Juneau Isolated For Smallpox

Alaskan Town Cut Off From Communication With Douglas Island.

Alarming News Just Brought Down By the Tug Pilot.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

By the tug Pilot, which arrived down Sunday from Treadwell mines, Douglas island, Alaska, with the barge Richard III., loaded with concentrates for the Tacoma smelter, it was learned that the management of the mines had cut off all communication with Juneau, Alaska, where it is reported, smallpox is raging.

The ferry from Treadwell to Juneau has been discontinued, and no boat is allowed to touch at Douglas island that has come from Juneau. There are no cases of smallpox on Douglas Island, but the management dread the appearance of the disease, as it will mean suspension of the mines for a long period. Every effort is being used to prevent communication with the infected town of Juneau.

So far it has been impossible to gain any definite information regarding the extent of the epidemic in Juneau, but that it must be very serious is proved by the extraordinary precautions adopted by the management of the Douglas Island mines.

EMPRESS SAILS.

Last evening the R. M. steamship Empress of Japan called at Victoria on her way to Japan and the Oriental ports. She transacted her business here in time to get away before 8 o'clock. The following were included in her passenger list: Rev. E. M. Holden and wife, E. Colvatis, M. Sigmoto, D. McDonald, H. J. Blenes, L. Kerr, T. Kanoher, Rev. C. Bore, Rev. M. Watson, W. M. Booth, Capt. Tally, R. I. Shewan, Miss T. E. Alexander, Miss Gould, R. L. Elliott, Mr. Griffin, Robert Fulton, R. H. Irvin, Master A. H. Tomy, Mr. Campbell, J. Rosenfield, Miss Ewing, Mr. Weisman and wife, Miss Walton, T. Takohas and Lee Hen Pon.

ndonald Dismissed

In Council Passed Calling Commanding Officer's Appointment.

y Minister of Militia Will obably Be New General Officer.

a Formally Invited to Take Part in Portland's Great Fair.

ur Own Correspondent.

a, June 13.—The Dundonald-incident was under consideration by the cabinet, and an order-il was passed cancelling the ap-nt of Lord Dundonald as major-commanding the militia, or in words, dismissing him from his . Lord Dundonald had flatly an-that he would not resign. The of council goes down to his ex-tonight, and will be signed to-morrow. The official announce-ay be forthcoming Wednesday n the meantime the opposition statement from the government. unds for dismissing the general n of military discipline and con-al usage. There was some talk g the imperial authorities to ord Dundonald, but this will lone, as he simply holds office e strength of an order-in-council y the government. The vacancy be filled until after the session. bill permitting the appointment nadian as general officer com-has not yet become law. Lord the adjutant general, will take r charge of the offices until Militia Act has been passed. the day of the imperial con-officers in Canada is a thing ast is generally conceded. Af-treatment accorded to Lord Dun-t will be difficult to induce -class officer to come to Can-e Liberals have it now within ver to select an officer them-command, and it is thought office will go to Colonel Pinault, nt deputy minister.

ifty the feeling of those who bus of seeing the imperial con-th the Canadian militia main-ir F. Borden has taken au-appoint an inspector general be an imperial officer. His ld be simply to attend camps t the different militia corps. have no administrative func-

Henry Dosch, commissioner the American Pacific exposi-be held at Portland, Oregon, waited on the prime minister t extended an official invita-Canadian government to par-the exhibition. It is likely orable response will be given. Borden asked in the house to-all correspondence between J. and the minister of agricul-any other correspondence of nuate Dundonald incident, be own. Sir Wilfrid Laurier re-it would be done.

R. Black, of Amherst, N. S., appointed to the Senate. He er of the Nova Scotia legisla-also a member of the governor.

to prohibit the importation, re and sale of cigarettes pass-d reading in the Commons 28.

Borden announced that the ension list, applicable to Can-o served in South Africa, in-o permanent pensioners and undred temporary ones.

INYONG TO CHANKING.

orea, June 13.—According to ficial's reports received here, n forces which were at Nin-retired to Changking.

IST YOUNG PEOPLE.

Mich., June 13.—Arrange-the fourteenth international of the Baptist Young Peo-n of America which will be n city July 6th to the 10th. s approaching completion.

PEAL UNJUST LAW.

sburg, June 13.—The council ire has approved Interior Pelletier's bill for the repeal under which Jews are for-reside within two miles of . The Emperor's sanction sure is expected shortly.

