# A QUARANTINE BATH.

**A Description of How the Correspondent Went Through the Washing Machine.**

**He Turned Around and Rubbed It In When the String Was Pulled.**

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been asked why it is, if affairs at this quarantine station are really in the condition described by me, that more people are not writing. I have passed the question on to some of these "more people" themselves and one and all made the same reply: "Just wait till we are out of this man's hands, and then we will speak, but if you keep on provoking him there is no saying what he may do." In Rome we must not fight with the Pope. However, as soon as the ship is cleared, folks will find their tongues. A great protest and petition is being prepared, containing matter as damaging as anything I have written, which will be signed by all, as soon as the yellow jack comes down. Yesterday, we felt in need of legal advise, and a gentleman was brought down from town by the tender well qualified to give it. This brought to light another of the features of quarantine. No interview with this gentleman could be allowed except at shouting distance. Some papers had to be handed over to this solicitor; but they had not been disinfected—a process which sometimes takes four hours. However, the health officer, whose men had just before threatened to take their rifles to us, was pleased—perhaps as some atonement—to say it could be done in less time. He took the documents to the bathing establishment, and drew off a soup-plateful of the bathing water, which he handed with the papers to "Bill." The said William was a bit of a wag, albeit a somewhat profane one. Dipping his fingers in the water he made a sign and after mumbling some words, said: "There, sir, I will guarantee they will not hurt anyone now." Quite true; but as far as I could see there was a question whether it was the words or the water which was most efficacious. When people speak of "disinfecting" they little think how many different processes the word may cover. I have made the acquaintance with a dozen different sorts, at least, this week, but the last in the very latest. Why does not Dr. Watt send William down to do it to the ship, and then let us go? This morning the following command was placed in my hands:

DEAR SIR:—If you wish to proceed to Vancouver in this ship to-day, I command you [which is a legal order from the captain of a vessel to a passenger] to take a medicated bath before 10 o'clock a.m. to-day. If this is not complied with my orders to you are to leave the ship and your luggage will be landed on the wharf. When you have complied with Dr. Watt's wishes on shore the company will see you to your destination. I am not obliged to make any arrangements for your maintenance in your special case if you do not comply with my order. The responsibility and consequences of landing you take entirely upon yourself. The foregoing order includes your family unless they are willing to obey these commands. The bath for ladies and children will be ready on the starboard side of the ship up to 10 o'clock. Male passengers must take the bath on shore unless they procure a certificate from the doctor stating that they are not in a state of health to go ashore for it. R. ARCHIBALD,
Commander.

The above settled the business as far as we were concerned. It shows that there is absolutely no protection for the unfortunate passenger from any treatment, however brutal and degrading, if ordered by a health officer. We had simply taken passage to London, and here we were threatened with being lauded in a destitute condition and imprisoned for life unless we gave in to what we considered a gross and brutal outrage. To take a bath, even a medicated bath, is a very simple matter, why make a fuss about that? Because Dr. Watt's baths are like himself—entirely different from anything anyone ever met with before. But particulars of what happened will explain this best.

Quite a number of the passengers were excused the bath, and a goodly number more had a modified bath on board, the ship's doctor having certified that their health would not stand it (why not certify that for all?) but we were sound in wind and limb and had no excuse. The entrance to the bathing establishment was a tent, and when the man in charge saw us arrive he asked where our bag of fumigated clothes was. All the others had such a bag, which had been in the sulphur house all night disinfecting—we had none, our orders not having specified that item. However, the man in charge was a man of sense, so he advised us to take the bath, slip into our clothes again and take ourselves off, with as little delay as possible. We stripped, and on opening the bathhouse door found ourselves at one step in the middle of the machine, and under the eye of the "Commander of the Bath." This functionary said: "Now, please, stand just there, and I will pull the string; keep turning now, and rub it in—rub it in hard!" So we stood, and we turned, and we rubbed at the word of command, till done enough and allowed to step out. Then a new surprise awaited us. The Commander of the Bath would on no account allow us to resume our clothes. They had to be sent to the sulphur house—the doctor's orders on that point were absolute. We explained, but it was words thrown away. If the man outside was a man of sense, the inside man was a man of nonsense. To our repeated inquiry, "What are we to do?" he only replied, "Anything you like, gentlemen; but you can't have those clothes." We sent for Dr. Watt himself, and he was equally at a loss to see his way through the difficulty. There were plainly but three ways of it—we must either have our own clothes, or some other clothes, or perish with exposure. Which would it be? At length he concluded we might have some from the ship. After a while a bundle arrived for me, and a box for my companion. We had been standing stark naked—save for a very scanty towel—for over half an hour, and how we welcomed the sight of these garments! I got quickly into mine, but my companion, alas! They had brought him a box which belonged to the lady's maid, and he could not get a fit out at all. It was another fifteen minutes before he could cover his nakedness, and all this time the room was full of other naked men—chiefly Chinamen—to the number of a dozen or so, as the machine turned them out faster than they could get dressed to go. I have never seen the like since a boy at school. It was simply scandulously indecent, dangerous to health, and exceedingly painful to every sense of moral feeling, and that is the "naked truth" about it. Why should Dr. Watt have power to treat Her Majesty's law-abiding subjects in that way?

