf, H. G. Ross and T. C. Sorby; lay representative to synod, E. A. Jacob; delegates to rural decanal conference, Tom Kains, H. G. Ross and Wm. Atkins; sidesmen, C. E. Renouf, H. G. Ross and W. Paddon; auditor, C. E. Renouf, and clerk to the vestry, H. G. Ross.

W. G. NELSON, of Cowichan district, was united in marriage at Montreal yesterday to Miss Carrie Mortimer, who had just arrived in the Canadian metropolis from England to become his wife. Mr. Nelson left England for this part of the world eleven years ago, promising to send for the love of his boyhood just as soon as he should have made a home for her in the new colony; of which neither he nor she knew anything definite at that time. Lately he has been fortunate in mining speculation, and two months ago he came to the conclusion that the time had come to redeem his promise. The patience of his bride is thus rewarded after many years of waiting.

SAN FRANCISCO papers announce that W. P. Lindley, formerly well known in this city both as a newspaper man and as a marine engineer, has fallen heir to a fortune variously estimated between $50,000 and $500,000. The bequest is said to come from a rich Chinese merchant whom Lindley at one time befriended, he being at the time serving on a warsloop on river duty. His moving adventures during the memorable time that he was on the Chinese coast are familiar to many Victorians from Mr. Lindley's narration of them—but they were not usually of such a character as to impress the Chinese with a desire to throw their all at the feet of the good white man no matter how philanthropic their creed. It is quite possible that the fortune may later on prove to be almost as large a myth as the Hornbrook engagement.

THOSE who were in attendance at the Oddfellows' hall, Spring Ridge, last evening—and they were many—are indebted to the St. Barnabas church branch of the Girls' Friendly Help Society, for an entertainment of genuine pleasure. The participants in the programme together with their respective parts are as below, with one exception, and that was Miss Huxtable, who acted as accompanist: Pianoforte duet, Misses King and Ray; recitation, Miss Jobson; vocal duet, Mrs. Wilkes and Mr. Grizzelle; song, Mr. Lang; song, Mr. E. E. Wootton; quartette, "Through Woods and Fields." Messrs. Keith, Lang, Grizzelle and Sehl; song, S. Johnson; song, Miss Marrack; recitation, Miss Turner; quartette, "Calm be Thy Slumbers," Messrs. Keith, Lang, Grizzelle, and Sehl; duet, "I Would That My Love," Mrs. Wilkes and Mrs. Bradbury; illustrated poem, "Loss of H. M. S. Victoria," Messrs. Pennock and Maynard. Mrs. Wilkes and Mrs. Bradbury were the recipients of beautiful baskets of flowers.

AN ALASKAN MURDER.

Meagre details of a murder at a camp near New Metlakahtla, Rev. Dr. Duncan's village, have reached this city. Nothing but the fact of discovery of a body of a murdered man, supposed to be an Indian, is known. The head of the man was severed from the trunk just above the shoulders, and was recently found in a lunch box at a camp on Annette island, near New Metlakahtla. The face was smeared with blood, and nearly all the hair had been burned off. The Indians have reported that it was the head of a white man, but this is untrue. The body has not been found on May 1, and the identity of the person unquestionably murdered, is in doubt. No particulars were procurable beyond the fact of the ghastly discovery.

"WHAT kind of language was that you were talking to baby just now, mamma?" said little Ethel. "That's baby talk, my dear," replied the mother. "And did I once understand that, mamma?"—Yonkers Statesman.

WEST COAST MINES.