GIROUARD IS NOT WANTED

ration of the Transvaal s Unsatisfactory to Business Men.

une 13.—Persistent adverse the management of the an railways under Lieut.-Edouard Percy Girouard, on Canadian officer, com-railways for the Transvaal River Colony, led to a of a committee of inquiry ult will probably be the or the commissioner. committee has issued a ma-in favor of the continuation ing system, the report of members, who represent terests, demands his re-grounds of administrative inefficiency.

r was debated in council today, when Sir George of the signers of the minor-addressing Lieut.-Colonel sonally acknowledged that owed him a debt of grati-ed: "You are a great mili-with a great reputation, here is done. We require dministrative ability and wledge, which you do not you must go."

el Girouard, in a manly the council that he had ding to his office. The de-s adjourned. It is rumor-that Commissioner Girou-dy resigned.

SMITH NOTES.

w Fire Department—Good resting Match.

June 14.—The committee a public meeting to raise re a new equipment for department, have arranged to be given in the Opera early date. An excellent being prepared. erally considered the best wrestling ever seen in ood, took place in the on Saturday night. The re Dan McLeod and C. e match resulted in favor ho succeeded in throwing ree times in the hour.

Knocked Him Senseless.

Buttee, Mont., June 13.—Aurelia Herera tonight knocked out Penny Yanger in the eighth round. Yanger was carried senseless to his corner.

Fought a Draw.

Helena, June 13.—Jack O'Keefe and "Honey" Mellody went twenty rounds to a draw here today for the white welterweight championship.

Jeffries-Munro Fight Postponed.

San Francisco, June 13.—Owing to the injury to Jeffries knee the Jeffries-Munro fight will be postponed. Delany wired from Harbin Springs tonight that the champion will not be ready until June 24th. Manager Goffroth of the Yosemite club announced that the fight would take place June 20th.

Vancouver Celebration Sports.

Vancouver, June 13.—A special meeting of the Dominion Day sports committee was held on Saturday and the following programme of sports for Friday and Saturday, July 1st and 2nd, was drafted:

Friday—Morning, naval and military parade through the street, terminating at Cambie street grounds; afternoon, senior lacrosse match between Vancouver and Victoria, and cricket match between Vancouver and Victoria at Brockton point, and sports for children, at balloon ascension at the Cambie street grounds; evening, illumination and fireworks on the inlet.

Saturday—Morning, naval regatta; afternoon, North Pacific Amateur Athletic Association's sports at Brockton point, and naval sports on Cambie street grounds.

No programme has yet been outlined for the evening. Besides the above, there will be horse races at Hastings on both days, and rifle shooting at the range. The programme outlined with appropriations required will be submitted to the city council this evening and to a general meeting of the celebration committe on Tuesday evening.

PARTICULARS OF THE FISHERS' STRIKE

Trouble on Skeena River Arose Over a Question of Remuneration.

Referring to the strike of the fishermen on the Skeena river, tae Vancouver Province says:

The whole trouble arose over a question of remuneration for the catching of fish. The canners offered 15 cents apiece for sockeyes and 25 cents apiece for red springs. To the Japs the offer was satisfactory, but not so to the Indian. The latter wants 30 cents for sockeyes and 35 cents for red springs, and till the demands are granted the Indians say that not a man will leave the villages, nor will the bucks permit the squtchmans to do any work in the canneries.

The Japanese are not all working, and reports brought down on the steamer Tees, which arrived this morning, are to the effect that should the Japs notice any disposition on the part of the canners to accede to the demands of the Indians, a general strike will follow. Just at present the Japs have on the fence; if they thought the Indians would win, they would all strike, and the few working now do so only because they are in doubt. The majority of the Japs are not working pending the result of the Indians' fight. The number of whites fishing on the Skeena is so small that they are not a factor one way or the other in the dispute.

The canners claim that they cannot afford to grant the demands made by the strikers. They state that last year was a poor one, freight transportation rates and supplies and finished product are exceedingly high, and so many thousands of fishing nets are destroyed on the Skeena each year by snags that they cannot possibly pay on that river the same scale which applies on the Fraser, namely, 20 cents per fish.

Mr. G. I. Wilson, general manager of the British Columbia Packers' Association, and several representatives of independent canners, left Vancouver on Friday last for the North. They quietly departed on the steamer Danube without mentioning what their business in the North was. They were advised of the trouble by wire in time to catch the Danube out. They are expected in Port Essington tonight or tomorrow.