There were some funny things, too. One gentleman had lost his bag and was in the same fix as we were. Two came in by the door for going out by, and as a consequence were neither allowed to come in or to go out. They must not go out that way because not bathed, nor might they come in, because it was absolutely compulsory to enter by the other door. One gentleman—a foreign gentleman of rank and title, turned up in the machine with all his valuables—gold watch, purse, etc.—in his hands; and these went through the process as well as himself. It will be interesting to know how a disinfected gold watch works. Now when all this was done we were immediately returned to the ship to mix with infected passengers (the exempts) to stay in infected cabins and sleep in infected blankets (these not being again done), and a guard was placed at the gangway to keep us all in. However, Dr. Watt was satisfied at last, and at 2 o'clock allowed the yellow flag to come down. Many things have struck me about these proceedings: The utter futility of them for the purpose designed; the curious absurdity of the various disinfecting processes; the immense injury they inflict on commerce and the country; the heartless and brutal cruelty in treating inoffensive strangers thus; but above and beyond all has been the outrageous injustice.

Quarantine, May 4. A.

## BE CAREFUL WITH THAT LAMP!

I sincerely hope that Mrs. Filmer has abandoned the custom of keeping an oil lamp burning in her room of nights. She does not say what the necessity was, but I trust it no longer exists. If possible to avoid it, no light should burn in a room wherein people are sleeping. The reasons ought to be plain enough, yet we all need lessons in common caution. This lady had hers, and was fortunate in coming out of the affair as well as she did.

Writing about it she says: "It was in the summer of 1886, not long after the death of my husband. I had been used to keeping an oil lamp burning in my room for convenience during the night. One night I accidentally overturned the lamp, and a blaze kindled in an instant. Terrified half out of my wits, I sprang from bed, seized the burning articles and ran downstairs with them just in time to prevent further disaster. Happily for me, I escaped with slight burns, but not from consequences of another kind.

"The fright and shock quite prostrated me. Do what I would, after the danger was all over, I was unable to banish the subject from my thoughts. My nerves seemed completely unhinged, and I rapidly grew feeble, excitable and debilitated. My appetite failed, and I had no relish for my ordinary food. There was a bad taste in my mouth, headache, distress after eating, loss of flesh and ambition, with a disposition to worry and fret over things, which, when I was well, had no influence with me whatever. I sought to build up my strength with beef tea and other nutritious and digestible forms of diet, without success.

"The doctors whom I consulted said I was suffering from nervous debility and weakness. They gave me prescriptions, which the chemist made up for me; but they had no effect, and what I suffered I have no words to tell you. My health appeared to have been all broken up suddenly, as a railway train goes to pieces in a collision. Month after month I struggled with this strange ailment, but could find no remedy to relieve me. Not until January, 1887, did I see my way out of the trouble which followed my adventure of that fearful night.

"At that time (January 1887,) I chanced to come upon a little book about Mother Seigel's Syrup as a cure for indigestion and dyspepsia and the complaints attending it. Letters that were printed in that book from others who had been cured by this remedy, gave me confidence, and I got a bottle from Mr. J. H. Brown, patent medicine dealer, 15 High Street, Margate. After taking it I felt decidedly better. I could eat and digest needed food; my nerves were more under control, and I got better sleep and rest. I will merely add that, feeling sure that Mother Seigel's Syrup was helping me, I continued to take it, and eventually recovered my health. For this I thank Mother Seigel's Syrup; and if you think so singular an experience as mine would be of interest or use to any one, you have my consent to publish it. (Signed) Mrs. C. L. Filmer, Thanet Cottage, Drapers Road, Margate, July 24th, 1895."

