

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY

"Companies Act, 1897"

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the Showdirt Gold Mining Company, Limited, 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 situated in the city of Spokane, state of Washington, U.S.A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is twelve thousand five hundred dollars, divided into one million two hundred and fifty thousand shares of one cent each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situated at the town of Kootenai, Siding and Noah Eastman, lumberman, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years from the first day of June, nineteen hundred and seven.

The company is specially limited under section 56 of the above act and no liability beyond the amount actually paid upon shares or stock in the company by the subscribers thereto or holders thereof shall attach to such subscriber or holder.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this fifth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOODTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the company has been established and registered are:

1. To own, purchase and otherwise acquire, mine and mining properties, and to sell and otherwise dispose of mines and mining properties, in any part of the states of Washington, United States of America, and in the Province of British Columbia, Canada.

2. To purchase, lease and otherwise own, control and sell such real and personal property as may be necessary to the due prosecution of the business of this corporation.

3. To purchase, appropriate and otherwise acquire and use all such rights, franchises and licenses as may be necessary to the due prosecution of the business of this corporation.

4. To develop and operate mines containing precious metals, and to sell the products thereof.

5. To construct, maintain, purchase and otherwise acquire any and all buildings, structures, machinery and improvements essential to the due prosecution of the business of this corporation as above set forth.

6. To build and construct flumes, dams and other structures for the purpose of water power and to maintain the same, such as may be essential to the conduct of the mining business of this corporation.

7. To mortgage and issue mortgages, bonds upon any of the foregoing kinds, classes and descriptions of property that may be by this corporation owned and acquired.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Donald Dewar of Arrowhead, lumber agent, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands:

No. 1.—Commencing at a post planted on the N.E. fork of McDonald creek, West Kootenay dist. Loc. Upper lake on the north bank and about two and a half miles from the main creek, marked "D. Dewar's N.E. corner," running west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 9th, 1907.

No. 2.—Beginning at a post marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post" and planted on the N.E. corner of lot No. 1, running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 9th, 1907.

No. 3.—Beginning at a post marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post" and planted on the N.E. corner of lot No. 1, running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 9th, 1907.

No. 4.—Marked "D. Dewar's N.W. corner post," planted at the S.W. corner of Lot No. 3, running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 13, 1907.

No. 5.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning about 20 chains from the S.E. corner of lot No. 2, running north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 13, 1907.

No. 6.—Marked "D. Dewar's N.W. corner post," beginning about four chains from the creek and about two miles from the N.E. fork of McDonald creek, marked "D. Dewar's N.W. corner," running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 7.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 8.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.E. corner post," running west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 9.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 10.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 11.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 12.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 13.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 14.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 15.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 16.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 17.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

No. 18.—Marked "D. Dewar's S.W. corner post," beginning at the N.W. corner of lot No. 8, running east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 100 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Aug. 15, 1907.

FRONTAGE TAX PROPOSED

EXTENSION OF MUNICIPAL SYSTEM OF LIGHTING

CITY COUNCIL DISCUSSES HOUSE NUMBERING

There was a fair amount of business transacted at the meeting of the city council last night. The which took up the greatest amount of time was in reference to the numbering of the city.

Other matters dealt with were regarding the city chart, general repairs, a frontage tax, city accounts, extension of the city lighting system to Procter and some minor details.

Mayor Gillett not being present at the opening of the council, Ald. Selous took the chair, the others present being Aldermen Annable, McMorris, Irving and Rose.

City engineer Lawrence reported, the council taking up the report by clauses, that the late heavy rains had caused the Anderson creek flume to break, injuring several gardens at the east end of Hoover street and threatening the foundation of the high school. He recommended that this be brought to the attention of the government officer to which the council agreed.

The Burns block had also subsided, the cause being the surface water on the land behind Mr. Lawrence recommended that some surface drainage and grading be done. This was agreed to also.

A further suggestion that certain stop valves be put in for better fire protection was also adopted.

Another recommendation that the fire hall be placed in a better state of repair, one wall being in a dangerous condition, was also adopted.