"Anderson Lake will be the biggest mining camp on the Coast," was the remark of T. F. Child at the Oriental yesterday. Mr. Child arrived in town by way of Nanaimo, and has spent most of the last three years in Alberni district and should know a thing or two of the mining outlook in that vicinity. Anderson lake lies to the northwest of Alberni canal and is only a short distance from salt water. For some years Mr. Child has known of the existence of an immense mineral belt on the shores of the lake—from the cropping of which assays as high as $30 and $35 per ton have been made. This belt has a northwesterly trend and in Mr. Child's opinion the ledges which have been recently struck at Clayoquot harbor are continuations of the Anderson Lake ledge. On Uchucklesett harbor, which opens on Barclay sound not far from Anderson lake, within the past sixty days no fewer than 150 claims have been staked off, but on only two claims has development work been carried on to any great extent. The next few weeks, however, will witness great activity in all directions. On one side of this harbor the ledge is so well defined that by placing a compass on it it can be traced for six miles without a bend—right down to the waters of the harbor. On crossing the water, which is at this point two miles wide the ledge can be again traced for three miles back into the mountains. A Vancouver company have already purchased a smelter site on the shores of Alberni canal, and, said Mr. Childs, "there is enough ore ready to be mined to run half a dozen smelters." This same company have recently purchased a number of claims at Alberni proper, as well as on Anderson lake. The St. George claim on Uchuclesett are driving a tunnel to crosscut the vein at about 100 feet, and are pushing the work night and day. Within the next 50 feet it is expected that the vein will be reached, when it will be possible to form a very correct estimate as to the value of the claim. Mr. Child has with him quite an extensive collection of samples taken from the out-croppings of various veins in Alberni district, all of which are highly mineralized and many of which carry free gold.

TOO MUCH GUN.

ROSSLAND, May 12.—As the train was half way between Northport and Rossland, this afternoon, there was nearly another fatal shooting accident in the same car in which Fisher committed suicide lost Friday. A big 45 calibre Colt's revolver worn by one of the passengers in his belt was accidentally discharged as he sat down. The bullet ploughed through the back of his seat and hit Edward Carlson, of Lewiston, Idaho, who was sitting across the aisle, in the left leg. There was a doctor on the train who attended the wounded man until he got to Rossland, when he was removed to the Sisters' hospital, where the bullet was extracted.

AN AUNT'S ADVICE.

BROUGHT A YOUNG LADY OUT OF THE SHADOW OF DEATH.

A Remarkable Case That Vividly Shows the Wonderful Health-Restoring Power of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

(From the Orangeville Banner.)

There is no doubt at all that many people are prejudiced against proprietary medicines, and equally no doubt many look upon the testimonials published as much in the nature of an exaggerated puff. If the Banner has been tinctured with this feeling it has, so far as one medicine is concerned, had its doubts removed. We refer to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, concerning the curative qualities of which strong claims have been made, and proofs advanced in their support which seemed equally strong. But it is when one comes across in their own locality a case almost rivaling any that have been made public, that doubt disappears and conviction follows. Such a case the Banner came across and investigated and now gives the facts. The case is that of Miss Sarah Langford, an estimable young lady who lives in the neighborhood of Camilla. We were told she had been brought near to death's door, and had then been restored to health through the agency of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. We decided, however, to cast hearsay aside and investigate for ourselves.

We found Miss Langford the picture of health and good spirits, at her pleasant home in Camilla. In response to our inquiries as to her illness and the cause of her recovery, she expressed her willingness to satisfy our curiosity, and as she added, relate her experience for the good of others afflicted as she was. Her story very briefly, was as follows:—

"I had a grippe in the spring of 1894, I did not seem to get over the effects of the attack, and as the summer progressed became weak and listless. Any kind of work became a burden to me. After pumping a pail of water from the well, I would have to stand and hold my hands over my heart for a moment or so, it would flutter so violently. I could not go upstairs without difficulty, and towards the last would have to rest on the steps, and when I got to the top, lie down until I could recover my breath. I became a mere skeleton, my cheeks were like wax, and my lips colorless. I lost all appetite and my meals often went untasted. Medicine seemed to have no effect upon me. I was getting weaker all the time, and at last gave up all hope of recovery. My parents were of course in great distress, and I knew by the looks and actions of friends who called to see me that they thought I was doomed to an early death. Then a dear lady friend died and I managed out of love for her to drag myself to her funeral. The sensation of seeing her laid away, believing that I would soon follow her, was a strange one. Shortly after this an aunt of mine, Mrs. Wm. Henderson, of Toronto, came to visit at our place. My condition troubled her very much and she insisted on my trying Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. To please her I consented but with little hope of any good result. The effect, however, was wonderful and a pleasant surprise to me. I soon began to feel more cheerful and seemed to feel stronger. Then my appetite began to improve and the color return to my cheeks and lips. From that hour I steadily gained strength, and was soon enjoying my former excellent health, and am sincere in expressing my belief that to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do I owe my recovery.

