ICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign).

gistered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

REBY CERTIFY that I have this y registered "The Raven Copper ld Company" (Foreign), under the panies' Act," Part IV., "Registration ign Companies," and amending Acts. head office of the said Company is d at the City of Seattle, State of ngton, U.S.A.

objects for which the Company is shed are:—

The mining, milling, smelting, or g ores by any process, or for any purposes:

To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, and mortgage mining claims and es, whether patented or unpatented, d or ungranted:

To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, and mortgage any other species of ty, whether real or personal, not r the purpose of mining, but for any purpose whatever, and for the carrying of any business for the acquisition :

To appropriate or locate waters in streams, to dig canals, ditches, aqueducts, reservoirs, dykes, dams, idges, not only to facilitate mining, r any other operation of business ver, and to buy, sell, lease, own, and age any of such property for any purhatever:

To develop mining and other kinds perty, both upon the Company's own nd upon that of others, to build roads, tunnels, drifts, shafts and cross-cuts:

To build, buy, sell, lease, operate, or mortgage mills, furnaces, smelt- reduction works, and all kinds of nery, either for mining operations any other kinds of business whatso-

To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate and sailing boats and river crafts of all and steam or electric railways, with olling stock, telephone and telegraph electric light lines; to erect machin- the developing of electricity for the railway, telephone, telegraph and c light lines, and for use in the either for light or power, and to colbills or compensation for the use of

To buy, sell, and traffic in merise of all kinds for all purposes; to buy, sell, lease and operate stores erchandise:

To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, hecate and generally to act as brokers to deal in mining stocks and bonds, other kind of stocks or bonds for nd all purposes;

To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage ullion, concentrates, and sulphurets kind and all kinds and for all pur-

To operate in any and all of the aid capacities in the Province of Columbia, in so far as the laws of rovince may allow, and in conformith the statutes respecting foreign ations:

To do any and all of the aforesaid nd business either in the State of ngton or Province of British Col- or in any other State, Province, or y whatsoever:

capital stock of the said Company is illion dollars, divided into one shares of the value of one dollar

n under my hand and seal of office toria, Province of British Columbia, rd day of March, 1897.

S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

TICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, operate and maintain either standnarrow guage railways, for the purpose of conveying passengers, freight and om a point at or near the head of boat navigation on Kitimaat Inlet, s Channel, North West coast of Britlumbia, by the most direct and feasute along the Kitimaat Valley, about y-five miles more or less, thence to a at or near Kitselass Canyon on the a river, thence along the valley of the a river in a North Easterly direction oint at or near Hazelton, thence in a Easterly direction to a point at or Germansen Creek, Omineca, with to construct, equip, operate and ain a branch connection with or exn of the same from a point at or near ton, thence in a North Westerly diin by the most direct and feasible route oint at or near Telegraph Creek on the en river, and with power to construct, operate and maintain branch lines ll necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferwharves, docks and coal bunkers; and power to build, own equip, operate aintain steam and other vessels and and with power to build, equip, operd maintain telegraph and telephone n connection with the said railways ranches; and to generate electricity e supply of light, heat and power; and power to expropriate lands for the ses of the company, and to acquire bonuses, privileges, or other aids any government, municipality or persons or bodies corporate, and to traffic or other arrangements with y, steamboat or other companies, with power to build wagon roads sed in the construction of such railand in advance of the same and to nd collect tolls from all parties using n all freight passing over any of such built by the Company, whether built or after the passage of the Act hereby d for, and with all other usual necessr incidental rights, powers or privias may be necessary or incidental or cive to the attainment of the above s or any of them.

d at the city of Victoria the 14th day , A.D. 1897.

HUNTER & OLIVER,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

Gold is King
Plant your home claim with
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J. W. MELLOR
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se10-1y

THE NEW REGULATIONS

Framed by the Dominion Government Governing Gold Mining on the Yukon.

Extent of Territory Which May Be Held and Water Privileges Attendant.

The following are the new regulations governing placer mining along the Yukon river and its tributaries in Canadian territory. They were approved by the Governor-General-in-Council on May 21, and take the place of those established on November 9, 1889:

INTERPRETATION.