Now I invite the reader's attention to a double fact: First (as is daily shown in these articles), that indigestion will disorder and disease the nervous system; and (second) that a violent shock to the nervous system will produce indigestion of a profound and intractable type. The latter fact is illustrated by the case we are now considering. There is no space here to treat of it at length. Let it suffice for the present that, either way, the remedy must be addressed to the digestion—*not* to the nerves. No competent physician treats a so-called "nervous" disease *as* a nervous disease. He seeks for the *location* of the evil force, which is commonly the stomach; corrects *that* if he can, and leaves the nerves to right themselves, as they always do. This is what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for Mrs. Filmer, and will do for you, in case (which Providence forbid) you are ever overthrown in like manner.

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A late arrival from the North, the schooner Neptune, reports an almost unprecedented absence of seal along the American coast, only one lonely specimen being seen on the nine days' run down from Klawack, and this solitary traveller in the latitude of the straits. The same shortage of game is reported by the schooner Triumph, Captain Clarence Cox, which returned home yesterday with but 209 skins to show for the coast hunting. The Triumph has usually headed the list, or approached very closely to the coveted position, and consequently the outlook for the others of the fleet is far from encouraging. This season's experiences having been directly the reverse of last year's—in 1896 it was plenty of seals with the weather too rough to permit of the canoes being sent after them; this spring the weather has been favorable, but the seal herds have sought fresh feeding grounds. Besides failing to make a catch that will cover expenses, the Triumph had the misfortune to lose two of her Sitka hunters, who became separated from the schooner in a sudden blow, and have not since been heard from. There is but one hope for them—and that is that they have been picked up by the schooner Minnie, which was cruising in the locality at the time.

From THE DAILY COLONIST, May 7.]

# THE QUARANTINE.

**Passengers, Secretary Says They Did Not Have a Happy Time.**

**Copy of Resolution Sent By Them to the Minister of Agriculture.**

TO THE EDITOR—Your contemporary, the Daily Times, exults to-day over the glorious news that three fresh cases of smallpox have broken out at the quarantine station, and takes the opportunity to praise Dr. Watt for his great efficiency as health officer. Has the Daily Times lost its reason or become blind? If it were sensible it would shut its mouth over this business, for does not this fact prove conclusively the inefficiency of Dr. Watt's disinfecting treatment? Many passengers on the Empress of China objected to spend their period of detention on shore for the sole reason that they considered themselves more liable to infection there than on the alleged infected ship. Dr. Watt, on his own admission to a passenger, has not seen a smallpox patient for some weeks, indeed never saw those terrible (?) cases on board the Empress of China, who might well have been suffering from a mere cold in the head for all he knew. I am informed that many men who are not infected are located in a wing of the quarantine hospital which contains the seven smallpox patients the doctor has under his charge. If Dr. Watt never visits this hospital, how on earth can he certify there is no contact between infected and disinfected persons? If he paid more attention to his duties on shore, where his services must be sadly needed, and ceased to harass, worry and insult ladies and gentlemen who never even smelt the dread microbe, let alone came in contact with it, he would be doing signal service for his country; instead of, as at present, imperilling its character and commerce by such unseemly and vexatious acts as characterized his treatment of the saloon passengers of the Empress of China. The fact that it is ten days since the patients were removed from the ship goes to show that these fresh cases of disease were contracted on shore. Who then is to blame? Furthermore, how does this affect the treatment of the saloon passengers? Had a case of smallpox broken out amongst them there might have been some shadow of sense in the Daily Times' remarks. Again, with respect to this fear of another smallpox epidemic, I am informed that on the occasion of the last scare the deaths amounted to but fourteen. Why, twenty times that number die from bad colds and influenza.

The statement that "the passengers speak highly of Dr. Watt's consideration in their unfortunate position" is a deliberate falsehood, as I, as secretary of the passengers' committee, can fully certify. Here is a copy of the first resolution passed unanimously by the passengers on the very first day of quarantine and forwarded to the minister of agriculture, and to which no reply was ever received by them.

