IN THE GOLDEN YUKON.

Great Auriferous Belt All the Way From Forty Mile Creek to Cassiar.

New Trails Wanted—The Dalton Route Available for Horses—More Police Needed.

The report of Inspector Constantine, of the Northwest mounted police, is dated at Fort Constantine, Yukon river, November 29, 1896. It contains many matters of great interest, and a summary of its contents is herewith presented:

The ice broke up in the Yukon on May 17, last year, and the first small boat to go down the river reached the Fort with the last of the ice run, on May 23. On September 2 the river was full of running ice, and navigation was practically closed. This gave a little over fourteen weeks of navigation, which is less than the average season. The question of fuel for the post is described as one of great difficulty, that every year will be harder to solve. "I may say that there is no dry wood along the Yukon that can be obtained by hand for at least 75 miles from here," says the inspector. There is, however no scarcity of dry wood, but it is from one to three miles from the river. A large seam of very good soft coal, situated about ten miles from the post, was to have been opened during the winter by the N. A. T. & T. Co. There are about 200,000 tons of the coal in sight at the mine, and the inspector says "there is no doubt that this mine will prove the chief source of fuel for this country in the future."

THE MINES.

"The running of the boundary line last winter determined the fact that gold-bearing creeks which hitherto were supposed to be in American territory are wholly, or in part, in Canada. The two principal ones being Miller and Glacier. Notice was sent the miners that these, as well as certain other creeks specified in the notice, were in Canada and subject to her jurisdiction and laws. This was cheerfully accepted and mining regulations adhered to and all the necessary government fees paid. A few miners denied Canada's jurisdiction and right to collect fees, on the ground that there was no joint survey and a possibility of error in the work. However, I went up to Miller and Glacier creeks and all dues were paid without any trouble, except that of a hard trip, but as all trips in this country are of that nature, it was part of the bargain. On Glacier creek, a number of the miners undertook to run matters in accordance with their ideas of justice and set themselves up as the law of the land. The trouble ended, however, by the Canadian law being carried out. A special report of this case has been already made. As far as I can learn the amount of gold taken out this season is about $300,000 or 17,647 ounces, chiefly from Miller and Glacier creeks. This is a slight increase on last year. The average cost of refining and coining dust is $5 per $1,000 at the United States government mints at San Francisco and Helena. In August of this year a rich discovery of coarse gold was made by one George Carmack on Bonanza creek, a tributary to the Klondike or Trondec river which flows into the Yukon river about fifty miles from here, entering from the southeast. His prospect showed $3 to the pan. As usual such a prospect created a stampede for the new diggings. Men left their old claims, and with a blanket, axe and a few hardtack prospected on the new creek, staked, and registered their claims, which in all cases gave better prospects than any other heretofore. Many old miners state that this creek is fully as rich as any found in California in the early days. New creeks are being found daily, all prospecting well. Three hundred and thirty-eight claims have been registered to date, and there still remain about one hundred and fifty to be entered.

"The country between Hunker creek and McQuesten river which empties into the Stewart river, is full of small creeks and gulches which on being prospected have all given good results. It is probable that the gold belt will in time be found to extend from the Klondike to the Cassiar and that the whole of this to the Divide will prove to be rich in gold. Without doubt before long rich quartz will be found, but not worked until some means of transporting the necessary heavy machinery is provided and supplies can be got in at reasonable cost. The gold-bearing creeks in Canadian territory on the west side of the Yukon are as follows: Gold, Miller and Glacier creeks, all but one mile of the Bedrock, Moose and the first fork of Moose creek, one mile of the three heads of Smith creek, and of the several heads of Canyon creek, about one mile of the Poker and Davis branches of Walker creek, one and a half miles of Walker creek. On the east side of the Yukon are the following creeks: Bonanza, Boulder, Adams, Eldorado, Victoria, Carmack, Bear, Last Chance, Hunker, Gold Bottom and Baker creeks. These creeks are all of a fair size with a good supply of water for mining purposes and easy of access. Bonanza is a large creek and it is possible there may be too much water to be easily worked in the spring. A gold commissioner is urgently needed and should reside on the principal creek of the district. One man cannot do all the work there is to be done now, such as visiting the different creeks, settling disputes and keeping the office work up."

