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 HEBEBY 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; the ce S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains to initial post.

MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Lesser 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 acres 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. 89; 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

PAINT YOUR BUGGY FOR $1.00

J. W. MELLOR

Paints, Oils, Wall Paper, Plate Glass. Fort St., above Douglas. VICTORIA.
se10-1y

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. e11-1ydaw

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

Dr. Bodington Calls the Present Method of Quarantine Antiquated.

A Metchosin Farmer Gives His Opinion on the Butter Question.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have read with surprise your leading article on April 30 on the Empress of China and the quarantine question. I am not going to discuss the general merits of the case, neither the particular case of this ship, nor the accommodation at William Head, nor the social or legal or international aspect of the question, although these points, no doubt, afford legitimate subject for controversy. All that I am concerned to animadvert upon just now is your allegation that "the best medical opinion seems to favor a fourteen days' quarantine in case of persons exposed to contagion from smallpox." I beg leave to traverse that statement. Nothing can be further from the truth than the assertion that the medical profession throws its weight into the scale in favor of the shibboleths of the antiquated and obsolete system called quarantine. Let me adduce evidence. Dr. Parkes, the eminent authority on hygiene, speaking of quarantine plans, says that "the constant evasions of the most strict cordon render such plans always useless," and, again, he says "both theory and actual experience show that quarantine fails;" furthermore, he points out that "the futility of quarantine was distinctly affirmed by the committee appointed by the secretary of state for India in 1888." Sir John Simon, than whom no one has a profound knowledge or a wider experience of all matters regarding public health, has described quarantine as "an elaborate system of leakiness." Quarantine was condemned by the Vienna conference of 1874, and the signature of Great Britain to the Dresden convention in 1893 was only obtained on condition that "observation" of persons, whether from infected or suspected ships, should be in the homes of the persons under observation instead of in any specially provided place. The period of observation is not to exceed five days and "land quarantine" is abolished. The latest authoritative utterance on the subject of quarantine with which I am acquainted is contained in the Mibroy lectures, delivered before the Royal College of Physicians of London, during the present year, by Dr. Collingridge, medical officer of health for the port of London, in which the subject is exhaustively treated. Dr. Collingridge in these lectures says that "The whole history of quarantine is a series of illustrations of its futility," and "an effective quarantine is practically impossible in a commercial country." An abstract of the lectures is published in the British Medical Journal of March 20, 1897, and the same number of that journal has a leading article on the question entitled significatively enough, "The Quarantine Superstition." Both the lectures and the leading article are well worthy of perusal. Both tend to show that the doctrine and practice of quarantine are not scientific but are founded on ignorance and reared on folly.

But evidence to the same effect is obtainable close at home. The able chairman of the provincial board of health, a scientific man who keeps abreast of modern knowledge, is entirely of the same way of thinking as the authorities here quoted. In his annual report for the year 1896, Dr. John C. Davie makes use of the following pithy and striking sentences: "The first line of defence, quarantine, is never effectual. It is impossible to make it perfect. Disease always passes through it and eludes it. . . . . Great Britain has for these reasons given up quarantine. The second line of defence, sanitation, is the true and reliable one."

More evidence could be cited to the same effect. So much, however, is perhaps enough for present purposes. It is rather hard on the medical profession, which is sedulously and incessantly fighting the battle of sanitation against quarantine, that it should be made to incur the reproach of the advocacy of a practice diametrically opposed to that to which it is committed, and of bolstering up the faulty and "leaky" system which it is so earnestly endeavoring to sweep away. If any credit is thought to be attached to the maintenance of quarantine, let those have it who are desirous of claiming it. Palman qui meruit ferat. The true source of the quarantine commotion is the ignoble terror of a panic stricken populace. Let the populace appropriate whatever merit they can see in the fool's paradise they are making for themselves. The medical profession will have none of it. The medical profession repudiates quarantine as an anachronism better suited for an illustration of fin de siecle degeneracy than for any other purpose, and relegates it to Max Nordau accordingly as a typical example of "decadentism."

I must apologize for trespassing on your space, but I could not allow so serious a libel on the profession to which I belong, as this wholly gratuitous attribution to it of the advocacy and support of the exploded system of quarantine, to pass without protest.