Enquiry among neighbors corroborated Miss Langford's story as to her illness and remarkable recovery. In her case at least Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have given a striking proof that the possess wonderful merits.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapping bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

THE "HEYAI" COMING.

A Famous Japanese Warship on Her Way to British Columbia.

She Bore a Stirring Part in the Battles With the Chinese.

A cablegram was received by Hon. T. Nosse, Imperial Japanese consul at Vancouver, announcing the departure of H.I.J.M.'s ship Heyai from Japan for the ports in British Columbia. The Heyai is said to be one of the old and out-of-date ships in the Japanese navy. She is a three-masted, bark rigged, composite cruiser of 2,284 tons, 2,535 h.p., with the speed of 12 knots. Her armament consists of twelve guns, and her complement is 300, including 24 officers, 42 warrant and petty officers and 234 seamen. She may also carry a large number of the naval cadets. The Heyai was built in England in 1879, according to the design of Sir Edward Reeds, then H.M.'s naval constructor. She has been used by the Japanese navy for several years past as a training ship for the cadets, like her sister ship Kongo, which visited British Columbia some five years ago.

The Heyai's arrival at Victoria is very uncertain. Hon. T. Nosse stated she is cruising only under sail for the purpose of training the young cadets. But she may be expected some time in the next fortnight. She comes to British Columbia direct from Japan, and she may then cruise along the coast of both North and South America, calling at several important ports. Her officers are: Captain Wooyemara; lieutenants, Tanaka, Neshcyama, Okubo, Fokishema, Enouchi, Okada; staff surgeon, Makki; staff engineer, Kondo; staff paymaster, Koashi; sub-lieutenants, Takahashi, Taniguchi, Nozake, Nakazato, Owchida; surgeon, Wada; engineers, Onuma, Okazaki; paymaster, Nakada. The readers of the COLONIST may still keep afresh the thrilling story of the sea battle fought between the fleets of Japan and China in the Yellow Sea on the 17th of September, 1895. The Heyai was one of the ships then engaged. She had a very narrow escape of being rammed by two very powerful Chinese ironclads, mainly through the skill and cool judgment of Captain Sakurai, then in command, and the discipline and training of his officers and men. The Heyai was one of the ships of the main squadron, but her imperfect speed could not keep pace with her consorts, and she was soon left behind. When the Chinese saw her lagging behind, the Ting-Yuen, an ironclad of 7,500 tons, and Pin-Yuen, another ironclad of 2,500, of the Chinese fleet, poured their broadsides into her, and her position was for a while one of extreme peril, there being great danger of her getting rammed. Her captain, hailing his ship between two fires, thrust the ship boldly between the powerful Ting-Yuen and the Chen-Yuen, another Chinese ironclad of 7,500 tons, this being one possible chance of escaping total destruction. This apparently reckless, but fearless, manoeuvre was successful, and, discharging her broadsides as she steamed ahead at full speed, the Heyai passed through and got to the rear of the attacking vessels. At this juncture two torpedoes were discharged at her by the Chinese, but miraculously missed. A shell, however, from the Ting-Yuen 30 centimetre gun struck her ward-room, and another shattered her fore and set the whole ship ablaze. Hoisting signals announcing her desperate condition to the flagship, the Heyai steamed off to the north-east in order to effect temporary repairs. It was then 1:55 p.m., but she was out by sunset again in fighting trim to join the main body. The Heyai again made herself very conspicuous at the bombardment of Wei-Hai-Wei, when the commander, next to the captain, was killed on board by a shot from the fort.