Speaking of transportation, Inspector Constantine says that steamers are much needed. He thinks the best sort of boat would be a screw propeller, 50 feet long and 10-12 feet beam. The current averages five miles an hour. Canoes have been tried in the river, but do not appear to be much liked. The common river boat built on the ground is said to give better satisfaction.

The need of the establishment of civil courts is dwelt upon, and for the increase of the police force to at least 75 men. He says he has spent $9,000 on trails, and has $12,000 on hand, received from mining fees, and asks permission to use it in opening trails.

The inspector recommends the erection of a new post at the mouth of the Klondyke river, which enters the Yukon from the east, about 53 miles south-east of Forty-Mile. Here will be probably the largest camp in the country. Nearly 350 claims had been registered up to the date of the report, and as each claim requires five men, this means nearly 2,000 people, besides the usual retinue of "camp followers." He also recommends a post at Pelly, 240 miles up the Yukon above Fort Constantine, and the opening of the Dalton trail to tide water. He says horses can be taken in over this route, and that it is only nine days' travel with horses, light, to the coast at Chilkat.

ROUTES.

"The route via St. Michael's is long, uncertain and fraught with many dangers by sea and river. In occasional seasons only can vessels go into Norton sound before July 1. St. Michael's has no safe harbor, only an open roadstead, and when a gale of wind comes up vessels have to put to sea or to the shelter of an island called Egg island. Last season eighteen or twenty days were lost by the river boats on account of bad weather and ice. In consequence only two river steamers made one through trip each. The river service at present extends only to this point, leaving the upper and richer part of the country entirely without supplies.

"In justice to the country a route should be opened up from the south, either by Teslin lake and the Hootalinka river or by a route known as Dalton's trail, which was traveled by a man of that name last season. Forty head of beef cattle were driven in over this trail from the coast to Pelly last summer. They arrived in good condition. The drovers report that they had only to kill four head on the way in, these were the heaviest animals, and had become footsore. Good bunch-grass was found along the trail for a distance of over 150 miles. The height of the pass is said to be 2,800 or 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. The rise is very gradual, the country generally is rolling, with some tablelands, with good fishing along the route and plenty of large game. Horses can be brought as far as Pelly without difficulty and from there can be floated down the river on rafts or scows. The time with horses from Chilcat to Pelly is nine days light and twelve to fourteen with packs. Dalton has travelled along this trail for some time, but has said little about it on account of the large number of valuable furs that he was able to procure. Had the season not been so advanced when Dalton left here (September 10) on his return to the coast by this trail, I would have sent some one with him, so that a report could have been made as to its practicability as a route for our own purposes. The revenue derived from this part of the country justifies a route being opened up from the south, either by a wagon road or a railroad."

BETTER BE A SHOEMAKER.

The chief ambition of the writer's boyhood was to grow up and become the captain of a pirate ship; the most rakish and dangerous that ever swept the Spanish Main. Under compulsion of a merciless fate, I found myself willing to be a blacksmith, but under no circumstances a tailor or a shoemaker. On searching my mind for my latent objections to the latter two forms of industry, considered as fields for my own exertions, I seemed to fix on one fault common to both; they were stuffy, monotonous, and liable to give one a backache.

Alas for me! Later observation showed me that there was no public demand for any more pirates, and that my early deductions were right as to the calling of the tailor and shoemaker. Two things more mark the members of these useful trades—namely, all authors agree that they are, as a class, among the most thoughtful and intellectual of men, and apt to suffer from dyspepsia.

Whether the case of Mr. Charles Ingamells (who is a boot and shoemaker) bears out these theories or not, we can tell better after we have read what he has to say about himself.

"Up to November, 1892," he writes, "I was always strong and healthy. At that time I began to feel that something was wrong with me. I had a bad taste in the mouth, and was heavy, languid, and tired, although I had been doing no more work than usual. My appetite was poor, and such food as I obliged myself to eat went against me. Immediately after eating I had a sense of dullness, torpor, and weight at the stomach, as if the process of digestion had been arrested, and the meal lay sluggish and unavailing within me. I had also that tormenting feeling I have often read of in the cases of others; I mean the sense of '*gnawing*,' as though a living animal were actually nibbling at the coats of the stomach. This I understood to be due to the inflammation of the parts, and the fermentation of the food, giving rise to acids which bite almost like teeth.