"Bar diggings" shall mean any part of a river over which the water extends when the water is in its flooded state, and which is not covered at low water.

Mines on benches shall be known as "bench diggings" and shall, for the purpose of defining the size of such claims, be accepted from dry diggings.

"Dry diggings" shall mean any mine over which a river never extends.

"Miner" shall mean a male or female over the age of eighteen, but not under that age.

"Claim" shall mean the personal right of property in a placer mine or diggings during the time for which the grant of such mine or diggings is made.

"Legal post" shall mean a stake standing not less than four feet above the ground and squared on four sides for at least one foot from the top. Both sides so squared shall measure at least four inches across the face. It shall also mean any stump or tree cut off and squared or faced to the above height and size.

"Close season" shall mean the period of the year during which placer mining is generally suspended. The period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner in whose district the claim is situated.

"Locality" shall mean the territory along a river (tributary of the Yukon river) and its affluents.

"Mineral" shall include all minerals whatsoever other than coal.

NATURE AND SIZE OF CLAIMS.

1. "Bar diggings" a strip of land 100 feet wide at high water mark and thence extending into the river to its lowest water level.

2. The sides of a claim for bar digging shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream and shall be marked by four legal posts one at each end of the claim at or about high water mark, also one at each end of the claim at or about the edge of the water. One of the posts at high water mark shall be legibly marked with the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

3. Dry diggings shall be 100 feet square and shall have placed at each of its four corners a legal post upon one of which shall be legibly marked the name of the miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

4. Creek and river claims shall be 500 feet long measured in the direction of the general course of the stream, and shall extend in width from base to base of the hill or bench on each side, but when the hills or benches are less than 100 feet apart the claim may be 100 feet in depth. The sides of a claim shall be two parallel lines run as nearly as possible at right angles to the stream. The sides shall be marked with legal posts at or about the edge of the water, and at the rear boundaries of the claim. One of the legal posts at the stream shall be legibly marked with the name of miner and the date upon which the claim was staked.

5. Bench claims shall be 100 feet square.

7. In defining the size of claims, they shall be measured horizontally irrespective of inequalities on the surface of the ground.

7. If any person or persons shall discover a new mine, and such discovery shall be established to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, a claim for bar diggings 750 feet in length may be granted.

A new stratum of auriferous earth or gravel situated in a locality where the claims are abandoned shall for this purpose be deemed a new mine, although the same locality shall have been previously worked at a different level.

8. The forms of application for a grant for placer mining and the grant of the same shall be those contained in forms "H" and "I" in the schedule hereto.

9. A claim shall be recorded with the Gold Commissioner in whose district it is situated within three days after the location thereof, if it is located within ten miles of the Commissioner's office. One extra day shall be allowed for making such record for every additional ten miles or fraction thereof.

10. In the event of the absence of the Gold Commissioner from his office, entry for a claim may be granted by any person whom he may appoint to perform his duties in his absence.

11. Entry shall not be granted for a claim which has not been staked by the applicant in person in the manner specified in these regulations. An affidavit that the claim was staked out by the applicant shall be embodied in form "H" of the schedule hereto.

12. An entry fee of $15 shall be charged the first year, and an annual fee of $100 for each of the following years. This provision shall apply to locations for which entries have already been granted.

13. After the recording of a claim the removal of any post by the holder thereof or by any person acting in his behalf for the purpose of changing the boundaries of his claim shall act as a forfeiture of the claim.

14. The entry of every holder of a grant for placer mining must be renewed and his receipt reinquished and replaced every year, the entry fee being paid each time.

15. No miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim in the same locality, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and any number of miners may unite to work their claims in common upon such terms as they may arrange, provided such agreement be registered with the Gold Commissioner and a fee of five dollars paid for each registration.

16. Any miner or miners may sell, mortgage, or dispose of his or their claims, provided such disposal be registered with, and a fee of two dollars paid to the Gold Commissioner, who shall thereupon give the assignee a certificate in form J in the schedule hereto.