"Whereas, the ss. Empress of China having arrived at the quarantine port of Victoria, B.C., on or about noon on this 27th day of April, 1897, from China and Japan, carrying 140 cabin and 597 steerage passengers, all of whom are certified by the ship's surgeon to be free from any infectious or contagious diseases as defined by section 20, with the exception of two of the steerage passengers, who nine days since, whilst at sea, developed smallpox in a mild form. They were, however, immediately isolated in the ship's hospital in accordance with section 27, and are now doing well. In consequence of this occurrence, every person on board (passengers and officers included) were promptly subjected to vaccination; and whereas, on arrival, the quarantine officer at this port declared the ship and passengers to be infected and subject to detention for a period of 16 days, notwithstanding the time that has already elapsed (the usual period of incubation of smallpox being 12 days); also that the passengers are to be landed for this purpose, as well as for disinfection. A meeting of the saloon passengers was called and unanimously adopted the following resolution:

"That a protest should be made and is hereby transmitted to the Hon. Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa requesting his immediate consideration and reversal of this unprecedented action on the part of the quarantine officer at this station for the following reasons:

"1. That two mild cases of smallpox only having occurred on board, and those among the steerage passengers.

"2. That these cases occurred nine days ago and were promptly isolated in the ship's hospital in accordance with section 27 of the quarantine regulations.

"3. That there has been no communication between the cabin and steerage passengers.

"4. That no further case of infectious disease has appeared on board.

"5. That every person on board (officers of the ship, crew, stewards and passengers included), was promptly vaccinated in accordance with section 25 of the said regulations.

"6. That in no previous case when the cabin passengers have had a clean bill of health has this detention been enforced against them on account of sickness among the steerage.

"7. Further, that the order for landing passengers is both unnecessary and vexatious.

"8. That such landing would be attended with positive danger to health, owing to the inadequate accommodation available; also the fact that there are already some five cases of smallpox at this quarantine station.

"As we fear these orders may be enforced, we pray for your immediate action.

"(Sd.) EVERITT FRAZER, Chairman,
"LOUIS GAUTIER, Secretary."

This is not all; a document signed by all the passengers, including many important and influential gentlemen, such as His Excellency the Chinese ambassador, is now in the hands of the captain of the Empress of China, protesting in the strongest terms against the "kind hospitality" extended to them by the good doctor.

Yours faithfully,
LOUIS GAUTIER,
Secretary to Passengers' Committee.

# THE CITY

THE remains of the late John Begg, who died at his ranch near Otter Point on Monday last, were brought in last night for interment in the Ross Bay cemetery. "John" was a pioneer of the pioneers, having lived in this province since early in 1848.

REV. CANON PADDON officiated yesterday at the funeral of Louis Enricht, whose death occurred on Tuesday morning last. The attendance at the graveside included a number of old friends and companions of the deceased, while the Messrs. Geiger, S. Wales and George Stelly were the pall-bearers.

A PROGRAMME of eleven bicycle races has been arranged by the Nanaimo club for Tuesday, the 25th inst., with prizes to the value of $430, and the following list of events: Amateur—One mile, novice; one mile, boys; half mile, open; one mile, open; two miles, handicap; and ten miles, paced. Professional—Half mile, open; two miles, open; two miles, handicap; three miles, lap race, open; ten miles, tandem, paced.

THE late Charles Berry Brown was buried yesterday, the funeral leaving the residence of his son-in-law, Capt. Morrison, Superior street, and the remains were followed by a large number of sympathetic friends. Rev. Dr. Wilson officiated at the house and the cemetery, the pallbearers being Messrs. Noah Shakespeare, Joseph Carey, T. J. Burnes, A. J. Smith, R. Roberts, R. Lettice, F. G. Richards and George Pottinger.

THE last act in the tragedy of James C. McKee's death at Leech river was enacted yesterday, when the cruelly disfigured remains of the old prospector were consigned to a grave at Ross Bay cemetery. Rev. T. J. McCrossan, of the James Bay Methodist church, conducted the funeral services, while the former partner of the deceased, James McAnaul, with Gilbert Well, J. H. Meldram and William Prout, acted as pallbearers.

PETITIONS addressed to the provincial government, and urging that measures be taken at once for the extermination of the horned owl, are being readily signed by the sportsmen of this city, Duncan and Esquimalt district. It is suggested that a bounty be given for every owl killed, and the fact is pointed out that in certain favorite hunting districts, notably in Happy Valley, the pheasants have suffered sadly of late through the bird which it is proposed to outlaw. It is simply a question there of which shall be exterminated — the pheasant or the owl.

