The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1890.

SETON-KARR'S TRAVELS.

The Chilcat Country — Over Fresh Fields and Rugged Mountain Tops.

Poling Up the Klaheena—A Galaxy of Peaks Rivalling the Caucasus.

(Special correspondence of THE COLONIST.)

UPPER CHILCAT, CAMP 7, May 12, 1890.—Having purchased a canoe, as I described in my last article to THE COLONIST, at the last and highest Indian camp upon the Upper Chilcat river, whence I also dispatched the Indian courier to Col. Ripinsky, some thirty miles below, I had to pole, paddle or tow the said canoe, with the assistance of a white man, who was not familiar with punting or poling, against the exceedingly swift current of the Chilcat and subsequently of the Klaheena river in order to overtake the remainder of my party, who were probably safely camped upon the treeless summit of Point Christopher, having cut a trail thither with axes from camp 5.

I found on first setting off that the canoe was not perfectly level in the water, the oil sacks, containing the additional supplies of food, not having been properly disposed upon its bottom. This having been set right so that she rode upon a perfectly level keel, I next found that she refused to tow properly. The Indians, who observed this, soon corrected it by slightly altering the position of the towrope, which should have been attached to the canoe at a distance from the bows of one-third her total lenth, after which, by sitting in the stern, the steerer directs her course with a paddle without any exertion; but occasionally I had to exchange the paddle for the pole where the current was so swift that, even with a full strain upon the tow rope, we could barely make headway against it.

Progress was slow, but continuous, except where the too great depth of water for poling combined with the impossibility of towing from their bank owing to scrub and timber, and a swiftness too great for the paddle to contend with obliged us to cross the river. Then

IT WAS HEART-BREAKING

to see how much ground we lost in so doing, swept downward by the nine-knot current. In some places the depth, or rather the shallowness, was such that, if the stern had been perceptibly deeper sunk than the bows, the stern would have grounded, while the forward part of it would have been whirled round by the force of water; nor, on reaching the other side, is it easy to gather up the tow-rope and leap out upon a shelving bank of loose pebbles past which the canoe is being carried with arrow-like rapidity, and then to bring her up and commence the tedious work of towing her in the teeth of the rapids and with a foothold upon the yielding sand. Any bungling under these circumstances was sure to be followed by unpleasant consequences such as a total but temporary disappearance under the milk-white flood, which was now of a temperature of thirty-eight owing to the amount of ice upon the banks.

Towards the afternoon the temperature of the Klaheena rose five or six degrees, according to the heat of the sun, and also, as is usual with all streams of glacial origin, it was subject to a daily rise and fall which was independent of the steady daily rise of the river owing to the increasing heat of May. Thus the distance of its sources caused the water to increase in volume and swiftness from noon to midnight, after which it commenced to decrease from midnight to noon, the daily rise measuring from six to ten inches according to the heat of the weather, the diurnal fall in volume measuring from five to eight inches during the time the fine weather lasted. After a few days of cloudy, rainy weather I found the river falling from day to day at about the same ratio as that at which it had risen during the fine weather.

Most of the Chilcat canoes, except the larger ones which come from British Territory, are made of cottonwood, which is exceedingly tough and makes good strong craft, but they are liable to split longitudinally from stem to stern. This particular canoe had been repaired by tacking strips of tin across the cracks, besides which I had filled them in with resin and grease boiled together, thus entirely preventing the ingress of water. Another danger to which we were exposed all day was that of contact with large blocks of ice which were floating down the current and were difficult to see, and especially round bends of the river or in the foam of rapids with the sun's in one's eyes. The man towing had also to walk upon the ice bordering the stream upon either side like white walls, which the water had completely undermined in certain places, when it frequently fell into the current with

AN APPALLING NOISE,

and had he been standing upon it at the time must have thrown him into the river, to say nothing of its falling upon the canoe which frequently had to pass below such overhanging masses. A light person might have been carried off his legs wading, or a heavy one might easily capsize a Chilcat canoe by jumping into it too heedlessly.