17. Every miner shall, during the continuance of his grant, have the exclusive right of entry upon his own claim, for the miner-like working thereof, and the construction of a residence thereon, and shall be entitled exclusively to all the proceeds realized therefrom; but he shall have no surface rights therein; and the Gold Commissioner may grant to the holders of adjacent claims such rights of entry thereon as may be absolutely necessary for the working of their claims, upon such terms as may to him seem reasonable. He may also grant permits to miners to cut timber thereon for their own use, upon payment of the dues prescribed by the regulations in that behalf.

18. Every miner shall be entitled to the use of so much of the water naturally flowing through or past his claim, and not already lawfully appropriated, as shall, in the opinion of the Gold Commissioner be necessary for the due working thereof; and shall be entitled to drain his own claim free of charge.

19. A claim shall be deemed to be abandoned and open to occupation and entry by any person when the same shall have remained unworked on working days by the grantee thereof or by some person on his behalf for the space of seventy-two hours, unless sickness or other reasonable cause be shown to the satisfaction of the Gold Commissioner, or unless the grantee is absent on leave given by the Commissioner, and the Gold Commissioner upon obtaining evidence satisfactory to himself, that this provision is not being complied with may cancel the entry given for a claim.

20. If the land upon which a claim has been located is not the property of the crown it will be necessary for the person who applied for entry to furnish proof that he has acquired from the owner of the land the surface rights before entry can be granted.

21. If the occupier of the lands has not received a patent therefor, the purchase money of the surface rights must be paid to the Crown, and a patent of the surface rights will issue to the party who acquired the mining rights. The money so collected will either be refunded to the occupier of the land, when he is entitled to a patent therefor, or will be credited to him on account of payment for land.

22. When the party obtaining the mining rights to lands cannot make an arrangement with the owner or his agent or the occupant thereof for the acquisition of the surface rights, it shall be lawful for him to give notice to the owner or his agent or the occupier to appoint an arbitrator to act with another arbitrator named by him, in order to award the amount of compensation to which the owner or occupant shall be entitled. The notice mentioned in this section shall be according to a form to be obtained upon application from the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, and shall, when practicable, be personally served on such owner, or his agent if known, or occupant; and after reasonable efforts have been made to effect personal service without success, then such notice shall be served by leaving it at, or sending by registered letter to, the last place of abode of the owner, agent or occupant. Such notice shall be served upon the owner or agent within a period to be fixed by the Gold Commissioner before the expiration of the time limited in such notice. If the proprietor refuses or declines to appoint an arbitrator, or when, for any other reason, no arbitrator is appointed by the proprietor in the time limited therefor in the notice provided for by this section, the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie, shall, on being satisfied by affidavit that such notice has come to the knowledge of such owner, agent or occupant, or that such owner, agent or occupant wilfully evades the service of such notice, or cannot be found, and that reasonable efforts have been made to effect such service, and that the notice was left at the last place of abode of such owner, agent or occupant, appoint an arbitrator on his behalf.

23. (a) All the arbitrators appointed under the authority of these regulations shall be sworn before a justice of the peace to the impartial discharge of the duties assigned to them, and shall forthwith proceed to estimate the reasonable damages which the owners or occupants of such lands, according to their several interests therein, shall sustain by reason of such prospecting and mining operations.

(b) In estimating such damages, the arbitrators shall determine the value of the land irrespectively of any enhancement thereof from the existence of minerals therein.

(c) In case such arbitrators cannot agree, they may select a third arbitrator, and when the two arbitrators cannot agree upon a third arbitrator the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands in question lie shall select such third arbitrator.

(d) The award of any two such arbitrators made in writing shall be final, and shall be filed with the Gold Commissioner for the district in which the lands lie.

If any cases arise for which no provision is made in these regulations, the provisions of the regulations governing the disposal of mineral lands other than coal lands approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council on the 9th of November 1889, shall apply.

THE E. & N. OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR:—I notice the remarks of "Cumberland" in yesterday's issue of the COLONIST, and would say all here and in this vicinity (and I have had a large number to see me on the subject) consider the offer of the E. & N. Railway Company a fair and liberal one, if the terms of payment were arranged differently. A prospector, who, as a rule, is a poor man, cannot, however wealthy, comply with the terms; and there are cases where claims have been acquired by purchase and one and two years, and in some case even more, work done on them to get them in proper shape for the capitalist to take hold of and develop properly, as we have not the means to do it ourselves. In the latter case, also, a man called upon suddenly to put up so much cash cannot do it. He requires time in which to make his arrangements, and the prospector requires time to see, by working on his claim, if what he thought was a good prospect is worth developing.