A proposal to open Victoria street to its full width between Ward and Josephine streets was stood over.

The Baker street bridge was next taken up, the city engineer recommending that the hole underneath be filled from the south side, letting the slope of the filling to the north gradually consolidate; the work to be done from time to time as opportunity offered. This was adopted.

Mr. Cutler asked that a sidewalk be built along Cedar street from Lathier south and the street be graded to a distance of 70 feet.

Ald. Selous pointed out that if this was done it would be necessary to fill in the space between the sidewalk and the street.

Mr. Cutler said that they were willing to come into the city at any time.

Mr. Dancy mentioned that the city had agreed to build along Cedar street, south to the limit if the government would do the other part beyond. This latter had been done a sidewalk built along the street, graded for a block and a half beyond.

The matter was referred to the city engineer for report.

John Burns asked that the earth be taken from the corner of the intersection of Josephine and Victoria streets. The council thought that this should be done at the owner's cost.

A petition was presented for the building of a road on the east side of Hendry street, between Slidre and Carbonate. Referred to the board of works.

A petition signed by 34 ratepayers of the north bank and about two and a half miles from the main creek, marked "D. Dewar's N.E. corner," running west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

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of poles nor of pole setting, would be \$13,242. This included 50 miles of telephone wire at 40 cents, \$400; 35 miles of aluminum wire \$4000; 75 miles of copper wire at 30c, \$5940; 375 cross arms at 60c, \$525; 6000 insulators at 7c, \$420; 5000 pins at 3c, \$150; 1800 braces at 20c, \$360; 1800 bolts at 1-1/2c, \$27; 900 lags, 1/2 inch, 1000, \$100; 1000 lag bolts, \$750. The matter was laid over until the next meeting of the council.

Mr. Smith in the meantime to lay the matter before the fruit growers association.

Ald. McMorris said that there should be a regulation preventing people getting on or off the street cars while in motion, otherwise the city might be open to a suit for damages at any time.

City electrician Smith was instructed that notices be posted in the cars as to riding on or off while the car is in motion.

Ald. McMorris asked that bushes overhanging city sidewalks in places be cut down.

The mayor thought that not only should this be done but the streets themselves should be cleaned up, especially in view of the increasing number of motorists.

Ald. Annable thought the council should take under consideration a frontage tax in certain localities for the improvement of the streets, boulevards and sidewalks.

The chairman of the tramway committee, J. A. Annable, was asked to present a report as soon as he conveniently could.

Ald. McMorris wanted to know if anything had been done as to selling the debentures.

Ald. Irving said that Vancouver was selling its school debentures at 90.

It was stated that the school trustees had no intention of doing anything this year.

Mayor Gillett said that no one had asked for the debentures since the last meeting of the council.

The council then adjourned.

NEW MINES DEPARTMENT

DEPUTY MINISTER A. P. LOW OUTLINES ITS WORK

EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS BEING CARRIED ON IN B. C.

A. P. Low, deputy minister of the dominion department of mines, is now in this province making a thorough examination of the geological conditions to supplement the information being gathered by the small army of experts the department has in the field doing similar work in detail. It is manifestly Hon. Wm. Templeman's determination to make the department a practical factor in the development of the mineral wealth of the dominion. Even before the creation of a department of mines and the appointment of a responsible minister, the department was made deputy minister, Mr. Templeman, very great interest had been displayed in the mining potentialities of British Columbia by the geological survey and the mines bureau, as every one interested in mining in this province knows.

Mr. A. P. Low, the new deputy minister of mines, is well known throughout the dominion, having been director of the geological survey of the department in Victoria. Mr. Low had an interesting chat with a representative of the Times, in the course of which he gave some useful information regarding the work of his department.

It was pointed out by him, he said, by an act passed at the last session of parliament, and was delegated to the administration of Mr. Templeman.