G. F. BODINGTON, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Westminster, May 1.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have read with interest your editorial on the butter supply of the province, and quite agree that it is a remarkable state of affairs that $1,500 should be going out of the province daily for this one product. But, sir, I must confess that I read with amazement "Victorian's" letter with a supposed remedy for the evil. The supposition upon which he founds all his arguments is, that round Esquimalt, Goldstream and Highland, there is an abundance of food for cattle all the year round simply for the browsing. I can quite believe Victorian is honest in his endeavor to open up a big industry round Victoria, and that he has the good of the province at heart, but to a rancher, or, indeed, anyone who knows anything whatever of the districts of which he speaks, his proposal must seem most startling, and altogether impracticable. First, he says that "he was much struck" with the abundance of the fodder and "willow shoots." Victorian would be still more struck, if he would take the same drive in the latter summer months or during the winter, by the absence of that fodder. Secondly, Victorian says that a settler told him that his cattle came home rolling fat in June after running out all winter. This is no doubt true and a case of the survival of the fittest, but the settler evidently forgot that had he wanted to get his cattle home in February or March he would very likely have had to roll some of them home in a stoneboat, for cattle that forage for themselves all winter in these parts are afflicted with a scarcity of flesh and an emptiness of stomach altogether incompatible with strength, much less milk, butter or beef. The facts are these, in the districts round Victoria, as a general rule, there is plenty of grass and to spare during the months of May and June (wild vetches and wild grasses being in abundance) after that the grass dries up and the emptiness of the milk pail betokens the necessity of home feeding in some shape or other. In the fall again, if the rains start early, there is another month or so of fairly good grass but the weather is soon too cool to grow much grass, and consequently the butter maker must of a necessity begin feeding hay, ensilage, roots, bran, etc., to keep his cattle in a paying condition. This must be done for at the very least six months in the year, and I think that is putting it at too short a time. Now, sir, what would happen to the six thousand head of cattle during those winter months? surely phosphates would become a drug in the market; or they would place the shackels of debt around the necks of those who owned them in buying hay, ect., to keep them alive, not to mention even the possibility of milk. Victorian estimates the average yield of butter per cow as six pounds, that is, over 300 pounds per annum per cow. Why, with very good care, good warm buildings and well-bred stock, this is seldom exceeded; certainly very, very seldom where the herd is comprised of ten or more animals. With regard to the wild land tax, the aim and duty of all should be the taxing out of existence of this wild land. Let the wild land be either improved by its present owners and thus escape the wild land tax, or let them sell cheaply to those who will so improve. I claim that the remedy, in a great measure, for the evils of butter importation here, is the quantity of idle land held for speculation at ridiculous prices. Settlers coming to the country have to take up land far removed from the haunts of civilization, while acres and acres are lying, of no value in their present wild condition either to the individual or the state, hoarded, if one might use the term, for speculation, unproductive and a drawback in every sense to the well-being of the province. An increased wild lands tax means a decreased improved land tax; a decreased improved land tax means a real and tangible benefit to the bona fide and a drag and a mill-stone round the neck of land speculation. This drag on speculation would open up these lands to settlers to go in and improve, build, and breed good stock. This together with small governmental loans on these bona fide improvements would at once increase the number of farmers, increase the butter supply, and decrease the importation of butter as well as other farm produce.

But, again, unfortunately for many, the market is by no means "a certainty at fixed prices," as Victorian thinks. Let him take butter into town during May and June and see what he can sell it for, or rather what he can trade it for, for many are they who never see cash for their butter. This evil, however, I admit has a remedy in the farmers co-operating together more than they do, and remembering that "in unity there is strength." In throwing open your columns to the discussion of subjects of this kind you will do great good, in bringing before the general public the views of others on a subject that demands the attention of all. "Pro bono publico" should be the motto in discussions of this kind. W. H. HAYWARD.
Metchosin.

TO THE EDITOR:—I read with pleasure "Victorian's" letter published some days ago, but I cannot say that I derived much satisfaction from a perusal of Mr. Heyward's comments thereon in last Sunday's issue; two inferences seem perfectly clear. (1) Mr. Heyward does not own any wild lands himself. (2.) He can know next door to nothing of the wild lands he talks about. He first of all states that May and June and possibly a month in the fall, are the only months in which it may be said that there is grazing in the wild lands, yet a little further on he advises that these unprofitable holdings should be "taxed out of existence" in order to compel the proprietor to sell at cheap rates. The public originally owned these lands, but wanting money to run the country, sold them for the best price that could be obtained, and now Mr. Heyward thinks that the purchasers should be bullied out of their rights to enable problematical somebodies to make large quantities of butter on land which he himself states carries no grazing excepting through three months of the year!! Really there are some things which no feller can understand. According to Mr. Heyward, as soon as the existing reprehensible land owners have been frozen out of the country by the imposition of heavy taxes on their admittedly miserable buildings, a fresh lot of meritorious settlers are going to rush in so rapidly that on his theory a satisfactory millenium of no taxes at all will shortly be achieved.