The writer is sure it was the intention of the E. & N. Ry. Co. to deal liberally (but not sufficient thought given to the effect of the short time allowed for payment), and I would here say that it is the concensus of opinion in this district that if the payment were divided up into three equal parts, the first payable within twelve months (this gives a man reasonable time), the second within two years, the third within three years, all would be well satisfied, and it would be the means of giving an impetus to development on this island that would bring about an era of prosperity never dreamt of. I know whereof I write. I know that we have hundreds of prospects all round that surpass in richness the bulk of anything so far found in Kootenay, and with a few exceptions away ahead of anything in the neighborhood of Roesland.

Mark my words, and the next year or so will prove it.

Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space, for which the importance of the matter must be the excuse, I will close with this remark: I am certain it was the wish and intention of Messrs. Dunsmuir to act liberally in this matter. It is within my knowledge they have been more than liberal in certain matters connected with mining, in fact most generous, and which is most thoroughly appreciated, and I am sure they only desire the development of their property in a legitimate manner by fair means for the benefit of all.

Yours truly,
THOMAS KITCHIN.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Mining Companies' office stationery a specialty at the COLONIST office. x

[From THE DAILY COLONIST, June 19.]

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP.

Excursionists on the "Queen's" First Voyage North Enjoy the Best of Weather.

Last of Salmon Fleet at Sea Spoken—Sealers Clear for Behring Sea.

The excursion steamer Queen returned from the North yesterday afternoon, having completed her first trip of the season to the picturesque Northland. She had on board going North a passenger list of nearly 200, which included a large excursion party returning yesterday, and of whom about 50 left the vessel here, and will remain until the close of the Jubilee celebration. The trip has been, according to some of the passengers, one of unalloyed delight, the view which was had of the Muir glacier being particularly fine, the atmosphere at the time being perfectly clear. Prof. L. Du Pont Syle, one of those whose name appears in the passenger list, is a representative of the San Francisco Examiner, who has taken in the trip in the interests of that journal. Other notable excursionists are Mr. P. Ogle, a multi-millionaire of New York, who, accompanied by his wife, is enjoying a period of rest; and Mr. A. G. Hubbard, a wealthy citizen of Redlands, Cal. In addition to the excursionists who remained over, the Queen had the following passengers for this city: Miss M. L. Loomis, Miss Loomis, A. P. Robinson and wife, Miss Julia D. Hale, W. D. Whitney and wife, George C. Graves, George W. Mann and wife, and R. W. Purple.

OFF FOR BEHRING SEA.

Clearing for Behring sea was the order of the day with the sealers yesterday, there being five vessels to pass the customs house. Of these, two are at present out on the coast, and are the City of San Diego, Capt. D. Martin, with a crew of five whites and ten Indians; and the Otto, Capt. McLean, having six whites and fourteen Indian hunters. The other three vessels, which are in the harbor, are the Beatrice, Capt. W. Heater, with four whites and twenty-four Indians; the Ainoka, Capt. Geo. Heater, with six whites and twenty-four Indians; and the Mary Taylor, Capt. F. Cole, with six whites and twenty-four Indians.

LUMBER SCHOONER'S MISHAP.

The schooner Salvator, at Port Townsend from Shanghai, reports passing the schooner E. K. Wood sailing down the Japan coast, about fifty miles from shore. The Wood had lost her rudder, and was sailing with a jury rudder. The vessel is loaded with timber, from Chemainus for Shanghai. No apprehension is felt for the vessel's safety, as the general opinion prevails that she will have no trouble in reaching her destination.

MARINE NOTES.

All the passenger accommodation on the steamship Umatilla was utilized when the ship sailed for San Francisco last evening, nearly all of those aboard being from the Sound. The saloon list from Victoria was as follows: G. M. Platt and wife, R. Mench, J. S. Millianis, E. C. Douglas, Miss M. Robinson, Miss B. Miller, Miss M. Homer, A. McGregor and wife, H. L. Raemer, H. Scharff, Mr. and Mrs. Hymans, Chas. Gibney and wife, and D. C. Gunn.