It is worthy of remark that during fine weather I invariably found the wind during the day time in the Chilcat valley blowing up from the sea, commencing in the forenoon with a gentle breeze which gradually increased to a smart gale that died quite away by sunset, while during the night there was either no wind or else it blew in the contrary direction. This regular movement of the atmosphere no doubt is an important factor in producing the regular daily rise and fall of the river. It is also of great assistance to the Chilcats, who can thus count upon a breeze to assist them up against the current by means of a sail; in fact, rendering poling unnecessary except in certain places, while by starting either early or late in the day when descending the river they can avoid it altogether, since it is difficult to steer canoes with accuracy when being carried downstream against the wind, the tendency being, as in Norwegian boats and others built high at both ends, to slew sideways, and in many parts of the Chilcat river very nice calculation is essential to avoid snags, rocks, shallows and especially fallen trees in the narrow channels, where the current runs as high as nine miles an hour.

The salmon-trout had arrived in the river, as I was made aware by observing an old man trying to hook some up with a large gaff by striking upwards towards the surface with a long elastic pole on the chance of one being within range, the muddiness of the water preventing their either seeing or being seen. That he was successful I knew, because he offered me ten previous to my departure at the Chilcat price of a quarter each, like early strawberries.

It was two hours before midnight when we reached the new camp, thankful to haul the canoe out of a river which it takes at least ten times as long to ascend in it as to descend. But

THE TENTS HAD BEEN PITCHED

in a conspicuous manner and the English flag upon a lofty pole was waving over my tent, while an enormous fire, ready to dry our clothes by, had all been distinctly visible to us for several hours previously and formed a distinctly cheering spectacle. The weather remains as it has been for the last twelve days, a cloudless sky and a gentle breeze probably from the westward in the higher regions of the atmosphere. I found that along the coast line to the westward, at Yakutat, the Copper River, Prince William Sound and the Alaskan Peninsula wet cloudy weather was invariably accompanied by an easterly wind, while a westerly one was without exception synchronous with dry and usually clear weather, but as there have been no clouds or even vapour of any kind upon the mountains it has been difficult to decide, though on making a partial ascent of a mountain I named Mt. Glave, the wind was from the westward at an elevation of five thousand feet above the river.

We passed, Sunday the 11th quietly in camp. A small party of Chilcat Indians came down the valley. We sighted them first at a distance of some miles on the wide expanse of the Klaheena, though the number of snags, trunks and roots of trees with which it is strewn make it difficult to distinguish moving objects. They largely wade in preference to trusting their way through the bush, and, as the river has not yet risen to its full spring height, it can be waded in many places where it becomes sub-divided into branches and assumes a broad and rapid character. In choosing a place to wade a river it must be borne in mind that where it is swiftest and broadest, there it is also shallowest. I observed these Indians for some time with the field-glass and noted both the places they selected for crossing and the manner in which they effected it. The party consisted of a man, two women and a boy, and they negotiated the deeper streams in line, shoulder to shoulder, all of them holding on to the same pole or limb of a tree held horizontally, of which there were plenty lying about, the man grasping the up-stream end and his legs breaking the force of the current for those below; upon the top of his pack was perched a small child. It is better to

CARRY A HEAVY WEIGHT

in wading a swift stream than to carry none whatever, as it renders one's legs less liable to be swept from under one by the force of the water, though having once lost one's foothold no doubt a heavy pack strapped to one's back would make it difficult to recover. Of this we shall probably experience more in the immediate future. These Indians had evidently come from the divide, and had either been hunting or trading, probably the former, as the presence of the women and child made it unlikely that they had come so far. Moreover, after giving them tea and crackers, I saw that their packs contained but a few furs of the commonest kind. We had bridged a small clear stream, sluggish but deep, on the west of our camp by felling a tall cottonwood and floating one end across. It formed a footway so narrow and slippery and the water was so profound on either side that I hesitated to cross it, and only did so once, and that in fear and trembling, preferring to wade. But these Chilcats walked across (except one woman, and the man informed us she was a Yakutat) without so much as thinking twice about it, turning their toes inwards after the manner of a snipe, though a white has informed me that he has observed the Chilcats balancing themselves across a log bridge by stepping sideways all the time, the feet being planted so that both pointed to the same side.

On May 12th, with my Kwaginth half-breed, I made a tedious ascent of Mount Glave. We had to run a race with the river. I was anxious to recross it before noon, as, subsequent to that hour, it rises so rapidly that I feared it might be almost unfordable, particularly as we found it hard enough to stagger across in the early morning, when it was almost at its lowest. I therefore roused everyone at four, and we had breakfast—porridge with condensed milk stirred in undiluted, hard tack or captain's biscuits toasted, with butter, canned roast beef, cheese and cold boiled beans. It was important also to know if there was much game in the country to depend upon for food; if possible to get a glimpse towards the St. Elias district in case any superlatively high peaks should be visible in that direction, and to obtain a general view of the immediate district.