A LECTURE on Bengal and the evangelization work in that region was given by Rev. P. Byers, of Asanoe, India, in St. Andrew's Presbyterian church last evening, to a very attentive audience. There was quite a large number present. The lecturer described the difficulties surrounding missionary work in that far-off land, his graphic pictures of the country being rendered more effective by the presence of a Bengalese child, who travels with Mr. Byers. An address on somewhat similar lines will be delivered in the First Presbyterian church on Sunday evening.

THE enterprising burglars Black and Johnson, now being held at San Francisco for extradition for having looted Challoner & Mitchell's store at Rossland, are showing considerable fight, as it has been found necessary to have additional witnesses, and Mr. Mitchell left Rossland en route for the city by the Golden Gate in order that he might identify the recovered booty. An officer from Rossland is also enjoying a jaunt to San Francisco, at somebody else's expense, with two necessary witnesses in charge, and a Spokane detective who was working on the case will also go.

THE drama presented at the A.O.U.W. hall last evening, which was written by Mr. F. M. Kelly, was witnessed by a rather small audience, owing, doubtless, to counter attractions. The members of the Pastime Amateur Dramatic Society who presented the play were not quite up to their work, the drama having been presented too soon, but with the practice derived from last night's performance it is fair to expect that the presentation to-night will be greatly improved. Popular prices will be charged for their second performance of "A Fool's Illusion," 15 cents being the price of admission, and 25 cents for reserved seats.

## THE LAW COURTS.

In the Full court yesterday the appeals of Hjorth vs. Smith, and Postil vs. Travers were dismissed.

E. V. Bodwell, for the defendants in the Paris Belle case, applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, which was granted.

In the appeal of the Koksilah Quarry Company vs. the Queen, the question arose as to whether the defendant's appeal had been taken in time, and Mr. Gordon Hunter (for defendant), moved to extend the time; after argument judgment was reserved.

The Full court rendered judgment in the case of William Hamilton Manufacturing Company vs. Knight Bros., holding that the question of damages must be reconsidered. This was a case in which plaintiffs had sued and obtained judgment on two promissory notes for $1,402.66 given in payment of machinery. A counter claim was set up by defendants for damages for breach of implied warranty as to the machinery. In February 1895 judgment was given for the amount of the notes, but not until November of the same year on the counter claim, when $350 was awarded the defendants and ordering them to return to plaintiffs the machinery in dispute. The defendants appealed from that part of the judgment which compelled them to return the machinery. The Court held that the question of damages must be re-considered, and suggested that perhaps the parties could agree to the amount; if not, the question could be mentioned at the next sitting of the Full court. Appellants to bear cost of appeal.

Steves v. the Corporation of South Vancouver was argued before the Full Court during the afternoon yesterday, and will be resumed this morning.

In the County court, the case of Jordon v. Noot, a suit to recover on a promissory note, was argued, and judgment was reserved.

Murray v. Walkley, King & Casey was an action brought to recover $600 for services rendered. Judgment for $25.

The appeals of the B. C. Auer Light Co. against the Nanaimo and Vancouver gas companies were dismissed by the Full court yesterday.

# THE SUPPLEMENTARIES

**Estimated Expenditures by the Province for Public Works of Recognized Necessity.**

**No District or Section Neglected, While Close Economy Has Been Observed.**

In the preparation of the supplementary estimates, presented to the legislature yesterday, Premier Turner and his colleagues have evidently labored with unqualified success to meet the necessities of each and every section of the province, while at the same time restricting the expenditure with all due regard for economy. The proposed appropriations total but $125,426.31, and yet no district has been neglected. Many public works of undoubted advantage are foreshadowed, all of which are necessary to the growth and development of the country, and the "supplementaries" in their entirety bear eloquent testimony to the activity of the government and to its progressive policy.