There is no sockeye fishing on the River Nass yet, nor is there likely to be for a week at least. On the Nass the canners men are after spring salmon even more than last year, though for the week before the Tees left the boats were not meeting with much success. The Pacific Northern cannery had twenty-five boats out last Wednesday night, which got twenty-nine fish, and the season so far only netted two carloads of salmon, all picked, the second car of which was brought down by the steamer last night.

There are about sixty boats altogether out regularly. The Mill Bay cannery has been fishing thirty boats right along and doing some canning. The other canneries have picked and mild-cured all they got. On the Skeena the Wallace brothers have put up quite a number of fish, being the first to start fishing this year. The Wadhams' cannery is getting some spring salmon. So too is the Hermiston cannery, now owned by Messrs. Doyle & Winch.

The market is fair for good red springs. Three thousand cases were sold last week at $4.50 and a later sale made at $4.75 f.o.b. Vancouver. Cohoes are selling at $3.50.

RUSH TO TANANA.

Two Thousand Men Said to Be Working on the Various Creeks.

Dawson, June 11.—The first steamboat from Fairbanks has arrived, bringing news of bustling activity in the new Tanana camp. Two thousand men are working on the creeks and more than $250,000 has been taken out in the clean-up already. All the miners are satisfied with the new diggings. During the winter the mining carried out was of a primitive nature, men lived on half rations, and the work was carried on under the greatest drawbacks.

Archie Chisholm, the only passenger that the steamboat Monarch had on the return trip, after taking hundreds to the diggings, says that the estimate for the clean-up this spring is $250,000, and by the close of navigation it will be a half a million or more.

All last winter there were only two boilers in camp. Now that more boilers have arrived from Dawson by the first boats, the summer output will increase. The best creeks in the camp are Fairbanks, Pedro and Goldstream. The gold is worth $18 to $19 per ounce.

All men who wintered in camp are working, though the supplies are so short that many live on about half fare and poor at that. The camp on a whole is a low-grade proposition, but the pay is spread over a big area.

Business houses of all kinds are being erected at Chena. Chisholm is taking out fifty ounces of Tanana gold. All the deck hands of the steamboat Monarch deserted on arrival at Chena. Two newspapers have been started in camp.

Eggs from Dawson have sold at $5 per case and Capt. Peabody says the goods were sold before they were off the gangplank. Lone pack trains have started up the creeks and freighters are swamped with work despite the high prices. Peabody says there is certainly a great future for the diggings, and there will be at least one big camp on the river.

Gambling is wide open. Every steamboat leaving Dawson is crowded with people from Dawson and the outside, all bound for the new El Dorado. The Northern Commercial Company has orders for six restaurant outfits which were wired from Fairbanks. All local houses are receiving orders which are promptly shipped on steamboats leaving every four days from here.

Salmon to Be Higher in 1904

Puget Sound Authority Declares Conditions Warrant an Increase.

Claim Artificial Propagation Is Now the Necessity of The Hour.

"The statistical position of all grades of salmon warrant high values for the season of 1904," said Charles Corby, manager of the Pacific Selling Company, in an interview with the Seattle Times. "Artificial propagation is the necessity of the hour, and additional hatcheries are now required on the Fraser river," he continued. It is Mr. Corby's opinion that the visible supply of red salmon is inadequate to carry trade until the new pack is available.

Continuing Mr. Corby said regarding the salmon situation at this time:

"As the situation stands at present, 1903 pack, all grades, with the exception of standard red Alaska salmon, are out of first hands and to a large extent have been distributed by the jobbing trade throughout the domestic markets and abroad; this applies particularly to Puget Sound and Fraser river sockeyes, which are exhausted in the domestic market and of which there is only a limited supply in the United Kingdom. Puget Sound cohoes and Alaska medium red grades are sold up on the coast, while pinks and chums are in such small quantities that there will not be sufficient to carry the trade until the new pack is available.

"The last two years have demonstrated that consumption of red salmon has kept apace with production and it has now resolved itself more into the question of a supply of raw material to fill the world's requirements of this grade than for the securing of new markets.

"Latest reports from the United Kingdom indicate that June 1st there were fewer than 120,000 cases of sockeyes all told in London and Liverpool, which is unprecedented in the history of the salmon business and, while it is stated that there is sufficient red Alaska salmon to supply the requirements of that market, inquiries from which are received daily as to the prospects of the packs of Puget Sound and Fraser river these reports would lead to the conclusion that there will be an abnormal demand for sockeyes during the coming season.