We tried to cross at several points before succeeding, using long poles as a support, but in returning we imitated the Indians by forming line (of two), and then, like

THE HUNDRED PIPERS,

"Shoulder to shoulder the brave men stood," and instead of dancing ourselves dry to the pibroch's sound, we climbed ourselves dry to the drumming of numerous grouse, the sighing of the breeze and the crackling of dry sticks as we forced a way upwards through the interplaited stems of thickest brushwood, scaring, possibly, a bear whose tracks were fresh upon the slopes. We presently reached a tall spruce on which a grouse was sitting, utter the peculiar booming sound which can be heard, at least, a mile away on a still day. It required, as usual, a careful scrutiny of several minutes before the plump form of the bird could be distinguished, though one could almost locate the precise spot by the sound it continued to give forth, until a well-directed shot brought our lunch fluttering to my feet. The bush was found to be thickest at the bottom and immediately below the snow-line; while in the centre, being a zone ranging from one to three thousand feet in height, it was not so tedious to penetrate, excepting on account of fallen trees and devil's clubs. At an altitude of four thousand feet we made our way over snow patches alternating with thin brush, the snow being soft in places and allowing one to sink waist-deep, while on the surface were traces of ptarmigan, fox and hare. The ground was frequently pitted with extensive burrows of the moose. The view from such an altitude and in such a place was of the superbest character, and unapproachable except, I think, in the Caucasus, in its qualities of mingled width of verdure and highest snow-capped desolation. Mt. Fairweather and a galaxy of peaks in the south formed a distant cluster of glittering pinnacles fringing the sky.

"Before me rose and fell
White passed hills, like outer skirts of hell
Seen where men's eyes look through the day to night,
Like jagged shell's lips harsh, untainable,
Blown in upon by devils' wrangling breath."

Below the river wound serpentinely in glittering, wrinkled channels, and the upper Chilcat valley lay mapped out; the lake (frozen) and the forest flecked with marshes and shining pools and streams, and snow patches.

On the east was the main valley, with a less turbulent and more subdivided stream and more wooded bottom, and opening from it a gorge with steep cliffs and snow-peaks beyond. Off the west stretched out some of the St. Elias Alps, the peaks just discernible over the shoulders and gaps of the range, presumbordering the Altsehk river, and far away a high square mountain, that seemed of colossal proportions, without any rock appearing to relieve the smoothness of its snow-slopes.

We hurried down, and once within the timber found it less fatiguing to descend than to ascend; frequently making use of some fallen monarch of the forest as a kind of bridge across other prostrate trees, but with some risk, as a slip might have impaled one like a cockroach on some of the sharp spikes of dead branches of trees below, that radiated like "chevaux de frises." W. H. SETON-KARR.

TRACING A RUMOR.

How a Reporter Heard of the Wreck of the "Louise" and How He Uncovered it to be "Mere Hearsay."

A few mornings ago while a COLONIST reporter was looking up news he came across an individual who inquired if he had heard of "the Wreck of the Louise."

"No," said the newspaper man. Has the Louise gone the way of the Sardonyx, down to Davy Jones' locker! What do you know about it?"

"I don't know anything," replied the other, "except that a hackman who was here a few minutes ago said that the report was current in town. The information, he said, had been brough in by an Indian."

"Who was that hackman?" was next demanded.

"I don't know, but he had a red moustache and drove a pair of horses."

The newspaper man next undertook to look over the hackman, but not finding one who came up to his description went on a fresh tack. He had noticed two aldermen being driven along the streets by a man with a red moustache, and so off he posted to the City Hall to find the aldermen. They were not there: but it was intimated as possible that one of them might be at the store of Ald. Vigelius.

The missing alderman was not however there, but their hackman was a few minutes later found upon the stand; and was thus addressed!

"Are you the man who informed Mr — that the "Louise" had been wrecked?"

"I am. It was talked about on the street, last night, and Mr. So and So told me that he had heard the story was true?"