No one will question the propriety of the addition of $11 per month to the salary of the superintendent of police—the other augmentations of salary are equally small and equally well deserved. Provision is made for a gratuity of $150—three months' salary—to the parents of the late Fred Mallandaine, and a sum of $3,750 is sought on the account of hospitals and charities, $1,500 of this amount being for the education of the deaf and dumb in the province. It is only a few short months since the necessity of something being done in this direction was pointed out by the ladies of Victoria, and the promptness with which the subject has been disposed of by the government cannot but excite general commendation. Grants of $200, $300 and $500 are asked for the resident physicians at Ashcroft, Greenwood and 150-Mile House, and $500 is set down for the hospital at Vernon.

In the matter of roads and bridges, Vancouver Island has not suffered neglect. There is $500 for bridges at Granite creek, Alberni; $300 is provided for a wharf at Cowichan bay; the original appropriation of $8,000 for Esquimalt district is increased by $4,500, which sum will include the cost of the new bridge at Sooke river; and $650 is added to the appropriation for improving the Victoria-Nanaimo trunk road. In connection with the protection of the Nanaimo river road and reservation, $1,500 is made available upon the condition that one-half the cost of the projected works be refunded by the government of the Dominion. Colonization roads, bridges and a wharf for the settlers in the Bella Colla valley will cost $3,500, and $500 will be given to assist the construction of the China Creek road, Alberni.

Under the heading of public works is a sum of $2,250 for the improvement of the law courts in this city and the placing of a modern elevator, while $1,000 is listed for a court house at Revelstoke, and $520 for sewer construction at Carey Castle.

The miscellaneous vote is of course a comparatively large one. In it provision is made for an additional $1,000, supplementing the original vote of $3,000 for the destruction of wolves, panthers, etc. Three thousand four hundred and fifteen dollars and ninety-one cents is asked for in connection with the provincial exhibit at the Imperial Institute, London; and $4,500 is made available—in addition to $1,500 already provided—for the purposes of the provincial board of health. The revision of the statutes calls for an expenditure of $15,000, inclusive of the services of the two commissioners; and $2,000 represents the contribution of the province of British Columbia to the fund for the relief of the famine sufferers of distant India.

An abstract of the supplementary estimates are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Civil government, salaries | $ 10,141 00 |
| Administration of justice, salaries | 3,543 00 |
| Hospitals and charities | 3,750 00 |
| Education | 8,417 00 |
| Public works | 51,468 00 |
| Public institutions, maintenance | 5,000 00 |
| Legislation | 1,775 00 |
| Administration of justice (other than salaries) | 1,000 00 |
| Revenue services | 1,500 00 |
| Surveys | 5,500 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 33,332 31 |
| Total | $125,426 31 |

Schedule "A"—"Sums granted to Her Majesty to make good certain sums expended for the public service for the year ended 30th June, 1896, and to indemnify the several officers and persons for making such expenditures"—may be briefly summarized as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| Public debt | $ 6,702 71 |
| Civil government, salaries | 2,006 94 |
| Legislation | 969 24 |
| Public institutions, maintenance | 2,233 44 |
| Hospitals and charities | 842 59 |
| Administration of justice, other than salaries | 1,358 81 |
| Education | 1,429 43 |
| Transport | 1,997 81 |
| Revenue service | 3,794 70 |
| Public works | 1,799 37 |
| Government House | 63 10 |
| Public works—roads, etc | 2,328 98 |
| Surveys | 99 38 |
| Miscellaneous | 15,191 97 |
| Total | $40,708 47 |

Under the last mentioned item in the above are included sums of $1,797.75 for the provincial exhibit at the Imperial Institute, and $1,459.10—expenses in connection with the formal inquiry as to the cause of the Point Ellice bridge disaster.

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ALTHOUGH George Brown, of Colwood, is now regarded as on the highroad to complete recovery, it will be some time yet before he can appear in court to testify to the facts of the shooting of which he was the victim. The case against his son-in-law Aiken was accordingly called and remanded, by Magistrate Macrae, in the provincial court yesterday.

JOHN FINK, a native of British Columbia, was found dead in the rear of the house where he roomed in Toronto. Fink had been attending the university, and had recently received a remittance of $300 from home, and since had been on a prolonged spree. It is thought that he had attempted to climb the fence in rear of the house and falling injured himself, as there was nothing that would indicate foul play.

## 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 to south line of Lot 13, thence W. along said line 40 chains; thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains to initial post.

MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Lessee 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 Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the eastern shore of Toftino 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. 89; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the shore of Toftino Inlet; thence easterly along the shoreline to the place of beginning.

CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO.
March 2, 1897. m238

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