"I was much troubled with belching up—the result of this—a sour fluid which at times half choked me. I got no proper rest night or day, and was more thoroughly fagged and worn out of a morning than when I went to bed. As I sat at my work I suffered great pain, which, of course made what I had to do doubly difficult and exhausting.

"As time went on (nothing I had thus far used affording me any relief) I grew so weak and depressed that I had no mind or ambition for anything. In this way, with various ups and downs, I continued for two years, and with every prospect, so far as I could forecast, of remaining so for the rest of my days. 'When things are at their worst they are sure to mend,' says the proverb. I don't believe that altogether, but it came true in my case.

"In July, 1894, Mr. Pidd, the draper and grocer (and a good neighbor as well), told me about Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. It cures indigestion and dyspepsia, he said, which at bottom was no doubt my trouble. After having used only one bottle I felt wonderfully benefitted. I could hardly understand it. My appetite came back, and my food gave me no pain. I felt lighter and brighter than I had done for nearly two years, and I gained strength. When I had taken four bottles I was as well as ever I was in my life. I am heartily thankful that I came to know of this great remedy, and am willing that you should publish this hasty statement of my case. I think my illness (chronic dyspepsia) was brought on by my sitting over my work. (Signed) Chas. Ingamells, New Leake, Boston, Lincs, May 16th, 1895."

Mr. Ingamells is right in part, if not wholly. Long continued sedentary occupations usually impair the action of the stomach, especially if much thinking or worry goes with the enforced lack of exercise. The only cure is Mother Seigel's Syrup, assisted by cheerfulness and hope. We trust our friend may make many a pair of excellent shoes before he takes a stitch otherwise than in comfort.

CONDUCTORS AS PASSENGERS.

TORONTO, April 29.—(Special)—A special car, with twenty-eight railroad conductors from various parts of the Ontario division of the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk, left this morning for Los Angeles, California, to attend the annual meeting of the conductors of that city. The trip out will be made over the C.P.R., and the return through the United States.

[FROM THE DAILY COLONIST, April 30.]

SEALERS' GRIEVANCES.

A Return Presented to the Assembly Shows That the Government Is Alive to Them.

They Urge On the Dominion the Inadvisability of Agreeing to Further Restrictive Regulations.

Hon. Col. Baker has presented a return to the legislature relative to the grievances of the sealers. It consists of a certified copy of a report of a committee of the executive council, approved by the Lieut.-Governor on February 3, 1897. It runs: "On a memo. from the Attorney-General, dated January 18, 1897, referring to the uncertain conditions of the sealing industry, so far as relates to British Columbia, which are the result of restrictions imposed under the award of the Paris Commission of Arbitration; and calling attention to the danger which exists of further and more stringent regulations being adopted:

"The committee of council observe that such action as appears probable as the outcome of an agreement between the Dominion government, through the government of Her Majesty, and the government of the United States, would practically destroy the sealing industry in this province, and jeopardize the financial position of a large number of persons whose interests are involved.

"The committee call attention to the fact thatt the presen regulations have seriously affected the sealing industry, and that in consequence of the restrictions imposed thereunder, the catch of the season of 1896 was 55,677 skins, as compared with 73,614 in 1895, and 97,474 in 1894. This falling off, coupled with the low prices prevailing in the London markets, has resulted in great loss to the owners of sealing schooners and all concerned. The two best months to catch the seals on their way North, those of May and June, are closed by the law, and the month of July, which is one of the best in Behring sea, is also part of the closed season. These and other restrictions are ostensibly for the purpose of allowing the seals to breed, precautions, however, which, even if necessary in the interests of seal life, are useless so long as the present destructive methods are permitted at their breeding places on the islands.

"The committee point out that the present regulations are in many particulars arbitrary and excessively severe, and that, instead of increasing the restrictions, any negotiations on the part of Her Majesty's government should be, in the opinion of the committee, in the direction of their modification and for provision against the hardship and loss to the fleet arising out of the seizures on merely suspicious circumstances or for technical violations of the law."