MISTRESS O'RAFFERTY ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.

(By Grace Greenwood.)

No, I wouldn't demane meself, Bridget,
Like you, in disputin' wid men—
Would I fly in the face of the blissed
Apostles, and Father Maginn?

It isn't the talent I'm wantin'—
Sure, my father, bold Michael McCrary,
Made a beautiful spache and confession
When they hanged him, in old Tipperary.

So Bridget Muldoon, hold your talkin'
About Woman's Rights' and all that—
Sure all the rights I want is one right,
To be a good helpmate to Pat.

For he's a good husband, and niver
Lays on me the weight of his hand,
Except when he's far gone in liquor,
And I nag him, you'll please understand.

True for you, I've one eye in mournin',
That's because I disputed his right
To take and spind all my week's earnin's
At Mulligan's wake, Sunday night.

But it's seldom when I've done a washin'
He'll ask for more'n half pay;
And he'll toss me my share wid a smile, dear,
That's like a swate mornin' in May.

Now, where, if I run to convintions,
Will he Patrick,s home comforts and joys?
Who'll clane up his brogans on Sunday,
Or patch up his old corduroys?

If we take to the polls night and mornin',
Our delicate charms will all flee;
The dew will be brushed from the rose, dear,
The down from the pache—don't you see?

We'll soon take to shillalahs and shindies,
When we get to be sovereign electors,
And turn all our husband's hearts from us,
Then what will we do for protectors?

We'll have to be crowners and judges,
And such like could malefactors—
Or they'll make common councilmen of us,
Then where will be our characters?

O, Bridget dear, save us from votin',
For sure as the blissed sun rolls,
We'll land in the Commons or Senate,
Then what will become of our sowls?

FROST DESTROYS MILLIONS.

PARIS, May 13. — A dispatch from Auxerre, the centre of the wine growing district of the district of Yonne, says there was a general and sudden frost yesterday evening and the night before, destroying the crop of vines, fruit and vegetables. The damage is estimated at 20,000,000 francs.

THE "AORANGI" BOON.

New Australian Liner Appears to Greatly Augment Freight and Passenger Trade.

Tacoma Wants to Handle 'Frisco Freight From the Orient—Yesterday's Sealing Arrivals.

Mr. George L. Courtney, local agent of the C.P.R., was advised by wire yesterday of the sailings of the steamships Empress of India and Aorangi, from Yokohama and Sydney, N.S.W., respectively. Both are inward bound with heavy cargo and passenger lists, and the present trip of the Aorangi is her inaugural one on the Canadian-Australian route. She sailed on Monday afternoon last and is due to arrive here on the second of the coming month, bringing a large general overland freight besides 50 tons of miscellaneous merchandise for Victoria and a similar quantity for Vaccouver. Her passenger list is the biggest any ship of the line has ever had, there being for Victoria and Vancouver, 20 saloon and 20 steerage; for Portland and Sound cities, 10 saloon and 10 steerage; for San Francisco, 10 saloon; and for overland points, 50 saloon and 10 steerage. From the above statement it looks as though the line has at last won its deserved European-Australian passenger business, and as though the placing of the Aorangi on the line had something to do with it, although it would be hard to find better ships for the service than the Miowera and Warrimoo. It was on Friday last that the Empress of China sailed. Her freight includes shipments of 308 tons of silk for New York, 130 tons of general merchandise for Victoria, 200 tons for the Sound cities, and 400 tons for San Francisco. She has 125 saloon passengers, 50 steerage for Victoria, 50 for Vancouver, 280 for overland points, and 200 for the Sound and Portland.

TACOMA COMPETING.