It associated under one head two departments, the geological survey, which a year and a half ago was placed under Hon. Mr. Templeman, and the branch superintended by Dr. Haanel for the administration of which Hon. Frank Oliver, in the White Horse report, was responsible. Upon the organization of the new department, consequent upon the passing of the mines bill, Mr. Low, who had been director of the geological survey, was made deputy minister of mines, remaining, however, as head of the survey branch, while Dr. Haanel was appointed director of the mines branch. There are thus two branches of the department of mines, each with a well defined scope, and the functions of the mines branch are:

(a) To collect and publish full statistics of mineral production and of mining and metallurgical industries of Canada, and such data regarding the economic minerals of Canada as relate to the processes and activities connected with their utilization, and to collect and preserve all available records of mines and in Canada;

(b) To make detailed investigations of mining camps and areas containing economic minerals or deposits of other economic substances, for the purpose of determining the mode of occurrence and the extent and character of the ore bodies and deposits of the economic minerals or other economic substances;

(c) To prepare and publish such maps, plans, diagrams, and such other drawings and illustrations as are necessary to elucidate the reports issued by the mines branch;

(d) To make such chemical, mechanical, and other investigations, and to conduct expeditions to aid the mining and metallurgical industry of Canada;

(e) To collect and prepare for exhibition in the museum specimens of the different ores and associated rocks and minerals in Canada and such other materials as are necessary to afford an accurate exhibit of the mining and metallurgical industries of Canada.

The functions of the geological branch are:

(a) To make full and scientific examination and survey of the geological structure and mineralogy of Canada, and of its fauna flora;

(b) To study and report upon the facts relative to water supply for irrigation and for domestic purposes, and to collect and preserve all available records of artesian or other wells;

(c) To make and report upon investigations useful to the preservation of the forest resources of Canada;

(d) To prepare and publish such maps, plans, sections, diagrams, and drawings as are necessary to illustrate and elucidate the reports and surveys made by the geological branch;

(e) To make a collection of geological and natural history specimens and to classify for exhibition in the museum such specimens as are necessary to afford a complete and exact knowledge of the geological and natural history of Canada;

(f) To carry on ethnological and paleontological investigations.

Immediately upon the organization of the department Mr. Low said instruction was given by the minister for several important commissions. Mr. Nystrom, a great expert, was sent to Europe to investigate the utilization of peat for fuel purposes. His report will be awaited with considerable interest for there are deposits of peat in the different provinces of Canada and their utilization would greatly alleviate any shortage of coal, particularly in the Northwest.

Another important investigation now being carried on, Mr. Low added, was that of the iron deposits of Vancouver Island. Should this survey furnish evidence of an assured ore supply of good quality of coal suitable for coke, it will be drawn to the attention of those interested in the iron and steel industry throughout the world. In this connection Mr. Low paid British Columbia an enthusiastic tribute.

"I have no hesitations," he remarked, "in saying that British Columbia is the most richly mineralized province in the Dominion. Its mining industry, despite various setbacks, has developed at a marvelous rate during the past eight years, and in time it is expected that the gigantic strides in the near future. It is quite safe to predict that within ten years at latest the Pacific coast will be the home of a well established iron and steel industry."

"Here you have the ideal conditions—as iron and coal exist in close proximity, and what is more you will be in a position to compete successfully in the Western States, Mexico, and countries on the west coast of South America as well as in the Orient. This will give you a market with a population aggregating hundreds of millions of people."

Representatives of the department are at work in the various provinces collecting data for a comprehensive report upon the mineral industry of Canada.

"This will be an authority on the subject, and will work in drawing universal attention to the magnitude of Canada's mineral wealth. H. R. Hedley, formerly of the Hall Mining and Smelting Company of Nelson, is collecting the information for the report of the geological survey in British Columbia. Mr. Low said: "The work in certain portions of the Kootenays and other sections of southern British Columbia has been completed, and in time it is expected that similar maps showing the geological conditions in every portion of British Columbia will be available for the prospector and capitalist. The maps are issued in two sizes, each sheet indicating areas 48 by 72 miles and the other 36 by 48 miles.