The committee go on to give the example of the Aurora as a case of hardship, and submit that in cases of such technical violation the officers in charge of the British ship in Alaskan waters should be notified and a preliminary investigation take place, and instead of ordering the schooner to Victoria immediately order her to report at a date after the sealing season, thus obviating the serious losses to owners that occur under the present regulations.

The committee then give details of the number of schooners employed and the amount of money they represent to their owners in Victoria, and conclude as follows:

"The committee recommend that the inadvisability of agreeing to further restrictive regulations be strongly urged upon the Dominion government, and also that any further negotiations on behalf of Canada should be in the direction of their material modification, whereby the sealing industry of British Columbia may be placed upon a more secure basis. The committee recommend that a copy of this minute be, if approved, forwarded to the Secretary of State for Canada."

THE FLAGSHIP RETURNS.

After a seven-week absence from port, H.M.S. Imperieuse, the flagship of the Pacific coast fleet, with Rear-Admiral Pallisier aboard, returned to Esquimalt at noon yesterday, finding on her arrival a marked change in the climate to that which prevailed at the time of her departure. On leaving here the weather was cold, snow lay on the ground and the crew wore heavy underclothing; but in six days this all gave way to intense heat and the regulation "white duck." The warship brings news that H.M.S. Amphion, the speedy cruiser that was hourly being looked for from England, is not to be expected for six weeks yet. She had reached Acapulco on the 13th instant, after a good passage from the Old Country, but as the Imperieuse had not called at all the Southern stations the Amphion was left to complete the rounds before coming North. The flagship left her on route to Esquimalt on the 16th inst., and it was the intention then that the Amphion should sail for Panama in a few days. While in Acapulco the only death on the ship since leaving here occurred. From the result of an accident a bugler contracted paralysis of the brain, and died some time before the ship sailed North.

At San Jose de Guatemala the most interesting event of the flagship's cruise happened on the 29th of March. Here, or rather at the capital of the country, about seventy-five miles inland by rail, Admiral Pallisier and staff were the guests of President Barrios for nearly a week, having been grandly entertained at the latter's newly erected and costly palace. The week was spent in festive manner, and everything was done possible to make the time pleasant for the "guests of the nation," as their invitations read. Apart from this incident the flagship's cruise was very commonplace. She experienced a strong blow on the way north, but though the wind blew hard and the sea was turbulent, and the ship for a time was unable to make much progress, there was never a moment when the big vessel—as one of her crew yesterday remarked—could not bring her barbette guns into active service. Among the ports the ship called at when south were Santa Monica, Manzanilla and Corinto.

The Imperieuse will only be in port, it is said, for ten days, when she leaves for Vancouver. On Monday her crew will be given general leave.

THE CITY

MAJOR AND BREVET LT.-COL. EDWARD WHEELER, Royal Marine Artillery, who is registered at the Driard, served in the Egyptian expedition, 1882; was present at the actions of El Magfar and Tel-el-Mahuta, both actions at Kassasin, battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and is in possession of the Egyptian medal, with clasp and bronze star.

THE Queen's hotel—the bijou hotel of Montreal—as well as the only fire-proof house in Canada, has just changed hands and is under entirely new management. Messrs. C. & N. Vallee, the present proprietors, have placed Mr. Geo. D. Fuchs in charge, and with a renovated house, a first-class chef, and everything put in first-class shape about this handsome house, it will doubtless command a large share of both pleasure and business travel.

THE following are the results of the recent quarterly examinations of the Law Society: Messrs. Edward Crowyn and Jas. A. Macdonald, of Rossland; Fletcher S. Andrews, of Slocan, and R. W. Hannington, of Vancouver, all barristers and solicitors of Eastern provinces, passed the required examination on the statute law of the province and the Supreme court rules. Messrs. Alec J. Kitto and H. G. S. Heisterman passed the intermediate examination.

IT was found that Louis Polousa was was too weak yesterday to undergo examination as a witness against Antonio Reda, the Italian who is accused of having stabbed Polousa and Baratto. Police Magistrate Macrae visited the Jubilee hospital, but as the doctors gave it as their opinion that Polousa was not yet out of danger the matter of his testimony was left over for the present. In the police court, Baratto, who was the third party in the cutting affray, was put on the stand and gave his version of the fracas, the details of which have already been published. At 1 o'clock an adjournment was taken until 10 this morning.