Yesterday's Tacoma Ledger makes the following interesting announcement: It is rumored that the Northern Pacific Steamship Company is negotiating to have the freight it brings across the Pacific for San Francisco and which is shipped down the Coast from Victoria on the Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamers, transferred at Tacoma instead. The freight now left at the British Columbia metropolis by the Northern Pacific vessels amounts to no inconsiderable portion of the cargo of each incoming ship of the line. The Olympia, which arrived Sunday, brought 1,400 tons of freight, by way of Victoria, and 1,600 tons for Tacoma. The Pelican which arrived a day or two previous to the Olympia, brought 1,900 tons, of which 417 were for San Francisco by way of Victoria. The heavy shipments of freight to San Francisco by the Northern Pacific is looked upon as a straw that shows how the wind of competition is blowing against the San Francisco-Oriental lines in the fight with the young and vigorous northern line. The San Francisco lines, it is given out, will take off two steamers this year. At the same time it is notable that the Northern lines are shipping freight by a roundabout method to the very homes of the more southern competitors. It is said the Northern Pacific people would have transferred their freight here heretofore had it not been that such a scheme was bound to conflict with the customs' laws. Whether the San Francisco freight is transhipped here or at Tacoma it all has to go in bond and and what is claimed as an advantage in handling it in the City of Destiny, namely, the more expeditious discharging of cargo and prompter dispatching of such commodities as silk can be met with equally good arguments from a Victoria standpoint. If in loading a ship the freights for the different ports is not mixed it makes no difference which port is "honored" first, except in point of appearance and what little there is to be made in the handling of it.

POOR CATCHES THE RULE.

Soon after the breeze came up yesterday noon, the schooners Zillah May, Capt. Balcom, and Ocean Belle, Capt. Cox, came to an anchor in James Bay, finishing none too remunerative sealing expeditions. The vessels named have been fortunate, however, in escaping injury from wind or sea, and their luck otherwise, to use a common expression, has been about a "stand-off," the catch of the Zillah May being 162 skins, just 5 less than her companion arrival. In brief the report of the vessels is rough weather and a scarcity of seals. They spoke on leaving the sealing grounds the following schooners with approximate catches as below: Otto, 200; Dora Sieward, 100; Arietas, 100; City of San Diego, 100, and Minnie, 80. Both the Zillah May and the Ocean Belle carried Indian crews, and they were among the late sealers getting away to sea.

A WONDERFUL DRILL.

It Drives a Double Track Tunnel Five Feet a Day in Hard Rock.

There is some great tunnel work being done just now on the Iron Colt. The tunnel is 350 feet long, not 300, and starting at the end of this with a depth of 160 feet the Iron Colt tunnel will run 300 feet to connect with the shaft and pierce the ledge at a depth of 350 feet. Mr. Heacock, who ran the Alberta tunnel, has been engaged by the Iron Colt company to take charge of this work. He began the tunnel last Friday morning at 7 o'clock, and yesterday afternoon he had run 70 feet, the tunnel being seven feet high and eight feet wide. The work is being done with a Rand giant drill—the largest drill ever brought into camp—and some details as to the operation of this fine machine will be interesting. Its cylinder is 8¾ inches in size, and with 90 pounds of compressed air it makes 800 strokes per minute, carrying 800 pounds with each stroke. It easily drills 18 inches in five minutes, a wonderful performance in the hard rock of this camp. Mr. Heacock mounts his drill at 7 o'clock in the morning and he gets ten holes in by half-past 2 or about that time. He stops an hour for dinner, so that he is drilling just six hours and a half. Each hole is 5 to 5½ feet deep, and as there are ten of them it measures over 50 feet in the line mentioned. The holes are placed in three tiers, three in the top row, four in the middle row and three in the bottom row. The four middle holes are loaded and fired first. The two centre holes are run in straight with the walls of the tunnel but the two middle holes are run in with a slant to the centre. Four sticks of powder are put in each hole. When these four holes are fired a core about three feet deep comes out. These holes are then reloaded and loads put in the upper and lower tiers of holes. Short fuses are attached to the middle holes, longer fuses to the top holes and still longer ones to the lower holes. When the shot takes place the remaining two feet of the centre core is taken out and the top and bottom break easily, thus clearing out the entire five feet. The firing is completed by 4, and by 6 the muckers can go in. It takes all night to clean up the muck, filling 25 to 30 117A cars, and amounting to 35 to 40 tons. By 6 o'clock in the morning the tunnel is ready for the machine men. This is the way Mr. Heacock is driving a double track tunnel at the rate of five feet every 25 hours. These are feats that can be verified by investigation. The amount of powder consumed is 75 pounds for every round of holes, and the entire cost is about $12 per foot. Mr. Heacock estimates that the saving by the use of the big drill is $15 a day. It is certaily a great drill for straight tunnelling, and will probably be used very extensively in this camp for work of this character.—Rossland Miner.