The reporter thinking that he had enough information upon which to go to headquarters betook himself to the office of the C. P. N. Co. and inquired if they had any information as to the wreck of the steamer Louise.

"No," was the reply, "and were there anything in it we should have heard of it before anyone else. The Louise passed Nanaimo all right and it is impossible to see how anything could have come down about her from Indians or anyone else with which we should not have been made acquainted. There is nothing at all in the tale."

So far more than half the morning had been employed in chasing the item, the chances for whose development appeared to be very slim; nevertheless the reporter determined to trace the rumor to bedrock if possible. He therefore went to the person whose name the hackman had given as his particular informant. But he was no more successful. So-and-so had told him, while in conversation on the street, and he had only repeated what he had been told. Mr. So-and-So was as communicative as could be. He had heard the story, while out on Sunday evening, but he could not tell from whom.

Here the investigation ended, it being impossible to get any further back. Singular to say, however, as is the case with most stories, there had been no additions to the original story, which was the same plain, unvarnished tale from beginning to end. It was unvarnished when it started on its course, and it was plain and unvarnished when the reporter got hold of it, its experiences having been very different from those of similar foundationless stories, which are accustomed to grow as they get older; and innocent as they may have been when they began, almost invariably become mischievous before their career is over.

The Beginning of Death.

DISEASE is the beginning of death, its approach should be met at once by appropriate remedies. No better means exists than the use of Burdock Blood Bitters whenever symptoms of any disease of the stomach, liver, bowels or blood appear. B. B. B. is the best life preserver. sw1

A HEALTHY STATE OF TRADE.

The Customs Returns for the Year Ended June Last Greater than of the Three Preceding Years.

The Custom House is the thermometer indicating the state of the commercial atmosphere. That of Victoria has been for the past year making some very healthy indications of the state of business transacted in this port. The returns to hand for the year ended 30th June ultimo, are by no means discreditable to Victoria; there has just been fluctuation enough to make business healthy. March, it will be noticed, was the largest, reaching $628,930.95, bringe with it a savoring of satisfaction when it is known this exceeds the previous year by $31,594.32. Then a comparison of the last three years shows a steady increase in the customs collections, 1888 being $761,091.72; 1889, $797,336.63; 1890, $828,930.95. These are not spasmodic jumps, caused by an unsettled state of business, they rather show a sober, steady progressiveness.

The following are the official returns:

1889	July	$ 67,113 66
"	August	81,825 04
"	September	77,548 77
"	October	70,606 37
"	November	61,826 02
"	December	51,352 51
1890	January	45,291 22
"	February	42,355 47
"	March	93,456 48
"	April	77,347 35
"	May	78,096 16
"	June	75,188 49
	Total duties	$814,063 67
	Other revenues	12,867 28
	Total	$826,930 95

AFTER THE SMUGGLERS.

Dr. Munn, of Port Townsend, Sent to Victoria to Investigate.

The U. S. treasury department is taking steps to ascertain the facts regarding the smuggling of opium and Chinese from Victoria into the United States, of which so much has been said in the newspapers of late.

Dr. C. E. Munn, who for the past few months has been Chinese inspector at Port Townsend, has received orders to make a thorough investigation of the extent of the operations in this collection district of smugglers of opium and Chinese, and make a complete report to the department. Dr. Munn proceeded to Victoria yesterday, in pursuance of these instructions. While there he will get, as nearly as possible, onto the inside of the operations of the smuggling ring that is supposed to have headquarters there.—Post-Intelligencer.

EVERRBODY RIGHT.

The New York Maritime Register remarks that: "Fishing and fishermen are raising no end of a row in the world at present, and great nations are almost at daggers drawn on account of them. The undemonstrative cod and frisky mackerel have had their share in this and now the crusty lobster must put his claw into the game. And yet we hear much of the gentle art, so helpful to rest and sweet contemplation, and fishermen the world over are supposed to be jolly fellows, even if their tales fatigue the imagination. The peculiarity of the whole thing is that everybody is right and nothing is heard of but demands. The last wail comes from Newfoundland, but probably no blood will be shed, and in the end fishermen will follow their calling in peace, and the cod, the mackerel, the lobster and the seal will be the only objectors to the settlement of the dispute over which Americans, Canadians and Frenchmen are now so bitter." It must be remembered, however, that in the present issue there are vital points at issue, and that, no matter how successful it may be for the time being, "might in no way constitutes right."