Now as the wild lands of Highland, Lake and Sooke districts are covered with forest and liberally sprinkled with rocks of very great size and frequency, with an average of about 5 per cent. swamp, which can with great labor be cleared and drained, I am led to suppose that each new settler with his stump extractor, steam derrick, diamond drill and a few tons of dynamite, to clear away the obstructions on the remaining 95 per cent, to be piled up like the wall of China around each section; and then if ever the job be completed, having cleared away the shade trees, which prevented the vetch and other natural fodder from being scorched off the face of the earth, what does Mr. Heyward propose to put in its place? If the natural vetch and natural grass cannot stand the drought for more than three months in the year, in what way does Mr. Heyward propose to so improve the arid wild lands that they may be turned into dairy farms and put a stop to the importation of butter? If Mr. Heyward wants any wild land he could easily get it by paving a very reasonable sum. There is, I know, some wild land held for speculative purposes, purchased unconditionally many years ago, but the buyers have put their money into the public till, and have a perfect right to do as they will with their own; it is a pity that all such lands are not utilized, but it cannot be helped now. I have a good stretch of wild land myself, not for sale now or at any time I hope; cattle, my own as well as strange, range over this land summer and winter, a little hay produced on the swamps keeps them going through a cold snap, and by the early summer they are very fat. These wild lands are well suited for fattening butchers' stock, but not for all the year round dairy purposes, as the amount of hay which can be raised on the small swamp area, is insufficient for high feeding during the winter. The man who owns wild lands by preserving the timber, shading the water courses and clearing out the swamps, is doing his share in the development of the country to a far more beneficial extent than Mr. Heyward by advocating a heavy tax on wild lands, the nett result of which would be to throw them out of the market altogether, though, as a fact, they are almost unsaleable even now. The bulk of the wild land is held by pre-emptors and settlers, who, having been in the country very many years, understand quite well what can be done with it. Our legislators, too, may very reasonably be relied upon to impose taxes when and where they may be desirable, and to exhibit a little more profundity of knowledge on the subject than that displayed by Mr. Heyward. "WILD LAND."

A BIG STOCK DEAL.

One of the most important stock transactions yet recorded in this city was transacted yesterday, when M. R. Gaisha & Son sold 40,000 shares of Noble Five stock to Toronto purchasers, at a price close to $25,000. The sale is an important one, as being the largest stock transaction made in this city. The Noble Five is one of the best known of the Slocan properties. It was located in 1892, and was developed largely, and a large amount of ore was marketed. Last August, by the consolidation of the Deadman and Noble Five groups, an incorporation was effected, with the following officers: President, John D. Porter, vice-president and general manager, J. G. McGuigan; secretary, J. F. Cutter; treasurer, S. S. Titus; business manager, R. M. Sherman. The mine is largely developed—by eight tunnels, all run on the vein. A large amount of stoping has been done. From August to January 1, aside from developing the mine and exploring new ore bodies, but little work was done, but during that time a tramway 6,100 feet long and a concentrator was installed. This tramway has an elevation of 2,100 feet above the mill. At one point, over the Noble Five slide, the tramway is 430 feet above the ground. The installation of the tramway and mill involved an expenditure of nearly $40,000, and at the same time $20,000 was expended in the development of the mine. Since January ore to the value of $40,000 has been shipped, and there is now 400 tons of concentrates at the mill ready for shipment. The company has 75 men on the pay roll at the mine and in the mill. Owing to the demolishing of a bridge near Cody recently shipments from the mill have been somewhat delayed. The bridge is now repaired and shipments have resumed. The mines comprising the Noble Five group are the Maude E., World's Fair, Bonanza King, Knoxville, Noble Five, Deadman, Wild Goose and Lucetta.—Spokesman-Review.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

CAN ONLY BE ENJOYED BY THOSE WHOSE BLOOD IS PURE.

We Are Living in an Age of Pale and Sallow Faces—Heart Palpitation, Severe Headaches, and Extreme Weakness the Distressing Result—There is Hope For Such Sufferers.

[From the Bellville Sun.