W. T. COOKSLEY, formerly city treasurer of New Westminster, and whose experience in the province well qualifies him to speak of the resources of British Columbia, leaves for the East on Monday next where he will deliver a course of lectures dealing exclusively with British Columbia, its gold fields and cities. The first of these will be given in Toronto, but before returning Mr. Cooksley will speak in all the principal cities of Ontario. His lectures will all be illustrated with the best stereoptican views and the profit to this province accruing from them should be very considerable. Mr. Cooksley has made a very successful lecturer here and will take well with Eastern people.

THE case of James McConnel, of this city, against Frank Richter, of Osoyoos, occupied the morning before Judge Walkem yesterday. The plaintiff during 1884 had occasion to visit California, and the defendant, being an old friend, was entrusted with the management of property in Osoyoos division of Yale district, which he held under lease. This lease was signed over to defendant for that purpose. The defendant claims that he advanced the money to pay the rent charged to plaintiff under the lease, and in consideration of these advances he was, by agreement with plaintiff, to hold the coal lands lease as to one-half interest as the beneficial owner thereof; and as to the other half in trust for the plaintiff. The trial was adjourned at 1 o'clock until this morning.

REMAINS IDENTIFIED.

From information supplied by Mr. S. W. Bodley, of this city, to the provincial police the latter have come to the conclusion that the remains found in the bush near Parson's bridge last week are those of Harry Chambers.

According to Mr. Bodley, Chambers and a man named Joe Saulter had worked together as roofers on various buildings erected about six years ago. This Joe Saulter is a brother of the Toronto firm, whose metal souvenir—"Saulter Bros., felt and gravel roofs; Tel. No. 1,056. 23 Adelaide St. E."—was found with the skeleton. This tag, together with the fact that the revolver found close by has been recognized as similar to one known to have been possessed by Chambers, leads to the conclusion that the identification is complete.

It is supposed that the rash act was committed during a fit of despondency caused by the refusal of her father to allow the young lady to whom Chambers was engaged to come to British Columbia, for shortly after receiving a letter conveying this information poor Chambers was missing. A second letter from the young lady, stating that she intended to come out to the Coast, was returned with the information that the young man had disappeared.

Chambers was a native of England, where, it is stated, his mother and sister still reside. In company with Saulter, whose acquaintance he had made in Toronto, he came to Victoria about 1891.

DISTRICT FRUIT GROWERS.

The quarterly meeting of the district Fruit Growers' Association was held at Cedar Hill on Tuesday evening, the attendance being thoroughly representative of the district. The acceptance of the offer of the corporation in regard to the stalls at the market hall, as reported by the executive committee, called forth lively expressions of satisfaction at the action of the council, particularly with respect to the prohibition of peddling before 11 a.m. daily. The matter of the appointment of a salesman was left in the hands of the committee, who reported having made advantageous arrangements for the supply of crates, etc., for the shipping and for the market supplies of the association. The committee will have full control of all business in connection with marketing fruit and supplying members with boxes, etc. The next meeting of the association will be held in two weeks, when some very important business will be dealt with.

A GOOD STORY SPOILED.

HAVANA, April 28.—The correspondent of the Associated Press declares as absolutely without foundation the story telegraphed from Havana to the New York Evening Sun giving alleged details of the total destruction, by a band of guerillas under Capt. Diaz, of a small village ten miles from Bancti Spiritus, and of the massacre of 150 inhabitants. There is no truth whatever in the story.

STEWART RIVER LEASE.

Terms Upon Which the Dominion Government Offer a Huge Monopoly.

Looks Like a Job, For the Time for Tendering Is Too Short.

In regard to the proposal of the Dominion government to lease the Stewart river, a tributary of the Yukon, Northwest Territories, to a company for the purpose of dredging for gold, the following has been announced as the terms and conditions under which it may be issued:

1. It will be necessary for the successful tenderer to furnish evidence within three months from the date upon which his tender is accepted, establishing to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior his financial ability to carry on the proposed undertaking.

2. The returns of the survey of the one hundred consecutive miles of the river selected shall be filed in the department of the interior within two years from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

3. The term of the lease shall be 20 years, and the royalty, 25 cents per ounce of gold on the gross production, shall be payable monthly during the season when the dredges are working.