A FAILURE.

The endeavor to banish American silver from Manitoba proves to be a failure. The Winnipeg Commercial says: "In the last issue of this journal notice was taken of the intention of the banks in Manitoba to subject United States silver coin to a discount, sufficiently heavy to drive it out of circulation here, if the business public would only second the efforts of the banks. One week's experience of the enforcement has made plain the fact, that the banks are going to fail in their aim this time. No person outside of the banks thought there was any injustice in the effort thus made, had the banks only made sufficient preparations for enforcing it without inconvenience to the business public. To avoid this it was necessary to have a full supply of Canadian silver ready once United States coin was refused, but in this the banks failed. On Saturday retail merchants were peddling around the banks all morning asking for change in Canadian coin, but could not obtain anything like a sufficiency, and in some instances they received but scant courtesy. A feeling of irritation spread rapidly over the city, and before stores closed for the night there was scarcely an institution doing business at which United States coin was not received as freely as Canadian. The street car company are still trying to enforce the shave, but scores of citizens who patronize the cars are prepared to hoof their way along, unless the car company withdraws from the position they have taken."

A TIMELY HINT.

The following suggestion from an American paper may not be out of place at the present time: "Coast cities too often think that in their case the sewerage problem is settled by utilizing their harbors, or the waters in the immediate vicinity, as a receiving ground for all city sewerage and garbage. They not only make a grievous mistake in this, but commit a blunder of the worst kind. Out of sight, out of mind, is their motto. But the shoaling of harbors will in time convince them of their error. No coast city should allow its harbor to be a receptacle in any way for refuse, and should rather improve by every means in order to accommodate the deep draught vessels that commerce now employs. It certainly seems within the power of modern skill and science to find other ways of disposing of city garbage than to throw it over the city fence, or opposite the city front door, as is practically now the case."

In Victoria, it is satisfactory to notice that an attempt is being made to solve the sewerage problem; but the amount of unsavory deposits that are to be found here and there and almost everywhere, in our bays, besides our roadways and in many of the Chinese gardens, demonstrate that there is much yet to be done, and the authorities cannot do better than hurry up and do it.

COMMERCIAL PARAGRAPHS.

It is observed in Eastern Canada that a better outlook for remunerative prices for fruit has not existed for years. The Canadian crop promises to be fair; but the cold weather and frosts of May proved very injurious throughout England, part of France and the countries to the eastward, and heavy frosts in June in eastern France and along the Rhine added to the injury. According to a report by W. N. White & Co., of Covent Garden, in the Mark Lane Express, plums in England will yield only one-tenth of a crop, cherries one-third, apples barely one-half, and of pears there will be few, all the smaller fruits being scarce. In France the outlook is brighter, southern France having a fair promise for apples and pears. In Belgium cherries promise only a third, plums a quarter and early pears a half. In Holland plums are a small crop; cherries and pears only a third. Apples are better, but not a full crop. In Germany plums are a bad crop, and cherries only a half, while apples promise a poor yield.

At the June wool sales in London there was a large attendance, and, though competition was animated, prices ruled below those of April and May.

According to the London Grocers Gazette, at a recent public sale, East India coffee showed a rise of fully 1s per cwt. Costa Rica sold steadily, and, in some instances, was 6d dearer. Guatemala was 6d to 1s dearer, and so were Central and Nicaragua. Cuban and Vera Cruz brought very full prices. Bahia sold steadily, but was partly bought in. Santos was held for extreme rates, and Rio was also bought in above the value.

A recent cable from Smith, Baker & Co., of Japan, speaks of the tea market as quiet. Choicest, 28c; choice, 25c; finest, 22c; fine, 19c; good medium, 16c; medium, 14c; good common, 12c. The steamer sailing on the 25th ult. carried 28,000 packages, 4,300 packages for New York, 13,300 for Chicago, 2,700 for Canada, and 7,700 for San Francisco.

Late advices from London report a dull market for China tea. New make Congous were moving fairly well, but sales of green tea had been unimportant. India teas have advanced in price, and Pekoe Souchongs from 2½d up are in very strong demand.