A short call in port was made yesterday by the O.R.&N. steamer Monmouthshire, from Portland, and outward bound. From here she goes to Comox for coal, then picking up some deck cargo of lumber at Vancouver and proceeding to sea.

Steamer Alert went out to William Head last evening for the purpose of bringing to town some sixty of the Braemer's passengers, just released from quarantine.

The British bark Cairnsmore, the only member now at sea of the British Columbia Salmon fleet which sailed last year, was spoken in lat. 31 S.; long. 42 W.

MASONIC GRAND LODGE.

The twenty-sixth annual convocation of the Masonic Grand Lodge of British Columbia was brought to a close last evening with an interesting banquet at the Mount Baker hotel. Westminster had been decided upon as the 1898 place of meeting.

Apart from the installation of Grand Lodge officers by Past Grands McKeown and McMicking, the chief interest of the day centred in the selection of the appointed officers, who were named as follows: District Deputy Grand Masters, D. Cartmel (No. 1), C. S. Tisdall (No. 2), C. T. Cartenton (No. 3), H. McDermott (No. 4), F. McB. Young (No. 5). and H. J. Raymur (No. 6); Sr. G. D., J. G. D., T. J. Armstrong; S. of W., H. Watson; D. of C., J. J. Beatley; G. M., Charles Nelson; G. Sword Bearer, William Bald; G. St. Bearer, George Thomson; G. O., J. H. Woodside; G. P., H. N. Rich; G. Steward, J. B. Holmes, C. B. Reaves, L. C. Yorke, W. A. Jowett, R. J. Green, and W. F. Crage.

An address of congratulation to the Queen was adopted in the afternoon.

MR. JOSHUA KINGHAM, the secretary of the Victoria-Texada Mining Co., who has just returned from visiting the "golden isle," will, in a few days, be sporting quite the neatest nugget pin in evidence in Victoria—fresh testimony to the beauty as well as the quality of Texada island mineral. The pretty specimen is, of course, from his own company's property where the tunnel is now in 115 feet, with the expectation that 15 feet further on it will strike the free gold ledge, the latter having now widened out to five feet. Ten or fifteen days should be sufficient for the tunnelling of the remaining distance, and it is expected that the company will then be in a position to ship positively the richest ore yet produced in British Columbia. Three shifts are hard at work and the prospects of the company brighten with each and every hour's operations. At the Van Anda similar satisfaction is expressed, an excellent strike of free gold within the last few days being the latest report from the promising pioneer mine of the busy camp.

ONLY ONE OPINION.

The Defeat of the Coast Railway Means a Serious Blow to Home Trade.

The Latest Reports at Variance With the Promises of Premier Laurier.

In the impotent conclusion of the Coast railway negotiations at Ottawa, as announced in the COLONIST of yesterday, Victoria business men have received a heavy and little anticipated blow. And while they are as a class disinclined to discuss the details of the fiasco until more definite information is available concerning the causes of the rupture, the too-evident effect is everywhere admitted. Not only does it mean that some of the best mining districts of the province must remain dormant and undeveloped for some time to come, at a loss to British Columbia which cannot easily be estimated, but it means also that the residents of Kootenay who have practically shown their friendship for the Coast cities by placing large orders for supplies here, must now look elsewhere for their stocks. Victoria merchants, on the other hand, have nothing to do but to cancel their valuable orders and try to appear pleasant.

Look at it how you will, as one heavy loser by the collapse of the prospect of Coast connection puts it, the trade of Victoria has suffered heavily. And apparently nothing can be done.

All the people of the Kettle River country have been building upon the hope of railway communication with the Coast, according to Simon Leiser & Co., whose representative has just returned from that important section. With a railway—either railway—any railway—the trade of Kettle River district would have been diverted here, and their rich mines would have been enabled to market their output, which at present they cannot do. We cannot tell as yet what reasons prompted Dr. Milne and his associates to block the Heinze plan, but it requires no great discernment to recognize what it means to us. We simply cannot take the orders from the Kootenay districts, because we cannot deliver the goods. And the people of Kootenay, without better means of communication, cannot open up their mines. Of course they will get a railway. It has to come. But the indications are all that it will be a railway to feed Spokane, and do no benefit to the Coast cities. The Crow's Nest railway won't help up. It will be a big boon to Winnipeg, both during construction and when in operation, but there appears to be nowhere we will get in. We had in a measure counted upon reaping just such double advantages from the building of a Coast road, but evidently we are not to do so. We must accept the situation; there seems nothing else to do.