"This, however, being the third year after the big run of 1901, in accordance with all established precedents, the pack will be the lightest of the four-year cycle, and preparations by the canners of Puget Sound and Fraser river indicate that they are acting very conservatively in connection with operations for the coming season.

"It is conceded by all that, so far as Puget Sound and Fraser river are concerned, the matter of deepest import to be considered by those interested is the immediate establishment and maintenance on the Fraser river of additional facilities for the artificial propagation of salmon fry annually to offset the inroads of constant fishing upon the supply of raw material.

"The success with has attended the efforts of the packers on the Columbia river in artificial propagation has established beyond the question of a doubt that it is the secret of success for the perpetuation of the Pacific coast fisheries, and it seems imperative that action should be taken along these lines, if the sockeye industry is to be saved from annihilation.

"In this connection efforts are now being made to bring about a conference of all interested in the salmon packing industry on Puget Sound and Fraser river in order that ways and means may be considered for the adoption of economical modes of capture and a close time during the packing season to conform to the requirements of the industry. It is hoped that this proposed conference will be held either at Bellingham, Wash., or Vancouver, B. C., before the close of the present month. Negotiations are now proceeding satisfactorily and are expected to be successfully closed within the next few days.

DEMAND FOR LOWER GRADE.

"Another fact which must be reckoned with in the establishment of values for the coming season is the influence of the Russo-Japanese war on the demand for lower grades of salmon, by which there was a surplus in the hands of American and British Columbia packers previous to the breaking out of hostilities. Shipments of these grades to Japan alone in the last ninety days have exceeded 225,000 cases and as the Japanese have been seen the war-vailing color, also that on the thermometer reaching 98 degrees in the sun and 68 degrees in the shade today, the frogs began to clear the frost out of their throats, we are convinced that the spring is here, and we consider that we are quite safe to send the above report.

In a previous letter we stated that spring opened in early April, but we were agreably surprised on the 31st of March by the soft, balmy winds, to whose gentle influence the stern elements yielded up their term of dominion. Spring had come. The cattle recognized the fact at once, and "pitched off—the barnyard and empty hay corrals had no attraction for them now. Snow was never known to vanish so quickly as it did during the next few days. On the 10th of April the Spirit river had reached its highest water, and on the 13th the Peace river had broken up, to the chagrin of not a few belated travelers, who had to wait an opportunity to cross by boat and to swim their horses to safety. There is every indication at the present time of an early sowing, and we are hopeful of having a good season, so that the little grain we have may be multiplied an hundred fold before the 1st of September.

STRIKE DECLARED OFF.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 14.—After six weeks of a tie-up on the great lakes that has directly involved only a couple of thousand men, but indirectly more than a hundred thousand, who have been idle because of its existence, a cessation was brought to the strike tonight by the surrender of the masters who, with the pilots, have been holding out for a more uniform scale of wages this season than was offered them by the Lake Carriers' Association, whose boats were most affected by the difficulty between the vessel owners and their employees. The strike was declared off tonight by Paul Howell, district captain of the Masters and Pilots' Association, who gave out the following statement: "The Masters and Pilots' Association has concluded that it would be good policy at this stage of the game, owing to existing conditions over which we have no control, to advise our captains to go to work and to make the best of the situation. Our mates will meet at the earliest possible opportunity and make arrangements along the lines of their own ideas and present them to the Lake Carriers' Association for acceptance. In the meantime the mates will remain where they are until this arrangement is made and agreed upon by the associations." It is understood that the Lake Carriers' Association will soon come to an agreement with the mates and that the full fleet of the Lake Carriers' Association will be under way in a very few days. The Lake Carriers' Association was willing to pay last year's scale of wages, but this was not agreeable to the masters and pilots, because of the alleged great difference in the wages of men doing similar work. The strike has been one of the most costly in the wages and time lost and stagnation of business that has occurred in recent years.

British Columbia sockeyes 625,982
Puget Sound sockeyes 325,163
Standard red Alaska 1,630,346
Columbia river chinooks 341,165

Total pack and carry over 4,127,500

Consumption Red Salmon 1902.

	Cases.
British Columbia and Puget Sound sockeyes	1,965,463
Standard red Alaska	1,630,346
Columbia river chinooks	341,165
Total	3,936,974
Carry over red salmon into 1903..	140,535

Pack of 1903.