In Montreal a fairly steady trade movement goes on, and in consequence of encouraging reports about the crops a more hopeful feeling prevails. The indications lead to the belief in better things to come, of which evidence is afforded by the somewhat increased payments and the inclination to place orders more freely for fall and winder goods. However, one feature that is looked upon with satisfaction is the course of careful buying and selling that has been pursued, in consequence of which it is almost certain there should be well cleared up shelves before ordering is commenced for the new season, and in dry goods especially the sorting up trade this spring and summer has been of very limited dimensions. On the whole the feeling is distinctly hopeful.

Telegrams to Bradstreet, indicate that the volume of general merchandise has been decreased perceptibly. Iron and steel are steady, and anthracite coal is in better demand at improved prices. At the west hogs are in free movement to interior markets, and prices are weak and lower. Cattle are dull, and products barely hold their own. Wheat is up 1½ cents on less encouraging reports from abroad, and corn and oats are fractionally higher. In California the outlook is for a heavy wheat crop. Wheat stocks in Australia and New Zealand out of farmers' hands, to July 4, equal 973,000 bushels against 2,398,000 bushels one year ago. At the close of the crop year 1889, Bradstreet's report point to 52,000,000 bushels of wheat carried over against 37,000,000 bushels a year ago. Farmers' stocks are 7,000,000 bushels heavier than on July 1st, 1889, and so-called available stocks, 8,000,000 bushels. These totals point to the wheat crop of 1889 having fall in their aim this time. No person outside of the banks thought there was any injustice in the effort thus made, had the banks only made sufficient preparations for enforcing it without inconvenience to the business public. To avoid this it was necessary to have a full supply of Canadian silver ready once United States coin was refused, but in this the banks failed. On Saturday retail merchants were peddling around the banks all morning asking for change in Canadian coin, but could not obtain anything like a sufficiency, and in some instances they received but scant courtesy. A feeling of irritation spread rapidly over the city, and before stores closed for the night there was scarcely an institution doing business at which United States coin was not received as freely as Canadian. The street car company are still trying to enforce the shave, but scores of citizens who patronize the cars are prepared to hoof their way along, unless the car company withdraws from the position they have taken."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhœa, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind. my31-eod-w

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TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED—For Grand Prairie Public School, a female teacher holding not lower than second class certificate. One competent to give lessons on piano or organ preferred. Salary $60 a month. Duties begin first Monday in August. Applications received until the 21st July.
R. M. CLEMITSON,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
je25w3t

WANTED—Parties having lots, acreage, farm lands in Seattle or State of Washington can dispose of same to Ferry & Co., financial brokers, 116 South Second St. Seattle. Correspondence solicited. je-13-w

FOR SALE—Lots for $30, $50, $70 Near Seattle, $10 down and $3 monthly. Ferry & Co., financial brokers, 116 South Second St. Seattle. je-13-w

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Those wishing to improve their Herds should communicate with the undersigned, who has always on hand choice thoroughbred and high grade Durhams.
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Sunnyside Farm,
mc11-1y Alexandria P. O.

"Northwestern Gold and Silver Mining Company,"
(FOREIGN.)
Registered the 26th day of May, 1890.
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE this day registered the "Northwestern Gold and Silver Mining Company" (foreign), under the "Companies' Act," "Part IV.," "Registration of Foreign Companies."

The objects for which the Company is established are: To mine for gold and silver and other precious metals, by hydraulic and other methods, in British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, and to this end to acquire all the real and personal property and water rights necessary.

The amount of capital stock of the Company is one million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of the par value of twenty dollars each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 26th day of May, 1890, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.
[L.S.] C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
my30-1mo-w

"Middle Creek Gold Mining Company"
(FOREIGN)
Registered the 28th day of May, 1890.
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the "Middle Creek Gold Mining Company" (foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies."

The objects for which the Company is established are: to acquire, either by lease or otherwise, mining claims, privileges, and concessions in British Columbia; to work the same, build ditches, sell water, and do everything necessarily or properly appertaining to mining.

The amount of capital stock of the Company is five million dollars, and the number of shares into which it is divided is one hundred thousand, of the par value of fifty dollars each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 28th day of May, 1890, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.
[L.S.] C. J. LEGGATT,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
my30-1mo-w

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL HIS well-known Farm on Chemainus River. Apply on the premises to
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The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.
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Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.
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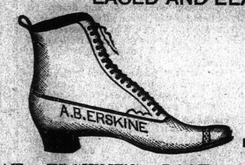

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