In the loss of the line from Penticton to Nelson, Mr. R. Seabrook, of R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., sees the most direct and serious loss, for by this short line and the C. P. R. it would have been very convenient, and not expensive, to land freights anywhere in the Kettle River district, shipping down the Okanagan lake from Vernon. Nor would the Coast cities alone have benefited. The Vernon valley, one of the richest agricultural sections of the province, would have been provided with an adjacent and very profitable market, while the development of the mines would have gone forward with added impetus all through the country penetrated by the Penticton line, just as soon as its construction permitted of the sending out of the ore.

Sharp and direct is the experience of Wilson Brothers. Their traveller had sold seven carloads of goods in the country to be opened up by the Coast road, the purchasers fully counting upon the road being built. It has met its fate and so the orders have to be cancelled. Nothing could more plainly or practically illustrate the position of affairs. In the absence of any evidence against the natural conclusion, this firm feel that Dr. Milne and his associates have at least acted the dog in the manger with fatal effect to one important portion of the commerce of Victoria.

Unfortunately there seems no bright side to the picture, and no contradiction to the definition of the situation as above given. The Crow's Nest road will be antagonistic rather than of advantage to the trade of the Coast cities; without a Coast route—or at least the Penticton section, more immediately necessary—the trade of Victoria has suffered severe injury.

It is quite possible of course that the correspondents at Ottawa have in condensing their news for transmission failed to give a fair understanding of the position of matters—or that they themselves have missed some important point that will throw an entirely new light on affairs. This view of the case is certainly supported by the fact that the telegraphed account of the collapse of negotiations is quite as mystifying to Premier Turner, who arrived home last evening, as it is to Victorians. Indeed these telegraphed reports directly contradict the assurances given Hon. Mr. Turner by Premier Laurier and Hon. Mr. Blair, who stated to him persistently that the Penticton-Boundary line would be built. Premier Turner fails to understand the latest reports telegraphed from the Capital to the British Columbia press, and has already wired to Ottawa for an explanation.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A press dispatch which did not reach Victoria by wire states that Bishop Fallows, the presiding bishop of the General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, has been given Episcopal charge over the Synodical Jurisdiction of Eastern Canada, in place of Bishop Campbell, resigned, until a new bishop is elected by the Synod. It has been decided also to devote the money from the December collection for church extension for the Canadian churches in need. Bishop Cheney, of Chicago, made a request that his recently tendered resignation be at once accepted. He said that it would be impossible for him to remain on any of the committees unless he could stand unchallenged on the foundation of Christian liberty on which I came into the Church in 1873." His resignation was accepted. The whole matter of the change of constitution and canons was laid over until the General Council in Baltimore, as were some proposed changes in the Prayer Book. The only change made was the adding of an "amen" after the Gloria Patri in the evening service.

LAND GRANT JEOPARDIZED

At Nelson Mr. Justice Walkem has handed down his decision in the case of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard Railway company against the Quartz Creek land firm. The case came up on a motion of the defendants to dissolve the injunction. This the court refused to do. The title is to remain in statu quo, and the position of defendants is not to be prejudiced by a crown grant to the plaintiffs.

At the hearing Mr. Bodwell appeared for the railway company, Mr. Galt for the land company, and Mr. Blake for himself as an interested party. The Roesland Record in its report says:

"Mr. Bodwell raised an objection to the Quartz Creek Land Company staking ground and claimed that the land was reserved by an order-in-council. Blake then read the order-in-council referred to to the court and showed that the order was made in accord with the railway act, and therefore expired April 8. To this point the court agreed. Mr. Mr. Blake then pointed out that while the government had power to make the railway grant to the company, yet the railway company, by their charter, were not empowered to receive it, and should have applied to the legislature for such powers, as the charter only gave them powers as common carriers and not as land speculators. He contended that no railway company had power to receive lands other than those required for the purpose of construction, sidetracks, stations and terminals, and had no power to receive a foot of land outside the actual requirements for the purpose mentioned. Therefore the company being unable to receive the land the object of the act granting the land failed. The court asked Attorney Bodwell what answer he had to this objection. He was nonplussed. He said he would make his answer later.