	Cases.
British Columbia sockeyes	473,547
Puget Sound sockeyes	167,354
Standard red Alaska	1,632,034
Columbia river chinooks	323,621
Total	2,596,556

Estimated consumption and total shipments, foreign and domestic, up to April 15, 1904:

	Cases.
British Columbia and Puget Sound sockeyes	640,001
Standard red Alaska	1,263,436
Columbia river chinooks	323,621
Total	2,227,958

ILLINOIS FOR HEARST.

Springfield, Ill., June 14.—The Democratic state convention today named named Lawrence E. Stringer of Lincoln for governor and instructed the delegates to the St. Louis convention to vote as a unit for Wm. R. Hearst for the presidential nomination.

A. O. U. W. SUPREME LODGE.

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 14.—The 31st annual session of the grand lodge of the United Workmen of Canada and the United States, and its auxiliary body, Superior Lodge Degree of Honor, opened today. The meeting was presided over by Grand Master Workman Will M. Marvis, of Muscatine, Iowa. The mayor of Chattanooga welcomed the guests. Grand Master Workman Marvis responded.

EARLY SPRING IN PEACE RIVER

The Cold Weather Broke Up on March 31—Winter Thermometer Readings.

Rev. Mr. Simpson, Presbyterian minister in the Peace river district, writes an interesting letter about conditions there. He says that the winter was more severe than usual. He writes:

The shortest and truest account may be given by quoting from my notes. January 2 to 7 may be summarized as follows: mild as September; 5 to 12 steady falling thermometers to 4 degrees below zero; 14, still colder; 15, 22 below at 2 a.m., and snow 7 inches deep; 16, below all day; continued 10 below until 17, when we had another drop to 22 below; 18 and 19, 10 below, change 20 to 25 zero to 8 above; 26, chinook, 32 above at noon; 27, wind increasing, 40 above; 28 to 30, like spring, snow disappearing; 30, 8 p.m., sudden change, fears again necessary; 31, snowstorm, 8 above, and at dusk, strong north winds, nearest approach to a blizzard. By the way, blizzards as such are unknown in this locality.

February set in cold and remained so until the end, even an extra day was cold. The cold was so steady that it is hardly worth the while noting the changes of temperature, which were only occasioned by the strengthening sun's rays; 38 below was our lowest record. Some of our neighbors claim that on a few occasions it fell to 40 below. Snow fell nearly every day, and there were many northeasterly storms.

On the first of March our friend the chinook came rushing through the hills with a night's noise, and made the snow vanish, but the coquettish maid merely pulled old Jack Frost's whiskers and retired to her hiding. Since then we have been reading the signs of the sky, expecting another visit, but not yet. At present (23rd of March) we have at least two feet of powdery snow without crust. During March the frost has not been so intense. Some few nights it has been 20 below, but the days have been around zero, and sometimes rising to 40 above, never thawing in the shade, however.

Later, April 12, 1904.—Now the stream, locally known as the creek, has rapidly assumed proportions worthy of the Peace river dignity. Spirit river, as the inevitable result, of the vanishing snows from our prairies, and that there is a faint blush of green overspreading the landscape where white has for so long been the sway, also that on the thermometer reaching 98 degrees in the shade today, the frogs began to clear the frost out of their throats, we are convinced that the spring is here, and we consider that we are quite safe to send the above report.

In a previous letter we stated that spring opened in early April, but we were agreeably surprised on the 31st of March by the soft, balmy winds, to whose gentle influence the stern elements yielded up their term of dominion. Spring had come. The cattle recognized the fact at once, and "pitched off"—the barnyard and empty hay corrals had no attraction for them now. Snow was never known to vanish so quickly as it did during the next few days. On the 10th of April the Spirit river had reached its highest water, and on the 13th the Peace river had broken up, to the chagrin of not a few belated travelers, who had to wait an opportunity to cross by boat and to swim their horses to safety. There is every indication at the present time of an early sowing, and we are hopeful of having a good season, so that the little grain we have may be multiplied an hundred fold before the 1st of September.

British Columbia and Puget Sound sockeyes 1,965,463
Standard red Alaska 1,630,346
Columbia river chinooks 341,165

Total 3,936,974
Carry over red salmon into 1902.. 1,141,025

Pack of 1902.

	Cases.
British Columbia sockeye pack	1,296,156
Puget Sound sockeye pack	1,116,000
Columbia river chinook pack	245,865
Standard red Alaska pack	1,365,465
Total	3,962,986

Consumption Red Salmon 1901.