LE ROI SMELTER.

ROSSLAND, May 13.—At a meeting of the board of trade to-night, at which many alien mine owners were present by invitation; it was made plain that the Le Roi Company has about decided to build its smelter at Northport, Wash., four miles south of the boundary line. E. H. Widekind, who at one time had charge of the trail smelter, addressed the board of trade on the advantages of Northport as a smelter site over any point in Canada. His audience was composed largely of Americans owning mines here, who, of course, agreed with him. There is intense indignation in Rossland over this matter, and steps will at once be taken to petition the Dominion government to place a heavy export duty on ores. Mr. Widekind had the audacity to insinuate that Canada dared not put an export duty on ores.

MERRY DEL VAL.

WINNIPEG, May 12.—(Special)—Winnipeg Catholics are preparing a reception for Mgr. Merry Del Val, who is expected in Winnipeg next week. Church dignitaries at St. Boniface ridicule the story wired from Montreal to papers here that Archbishop Langevin is to be transferred to a northern diocese.

ATLANTIC FAST LINE.

MONTREAL, May 12.—(Special)—It is learned that the Allan Steamship Company are again to approach the Dominion government with a view to enabling them to compete for fast mail service on terms more approaching those of the Peterson's offer.

BLOWS AND SHOCKS.

When one person strikes another with his fist or any other instrument or weapon, the person struck is said to receive a "blow." Also when a person becomes the subject of a sudden calamity, as for example the loss of a large sum of money, or the treachery of a trusted friend, that person is said to receive a "blow." My point is that we use the same word to express the effect of the impact of physical force against the body and of a fact against the mind. There is something deep in this. Let us talk about it for three minutes, prefacing the debate by a woman's experience.

"In June, 1887," she says, "my son died. After his death I felt nervous, weak and depressed. Indeed, my nerves were completely shattered. My appetite failed, and what food I took gave me great pain at the chest and sides, and between the shoulders, also a sense of tightness around the waist, as though a cord were tied closely about me. I had a horrid sinking, all-gone feeling at the pit of the stomach, as though the life and power were ebbing away from beneath me. In other years I had been a good sleeper, but now I was restless at night, tossing on the pillow like a ship on the sea. The result was, of course, that I missed the refreshment of sleep and arose in a morning more weary and tired than when I went to bed.

in time I became so sensitive to outside influences that I could not bear noise of any kind, even the ordinary sounds that go on constantly in every house. As to society or company I had no desire for it, yet I felt wretched when left alone. Presently I had grown so weak that I was unable to go out alone, and so was led about like a little child. What I suffered with all this I have no words to describe; you must try to imagine it.

"I consulted four doctors in Peckham (where I then lived) and also attended the dispensary at Greenwich, but no treatment I underwent, or medicine that I took, had any real effect. In this condition almost as much dead as alive, I continued for three and a half years; and at the end of that time had given up all hopes of ever getting better.