"The court remarked that if Mr. Blake's contentions were correct it was the most important question ever raised in British Columbia, and without expressing an opinion it appeared to him at the outset as a very important objection; one that if held to be good would do away with every foot of land granted the company, but as the objection was of such great moment he would require time to consider it and asked Mr. Blake to cite him other precedents later on."

BRICK AND MARBLE.

"I found Rome built of brick; I left it built of marble," said Augustus Cæsar.

Which is something to boast of. Whosoever turns a sheep pasture into a cornfield, or makes two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, is so far a benefactor to his race. And whosoever makes the world cursed by pain and disease, and leaves behind him the knowledge how to overcome it—at least in part—is worthy of even a better guerdon. This a few have done, and their crowns of blessing will remain bright ages after the Roman emperors have been utterly forgotten.

Here is a short story in that line. Mrs. Monica Barrett worked in a mill, and does yet. She belongs to the great multitude in England who depend on their labour for a living. The question with her is, What can my two hands do? not, How can I spend my income? Her husband (who will pardon us for mentioning it) is a shoemaker and a good one. He hammers away at his bench, and his wife toils at the mill—as we said. It takes both to keep the pot boiling, and to put meat to put in the mouths. Early hours and late, no matter how backs may ache, and eyelids grow heavy with sleep; that's the way it goes.

Well, some time in 1882, this woman began to lose her power to work. You who (like the writer of these lines) must work, or have no money for the butcher, the baker, or the landlord, understand what it means to have to knock off work. Yet we stick as long as we can. To be sure. Who consents to drown so long as there is a straw to clutch at? She held on when she ought to have been in bed at home.

"I could hardly stand to my room," she says, "I was so weak." I had been ill ever since the spring. It was then that I felt languid, tired and weary. Everything was a trouble to me, I was so discouraged and depressed. I could'nt eat; my appetite was almost gone. And when I did eat a little of something, it hurt me at the chest and in the pit of the stomach. There was a bitter, sourish taste in my mouth, and a sickening wind or gas came up. My strength gave out more and more, and one cannot work when the body trembles with weakness. What ailed me I couldn't tell.

"From time to time I was obliged to leave my work at the mill and stay at home. Occasionally I would be laid up two or three weeks in this way. I was anxious to get well; who wouldn't be? I consulted two doctors, one after the other, in hopes they could help me. They gave me medicines, but I was none the better. One of the doctors said my complaint was constitutional weakness. Besides the doctors' medicines I took others, but they didn't reach my trouble. Year after year I suffered thus, sometimes feeling a bit better, and then worse again. It was a sad and miserable time, and so long—from the spring of 1885 to the spring of this year 1893.

"Last March I read in a little book about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and got a bottle from Mr. Watkinson, chemist, Fylde Road. After I had taken it for fourteen days I felt wonderfully relieved; my food agreed with me; I relished it and gained strength. Cheered up by this I kept on taking it, and it wasn't long before all the pain and distress were gone like a bad dream, and I was a new woman. Since that time I have enjoyed the best of health. (Signed) Monica Barrett, 11 Maudland road Preston, October 10th, 1893."

Save for the happy ending what a sad story this is. The worst part is that she should have suffered eight years with indigestion and dyspepsia (the bane anp blight of women) when she might have been cured in eight days had she known of the Syrup, and used it in the spring of 1885. There is no measuring or figuring on an experience like this. It is death in life. Yet hundreds of thousands of English women are going through it all the time—yes, *even now*. Well, we can only say, try the medicine that cured Mrs. Barrett. If it cured her, why not you?

"I found Rome built of brick; I left it marble," said Cæsar.

"I find people ill; I leave them well," says Mother Seigel.

When a woman is in doubt concerning the trimming of her hat, she simply puts on a few more red flowers and feathers.—Washington Post.

Some people are constantly troubled with pimples and boils, especially about the face and neck. The best remedy is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels all humors through the proper channels, and so makes the skin become soft, healthy and fair.