	Cases.
British Columbia and Puget Sound sockeyes	1,265,346
Standard red Alaska	1,310,350
Columbia river chinooks	245,365
Total	2,821,061
Carry over red salmon into 1902.	1,141,025

Pack of 1902.

	Cases.

In the Silent Northern Country

Mr. F. M. Tweedie Tells of Growing Trade of the North Coast.

Describes Work on Promising Mine on Princess Royal Island.

To all who are interested in the development of this province the future of the vast northern territory is of the greatest importance. It is a silent country. The dwellers in the older centres of southern British Columbia know little of it. A few merchants know something of its trade traditions, surveyors have reported for Blue Books and railroad companies, but it is still largely the land of prospectors and trappers—a land of travelers' tales. Here and there are settlements whose names are familiar, but outside of their narrow limits lies a territory practically unknown.

Two travelers on the northern British Columbia route are struck with two peculiar conditions. One is the growing trade thereon, and the other is the mystery of whither that trade is bound. The Tees and the Danube make regular trips up the long coast and the passenger traffic has increased to the extent that the accommodation of these steamers is now taxed to the uttermost. People are going up there, but what become of them and what their destinations and purposes are is more or less of a mystery. They are not bound for Atlin, and practically the only settlements along the coast are Port Simpson and Port Essington—and the latter is but a little village. The solution of the apparent mysetry appears to be that there is a steady immigration to the north proceeding, and that in the near future the silent country will awaken to activity.

This is the opinion of Mr. F. M. Tweedie, son of Premier Tweedie, of New Brunswick. Mr. Tweedie came out from the East comparatively recently to take charge of the Princess Royal mine at Serf inlet, Princess Royal island, belonging to a New Brunswick company, and he is greatly interested in the northern country. In conversation with a Colonist representative last evening, Mr. Tweedie spoke of the increasing trade of the coast, and expressed the opinion that a great development was about to take place in the north. Port Simpson already is becoming quite lively. The expected coming of the new transcontinental will see a rush of accounts that; for speculators, homeseekers and young men who want to put a stake in a growing place are collecting there to take part in its development. The result of railway communication through the northern territory will be very remarkable in Mr. Tweedie's opinion. It is well known that large tracts of the country are rich in minerals, while the Peace river offers a home to those of many of those who have been through it as the best land in the Northwest. Settlement naturally will follow construction of the railroad and the vast mineral resources of the north coast will be exploited.

Speaking of his mining property, Mr. Tweedie was also fairly enthusiastic. He believes that the property will turn out very well. Development was started on a practical basis. Capital was not sunk in an extensive plant, but in opening up the mine. The country is very mountainous and transportation to suit water is difficult at present, but the ore so far developed in the mine is decidedly valuable. There are two parallel veins, 200 feet apart, that traverse the property. One of these varies in width from 18 inches to four feet, and the other averages about nine. It is on the smaller vein that the development work has been done as it carries the highest values. Work was proceeded with throughout the winter with from sixteen to twenty men, and Mr. Tweedie expects to have a bigger force at work before long. So far, everything indicates that the property will become a big mine in the near future. Results from assays have been regularly most encouraging and Mr. Tweedie has every expectation that this will continue. Some of the ore runs very high—as much as $322 per ton, or about sixteen ounces of gold. On a shipment of twenty tons in January the company realized $80 per ton and another shipment of thirty tons Mr. Tweedie brought down with him a few days, returns not being to hand yet. He intends to make regular small shipments every month from now until such time as the company can put in tramways and run the mine on a large scale. The ore is a sulphide carrying principally gold and also copper and silver.

Mr. Tweedie rather enjoys life up at his camp. The last winter, however, was an exceptionally hard one. There was a very heavy snowfall and the weather was cold and stormy. Work was interfered with for two weeks by a big slide which came down on the shaft head works. Large men were in the tunnel at the time, but they were got out after two hours' digging. Mr. Tweedie leaves for Vancouver en route for Surf inlet today.

ATLANTIC LINER REPORTED.

New York, June 14.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross, from Bremen, Southampton and Cherbourg, for New York, is reported as having been in communication by wireless telegraph 105 miles east of Nantucket lightship at 5:40 a. m. The vessel will probably dock about 8 a. m. tomorrow.

SUPPLIES SEIZED.

Provisions for Port Arthur Captured by Japanese Off Chefoo.