But (I may say with reverence) man's extremity is God's opportunity. In July, 1891, a book was left at my house telling of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup and containing letters and statements; from people it had cured. I cannot say I thought it would do any good in a case as bad as bad as mine, but, as I knew nothing else to do, I got a bottle from Mr. Brooks, chemist, Grayshott Road, and began to take it. The first bottle produced a little improvement; my nerves were not so bad, and I could eat without feeling the pain and distress from which I had suffered so long. To be brief, I was so heartened and cheered by this that I kept on taking the Syrup, growing stronger and better in mind and body. Soon my health was restored, and I have since had no return of the disease. (Signed) Mrs. Selina Gardner, 143 Elsley Road, Lavender Hill, London, S.W., January 25th, 1895."

The effect of a blow whether on mind or body depends on the "condition," the power of resistance in the person who receives it. The loss of a loved relation always produces what the medical men call a "shock," yet the results are by no means the same in all cases. At the time of her great loss this lady undoubtedly was, without fully realizing it, the subject of digestive weakness—insipient dyspepsia. The unhappy experience which she was called upon to meet at once prostrated the already feeble nerves that control the digestive process, and the malady assumed full sway over her. Then followed action and re-action (nature's law), until Mother Seigel's Syrup did some *radical work*; toning the stomach, expelling the impurities from the blood, feeding the nerves, and setting every organ on the road to healthy operation. Life is full of the possibilities of blows and shocks. We cannot prevent them, but we may be prepared for them.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

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MEDICAL AND Surgical Offices for the cure of all Special Diseases, Female Complaints, Men's Ailments, Nervous Debility, Acute Drains, Stricture, Blood Taints, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and other Organs; a life-long study and practice. Perfect cures guaranteed. Office hours to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m. only.

FREE BOOK on special diseases to all describing their troubles. If you cannot call, write to the well known and reliable specialist, DR. RATCLIFFE, 713 First Avenue, Union Block, Seattle.

Cariboo and Lillooet

STAGE TRAVEL

Stages for the undermentioned points leave ASHCROFT as follows:

Clinton and Way Points.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

All Points in Cariboo.—Monday and Friday, connecting with Str. "Charlotte" at Soda Creek.

Lillooet, Direct.—Monday and Thursday.

Lillooet, via Clinton.—Wednesdays.

Through and Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates. Special Conveyances Furnished.

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JUBILEE MEMORIAL.

A unique memorial window for an American church is being put into the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Waverley place and West Eleventh street, New York, of which the Rev. Dr. B. F. Da Costa is pastor. It will be dedicated on June 20, in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne. The window is a tribute of respect to Her Majesty from the Sons of St. George, members of the parish of St. George the Martyr, who worship in this church. The Queen is the central figure, and the national emblems of this country and hers are interwoven tastefully. While Columbus discovered the island of San Salvador in the name of Spain, in 1492, the honor of discovering the American continent is claimed by the English because of the finding of the mainland by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, one year previous to its discovery by Columbus. Queen Victoria is represented in one panel, Cabot in another. This mammoth memorial will be known as the "Jubilee Window."—New York World.

DRIVING PARK MEET.

The high jumping contest to take place at the Driving Park on the 24th will, very probably, result in giving a new record for Canada in this line of sport, as two of the intending competitors have put in some marvelous work at practice recently, which will doubtless be eclipsed on the day itself. Owing to the way in which the hurdles are erected there is absolutely no danger possible to either rider or horse, and the risky part of the feat being eliminated, detracts in nothing from the excitement attendant thereon. The members' challenge cup grows in interest day by day, and although Riley and Black Beauty will doubtless be the popular favorites for the race, at least three dark candidates will make their debut at the track for this trophy, whose chances must be highly respected if they are only half as good as they are claimed to be by their owners. One of them has been specially imported from Oregon to throw down the gauntlet to Riley, Sir Berys and Black Beauty, and, so far as looks go, the new arrival certainly carries off the palm. Whether he is as good as he looks remains to be proved. The Sir Berys stable have a very useful colt in reserve who may not be called upon till later in the season, but as he is supposed to be very much faster than the classic named horse his first appearance will be waited with much interest. The track is being carefully worked, and will be in perfect condition by the day of the racer.