"Messrs. Bancroft and Graham, of my official staff, are engaged this season in studying the area of mineralization and examining claims in a region embracing a section of country on the mainland north of Howe Sound and the portion of a portion of Vancouver Island. Structural geology and every other feature will be dealt with in the reports and map sheets to be issued next year. These maps, of course, are issued in two sections, but as a definite area is covered by each map, each mining region will be fully covered. For instance, the work they are engaged in is a continuation of the field work Mr. LeROI of our staff was occupied with last season. I mean his examination of the iron and copper deposits of the coast, and including the work he accomplished will be issued next winter."

"Messrs. McConnell and McLaren are also continuing their field work in the Yukon in the White Horse report, and the silver-lead regions about Conrad city just north of the British Columbia boundary line.

Mr. Calks is further down the Yukon coast, below White Horse, examining the coal seams which outcrop principally along the west bank. This coalfield is now known to be a hundred miles long, and as some of the coal is available for coking purposes it is certain that the problem of cheap domestic fuel will be solved in the Yukon if the coal will be solved on the spot. This is a fact of prime importance and it means that the ores will not have to be hauled to outside points for treatment.

Mr. Keele is making the ascent of the Pelly river and will winter on its headwaters. In the spring he will cross the divide and descend a branch of the Mackenzie on the Arctic slope. He has been instructed to keep a close watch on the alleged volcano in that region. My impression is that the volcano is a myth. Most likely it will turn out to be burning coal. There is gold up the rivers I have mentioned and Mr. Keele will make geological reconnoissances. The department has 30 parties engaged in field work this summer. They are scattered all over the dominion. By the way, that talk of the inability of the government to get silver to market, which is all nonsense. A supply is available from all territories, where a refinery is in successful operation." Then there is talk of private enterprise establishing a similar plant at Ottawa as Cobalt camp can supply vast quantities of silver.

Personally I believe we ought to have a

province of Quebec, while the city of Quebec gave a grant of \$300,000 in addition to the promoter put up \$55,000 of their own money.

The contract was let for the erection of the stone work to M. H. Davis & Co., and for the iron work to the Phoenix bridge company of Phoenixville, Pa. Work was begun in 1900. The original estimate was in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 but this was speedily found to be too small, the company finding itself in difficulties and the government requiring the bridge for the trans-continental railway, an agreement was arrived at in which the government agreed to guarantee the bonds of the company up to \$7,000,000. Under this agreement construction has been steadily proceeding. There were to be two approach spans to the bridge of 220 feet each, two anchor spans of 500 feet each and a center span of 1,800 feet from center to center of the piers. The bridge over the bridge is to be 150 feet above the water. When completed the bridge was to have accommodation for a double track railway, two lines for electric tramways and two ways for automobile and vehicle traffic. At the time of the collapse the cantilever span on the Levis side of the river had been completed as well as the approaches.

The survivors are completely numbed by the disaster, they are unable to give the least inkling of how it happened. Those on shore say that the north end of the arch bent down a little and a moment later the whole structure fell. The bridge was struck down slowly at first, and then with a great plunge, which churned the river and left only a blank where the bridge a moment before had been the beginning of the world's greatest bridge. Ninety-two of these eight were rescued alive immediately after the disaster by boats. The horror of the situation was increased by the fact that there were a number of wounded men stranded in the wreck along the shore. Their groans and shrieks could be plainly heard by the anxious crowd waiting at the water's edge, but nothing for a time could be done to rescue them or relieve their pain. The men were so near lights and by the feeble lights of lanterns it is impossible to locate them. They are being left to their fate because no one can help them though everybody is more than ready to do so. There is a family in the village of Strenand and New Liverpool which have not been bereaved while in some cases, five or six men of a single family have been killed. Driving through the village of Strenand, the sound of lamentation is heard.

Montreal, Aug. 29.—A message from Quebec reports that the new bridge under construction over the St. Lawrence river, collapsed late this afternoon and scores of workmen were thrown into the river. The report of loss of life is all the way from 30 up to 200, but no definite figures are obtainable at this hour.

ARE DROWNED

Quebec, Que., Aug. 29.—A section of the new bridge across the St. Lawrence river, five miles below this city, collapsed today carrying scores of bridge workers and steel into