Chefoo, June 14.—A fleet of junks loaded with flour and rice for Port Arthur was seized today off this port by the Japanese. The Japanese have complained to the Taotai of Chefoo that foreigners here are shipping goods to Port Arthur and that the Russians have established at Chefoo a station for receiving from Port Arthur wireless messages. Evidences of the existence of this wireless station are lacking.

WINNIPEG WIRINGS.

Winnipeg, June 13.—Mayor Keary of New Westminster, B. C., passed through the city Sunday on his way home from the east where for two weeks he has been on business and pleasure bent. He went to Ottawa on business connected with his city, and also spent some time in Toronto, a guest of Mayor Urquhart. During his stay of a few hours in Winnipeg Mr. Keary was shown around exhibition grounds.

As manager of New Westminster fair, which has the distinction of being the largest exhibition in the coast province, Mr. Keary was much interested in the local exhibition park, which was visited. The size of the park and the area of space at disposal of the management, the splendid race track and the amount of building going on preparatory to the big Dominion exposition, were occasions of much favorable comment by his worship. J. T. Wilkinson of Vancouver, who has just returned from a trip around the world, was with him.

Rev. Dr. Chown addressed the Methodist conference this morning on the work in moral reform and a number of resolutions were passed on the young man problem.

The Henley crew of the Winnipeg Rowing Club leave for Montreal en route to England tomorrow.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I HEREBY CERTIFY that "The Bella Coola Development Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Seattle, King County, Washington, U. S. A.

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

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Victoria, and E. Dewdney, civil engineer, whose address is Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is fifty years.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of May, one thousand nine hundred and four.

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

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(1.) To manufacture pulp and paper and cut timber for the manufacture of wood pulp or paper, to erect, maintain and operate all saw-mills necessary for the cutting of said timber, and the mills necessary for converting said timber into pulp and paper, and to carry on the business of pulp and paper manufacturers and dealers in all its branches:

(2) To acquire, operate, or carry on the business of a power company:

(3.) To obtain by purchase, lease, hire, discovery, location, or otherwise acquire and hold in any of the States of the United States, or in the Province of British Columbia, or elsewhere, lands, estates, timber lands or leases, timber claims, or licences to cut timber, surface rights and rights of way, water rights and privileges, quarts, and placer mines or mineral claims, leases or prospects, mining lands and mining rights, coal lands, mills, factories, furnaces for smelting and treating ores and refining metals, buildings, machinery, plant, stock in trade, or other real or personal property as may be deemed advisable, and to equip, operate and return the same to account and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any of them, or any interest therein:

(4.) To carry on the business of a mining, quarrying, smelting, dredging and refining company, and to mine, buy, sell and work, manufacture and make merchantable gold, silver, silver-lead ores, or deposits, and other minerals and metallic substances and compounds of all kinds, stone, oil, coal, earth or other matters or things whatsoever, and to prospect and search for all or any of said substances, matters or things.

(5.) To carry on the business of general merchants, loggers, lumbermen, miners, dredge owners, canners, fish curers, fruit preserves, jam manufacturers, quarrymen, brick and tile manufacturers, smelters, refiners, founders, assayers, dealers in bullion, metals, and all products of smelting of every nature and description:

(6.) To construct, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any canals, locks, weirs, reservoirs, tramways, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, aqueducts, wharves, machine shops, furnaces, saw-mills, oil wells, oil works, gas works, canneries, curing houses, crushing works, smelting works, concentrating works, hydraulic works, electrical works, drainage works, irrigation works, brick yards, coke ovens, dwelling houses, stores, wagons, carts, and other works or conveniences which may seem directly conducive to any of the objects of the company, and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise aid or take part in any such operation:

(7.) To use steam, water, electricity, or any other power as a motive power or otherwise:

(8.) To construct dams and improve rivers, streams, lakes, and to divert the whole or any part of the water of such streams and rivers as the purposes of the Company may require:

(9.) To clear, manage, farm, cultivate, irrigate, plant, build on, or otherwise improve or improve any land which, or any interest in which may belong to the Company; to deal with any farm or other products of any lands of the Company:

(10.) To establish, operate and maintain stores, trading posts, hotels, restaurants for the purposes of the Company, and the supplying goods to any of its employees or the occupiers of any of its lands, or any other persons, and for buying or dealing in the products of mine and forest, and the carrying on of the general business of traders and merchants:

(11.) To undertake and carry into effect all such financial, trading, or other operations or businesses in connection with the objects of the Company as the Company may think fit:

(12.) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm or association, or company possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company, or carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on, or which can be conveniently carried on in connection with the same, or may seem to the company, and as the consideration of the same to pay cash or fully paid shares, or debentures, bonds or other obligations of this Company:

(13.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concessions, or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on, or become engaged in any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as to directly or indirectly benefit this Company; and to lend money to, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company; and to take or otherwise acquire shares and securities of any such company; and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with the same:

(14.) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part, similar to those of this Company:

(15.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the property and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company:

(16.) Generally to purchase, take on lease or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business:

(17.) To borrow or raise money for any purpose of the Company, and for the purpose of securing the same and interest, or for any other purpose, to mortgage or charge the undertaking on all or any part of the property of the Company, present or after acquired, or its uncalled capital, and to create, issue make, draw, accept and negotiate perpetual or redeemable debentures or debenture stock, promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants, obligations and other negotiable and transferrable instruments:

(18.) To enter into any arrangements with any Government (National, Dominion or Provincial) or any authority, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with, or, if deemed advisable, dispose of any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions:

(19.) To obtain any Act of Parliament or Legislature for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose that may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests:

(20.) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other Company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company:

(21.) To distribute any of the property of the Company among the members in specie:

(22.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of or incidental to the formation, registration, and advertising of the Company, and to remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing or assisting to place, or the guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business:

(23.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with the undertaking, or all or any part of the property and rights of the Company, with power to accept as the consideration any shares, stocks, or obligations of any other company:

(24.) To engage in the business of common carriers, both by land and sea, and to that end to buy, purchase, lease, own, or acquire in any manner whatsoever, and to operate, construct, and maintain a line or lines of railway to be operated either by steam, electricity, or such other motive power as may be deemed best, and to lease, charter, buy, construct, operate, or maintain any boats or ships for the furtherance of the purposes and objects of these powers:

(25.) To lease, buy, construct, operate and maintain such line or lines of telephones and telegraphs as may be deemed advisable:

(26.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, and which would advance and develop any of the powers herein given and granted, whether specified herein or not.

TAKE NOTICE that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands at Bella Coola: Commencing at a post marked J. Simister's S. E. corner, thence north 11 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the shore, thence following the shore east to point of commencement; containing 22 acres more or less.

J. SIMISTER.

Bella Coola, June 1, 1904.

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 the following described tract of land situated on Kaien Island, Tuck's Inlet, commencing at post marked J. Campbell's northwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

JOHN CAMPBELL,

Kaien Island, April 13, 1904.

IN THE MATTER of the companies' Winding Up Act, 1898, and Amendments thereto

and

IN THE MATTER of the Canadian Development Company, Limited.

The Canadian Development Company, Limited, having gone into voluntary liquidation pursuant to the above named act, and having appointed Mr. W. Broderick-Cloete, of London, England, their liquidator, notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above named company and all others having claims against the said Company, having its Head Office in the City of Victoria, Province of British Columbia, are on or before the first day of October, 1904, to send by post prepaid to Bodwell & Lawson, Solicitors, for the said Liquidator, at their office, No. 2 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C., their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars verified by oath of their claims and the nature and amount of securities, if any, held by them, and the specified vouchers of such securities, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of said Winding Up.

Dated at the City of Victoria, the first day of June, 1904.

W. BRODERICK-CLOETE,
Liquidator.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Hobertson Lake, Barclay District, Vancouver Island, B. C.:

Commencing at a post on north side of Hobertson Lake, two miles from east end of lake (S. W. corner), then 40 chains north (N. W. corner), then 160 chains east (N. E. corner), then 40 chains south (S. W. corner), then along shore of lake 160 chains west to point of commencement.

W. P. DAYKIN.

Dated at Nitinat, Vancouver Island, B. C., May 20, 1904.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, thirty days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the West end of Hobertson Lake, Barclay District, Vancouver Island, B. C.:

Commencing at a post marked P. C. Daykin, S. E. Corner Post, then 160 chains W. (to S. W. Corner), then 40 chains N. to N. W. Corner, then 160 chains E. (N. E. Corner), then 40 chains S. to point of commencement.

P. C. DAYKIN.

Dated at Carmanah, Vancouver Island, B. C., May 20, 1904.

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 the following described tract of land situated on Kaien Island, and commencing at a post near the southwest corner of the land applied for by D. M. Moore and marked F. G. Vernon's northwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west