QUEEN LIL'S PROTEST.

She Considers That the United States Contemplates a Breach of Faith With Her.

Her People Have Not Been Consulted by the Three Thousand Whites Who Rule.

WASHINGTON, June 17. — About 3 o'clock this afternoon ex-Queen Liliuokalani filed a protest in the office of the secretary of state. It was delivered into the hands of Secretary Sherman by Joseph Helauhe, representing the native Hawaiians, duly commissioned by two of their patriotic leagues. Mr. Helauhe was accompanied by Capt. Palmer, the American secretary of Liliuokalani. Mr. Sherman greeted the bearers most courteously, but gave no indication of his action in the matter.

The ex-Queen gives a great many reasons for her protest, including the following:

"Because the official protests made by me on the 17th day of January, 1893, to the so-called Provisional government, were signed by me and received by said government with the assurance that the case was referred to the United States of America for arbitration. Because that the protests and my communications to the United States government immediately thereafter expressly declare that I yielded my authority to the forces of the United States in order to avoid bloodshed and because I recognized the futility of a conflict with so formidable a power.

"Because my people, about 40,000 in number, have in no way been consulted by those 3,000 in number who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legally qualified voters of Hawaii, and excluding those imported for the demands of labor, about the same proportion of the inhabitants. Because said treaty ignores not only the civic rights of my people, but further, the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the four million acres composing the territory said treaty offers to annex, one million, or 915,000 acres, has in no way been heretofore recognized as other than the crown property of the constitutional monarch, subject to a control in no way differing from other items of a private estate."

Therefore Liliuokalani concludes: "I, Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, do hereby call upon the President of that nation to whom alone I yielded my property and my authority, to withdraw said treaty (ceding said islands) from further consideration. I ask the honorable Senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty and I implore the people of this great and good nation, from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to act in such manner as may be in accord with the principles of their fathers; and to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, to Him who judgeth righteously, I commend my cause."

TAPPING THE KOOTENAY.

A survey is being run, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review, for a railroad connecting with the Great Northern railroad, from Bonner's Ferry to the foot of Kootenay lake. Two surveying parties are in the field, one operating from Bedlington, on the international line, and the other from that point south. The scheme includes not only the operation of a railroad, but a steamboat and several mines as well. It is said the work is being directed by Captain Alexander, of the International Navigation Company, and that he is backed by Chicago and London, Eng., capitalists.

A GREAT SCHEME.

ASHCROFT, June 17.—W. Joseph Hibbert, William Brumaker and James Meridhan, from Trenton, N.J., arrived here Tuesday morning from the East on their way to join Capt. Isaac Baughman's exploring and surveying party, which they expect to meet at Quesnelle. The object of the captain's party is to examine the route preliminary to a survey for a railroad from the States to Alaska, and to look out new fields capable of development. This party is backed by an abundance of capital.

TURKEY BACKS DOWN.

LONDON, June 17.—The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: It is reported here to-night that the peace conference and the Porte have accepted a settlement giving Turkey either the town of Ligaria, southeast of Milouna, or Nezeros, north of Lariesa.

The Athens correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says: The Porte has abandoned the policy of delay and decided to accept the advice of the powers.

FURTHER DEVASTATION.

CALCUTTA, June 18.—Almost the whole of the province of Assam has been devastated by the earthquake. The ruin is appalling. The courts, treasury, jails and hospitals have collapsed. The loss of food supplies is enormous. The crops are mostly ruined, and a great scarcity of food is expected. The earthquake shocks still continue to be felt in the province of Assam, and much alarm is felt.

Probably an Invention.

MONTREAL, June 16.—A special dispatch to the Star from its Ottawa correspondent says the recent banquet to Sir Charles Tupper was intended to pave the way for his retirement from the leadership, and that when in a few days he goes to London he will stay there. The correspondent names Sir J. A. Chapleau or Mr. J. C. Patterson as the likely successor.

Another Claimant.

MONTREAL, June 16.—Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, of Central Bank fame, claims to be a brother of Barney Barnato, whose real name he says was Barney Isaac Alexander Barnett. Roland will communicate with Barney's executors immediately.