4. A return under affidavit shall be made once in each year from the date of the lease, showing the progress made by the lessees in their undertaking.

5. If it is found that the lessees are not progressing with their work to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior, he may cancel the lease.

6. The lease shall be subject to the rights of all persons who have received or may receive entries for locations under the mining regulations; provided that no one shall obstruct the river so as to stop the dredge from working or from passing up and down the river, or build wing dams above or below any dredge within a distance of 1,000 feet; but the persons who have obtained entries in the manner described shall not be prevented from depositing tailings in the river.

7. The privilege to be granted shall not be allowed to interfere in any way with the general right of the public to use the Stewart river for navigation and other purposes; the free navigation of the river shall not be impeded by the deposit of tailings in such manner as to form bars or banks in the channel thereof; the current or stream shall not be obstructed in any material degree by the accumulation of such deposits; and upon being satisfied that these conditions or any of them are not being complied with by the lessees, the minister of the interior may cancel the lease.

8. The lease to be issued shall reserve all roads, ways, bridges, drains and all other public works and improvements now existing, or which may hereafter be made in, upon or under any part of the river, and the power to enter and construct the same. It shall also provide that the lessees shall not damage or obstruct any public ways, drains, bridges, works or improvements now or hereafter to be made upon, in, over, through or under the river, and that they will substantially bridge or cover and protect all the cuts, flumes, ditches and sluices, and all pits and dangerous places, at all points where they may be crossed by a public highway or frequented path or trail, to the satisfaction of the minister of the interior.

9. The lessees will also be granted the privilege of locating in sections of five miles or less in length and ten chains in breadth, ground in the bed of the river within the one hundred miles selected that is not submerged at high water, but which is low and formed by the changing of the bed; but before any dredging is done on any of these locations, entry therefor shall be obtained from the agent of Dominion lands or other officer acting under the authority of the minister of the interior in that behalf in the district in which the claim is situated; an entry shall not be given for any portion of a location from which entry has been granted as a placer claim under the mining regulations, or for any portion which will interfere with the operations of any person holding an entry for a placer claim; and it shall be optional with the minister of the interior whether one or more locations may be entered for by the lessees at the same time. The royalty to be paid on the gross production from claims of this class shall be 25 cents per ounce of gold.

10. An area of land not exceeding 160 acres will be granted to the lessees free of charge for the construction thereon of works necessary for the prosecution of their operations—the grant to consist of such parcels and to be situated at such points as may be determined upon by the agent of Dominion lands for the district or the officer acting under authority of the minister of the interior in that behalf; and such grant may be made upon application at any time after the agent or other officer has certified to the minister of the interior that not less than three dredges belonging to the lessees, properly equipped for mining operations, have arrived at Stewart river.

11. A permit will be issued to the lessees to cut whatever timber is required for the operation and maintenance of their work upon payment of the dues prescribed by the timber regulations.

CAPTAIN BLACK'S PARTY.

A letter from one of Captain Black's party, received a few days ago and written from Stewart's Lake, gives the information that, barring the three who fell out by the way through sickness, the party reached that point after two and a half weeks' hard work. The last day thirty miles were covered so as to escape getting snowed in. One of the party lay down on the ice through exhaustion, and it was only by hard work that they could get him started again.

The weather at the time of writing was warm and bright, but 34° below zero had been experienced along the trail. A start for Manson creek was to be made the next day, the distance being 150 miles, and it was expected that the next ten or twelve days would find them at their destination. It is supposed that a mail service to Manson creek will be started this year. The party was then in good health, and the writer, in substantiation of this as far as he was concerned, states that he had gained twelve pounds since leaving Victoria.

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 sea line 40 chains; thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains to initial post.

MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Lessee Dog Creek.
March 17th, 1897. Lillooet District, B.C.
ap3

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, sixty days after date, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acree of land, situated on the eastern shore of Tofino Inlet, near the mouth of Kennedy River, Clayoquot District, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island; commencing at the northwest corner post of W. J. Sutton's, Lot No. 99; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the shore of Tofino Inlet; thence easterly along the shoreline to the place of beginning.

CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO.
March 2, 1897. mr18

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