There is no home complete in its happiness where there is not perfect health, especially among the younger members of the family. How often is the beauty of a young girl marred and her spirit broken by weakness and irritability caused by those complaints to which so many females are subject at the present day. Mrs. Robt. Twa, New Carlow, Ont., tells for the benefit of others of the restoration of her daughter from a life of misery. She says:—"For upwards of three years my daughter Lydia, now eighteen years of age was utterly broken down in health and her condition appeared to be going from bad to worse. She became so weak that she could not endure the least excitement, and the smallest amount of exertion would fatigue her. If she did any work about the house she would tremble with weakness. She was pale, and seemed almost bloodless. Her heart at times would palpitate violently, and she was the victim of severe nervous headaches. Her condition was such that we became much alarmed. We tried a number of remedies but they did her no good. Then we decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and before the first box was completed we could see that they were helping her, one of the first signs of returning health being an improvement in her appetite, which before had been extremely fickle. A continued use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills drove out every symptom of her illness, and she has since enjoyed the most robust health. She has not, in fact, had a day's illness since she discontinued the use of Pink Pills, and it is with feelings of gratitude that I recommend them to mothers whose daughters may be in a similar condition.

It is a lamentable fact that there are thousands of young girls throughout Canada whose state of health is alarming and whose condition is certain to develop into hopeless decline unless prompt measures are taken to give new vitality to the blood and nerves, by which means only can disease be driven from the system. In this emergency Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine which will effect a prompt and certain cure. The pills supply the blood with its lacking constituents, strengthen the nerves, and bring to pallid faces the rosy glow of health so much sought for. There is abundance of evidence to prove that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure after all other medicines have failed, but it is better far to apply to them for relief at the outset than to experiment with other medicines until perhaps it may be too late. Insist upon getting the genuine, put up in boxes the wrapper around which bears the registered trade mark "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all pink colored imitations and other medicines alleged to be just as good.

Paris has been seized with a mighty craze for enormous hips, which means the coming skirt will be made full on the hips, to carry out this effect—providing Madame la Mode gives the nod of approval.—Cloak and Suit Review.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

To Bore for Coal at South Vancouver—Westminster City Rate Reduced.

How Things Are Humming in Salmo—Monte Cristo Shows Twenty Feet.

VANCOUVER, May 10.—(Special)—Boring for coal is to be continued at South Vancouver. At a depth of 700 feet the task was abandoned, but experts claim that the indications are good and it has been decided to sink the shaft 300 feet more, making a total depth of 1,000 feet.

Dr. J. A. K. Wilson held an inquest at Ladners yesterday to inquire into the death of Harvey Kinsman, who shot himself on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

Captain Charles Edwards, one of Vancouver's earliest hotel proprietors and widely known on the Mainland, died on Thursday last at Revelstoke. The late Mr. Edwards was for some time proprietor of the Leland house and afterwards managed the Manor house.

The Rev. W. W. Baer, the pastor of the Princess Methodist church in this city, has received a petition to become the pastor of the Methodist church at Sandon, B.C. The invitation has not yet been accepted.

The annual inspection by Col. Peters of the Vancouver companies of the second battalion took place on Saturday afternoon in the drill shed. Col. Peters expressed himself pleased at the showing made. The commissioned officers did the most effective work and proved themselves far above the average. A banquet was held at the Merchants' Exchange after the inspection.

Major Worsnop has received a formal invitation for the officers and men of the Second Battalion to take part in the Jubilee celebration in Victoria, which will be accepted. The companies will be practised to keep in shape for the event.

The Vancouver Bicycle Club in spite of all the influence that could be brought to bear on them from the jubilee committee and the city council are going to hold their advertised meet on the Queen's birthday. There are to be eight amateur and professional events.

VANCOUVER, May 11—(Special)—Later particulars of the distressing accident which happened to Mrs. David Oppenheimer near Hudson, New York, have been wired to this city. Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer, who were en route to Philadelphia, occupied a compartment in a Wagner car. Early yesterday morning Mrs. Oppenheimer was missed and the train was stopped. She was found lying on the track, the wheels having passed over both her feet. At the Hudson hospital it was found that the injuries sustained necessitated the amputation of both legs. This morning a brief telegram announced that Mrs. Oppenheimer is dead.

Mild excitement has been caused in town by the fact that surface croppings of ore on Lynn creek, just across Burrard Inlet, ran when assayed $50 in gold and silver. On Messrs. Findlay Bros'. claim, two or three miles up the creek, they have a claim which runs on the surface over $50 in gold.

A large petition was read at the council last night requesting that permission be not granted to the street railway company to lay tracks along Pender and Georgia street leading to the park, as it was the only street leading to the park fit for bicycles and vehicles.

WESTMINSTER.

WESTMINSTER, May 10.—(Special)—No. 4 Company, New Westminster was inspected by Lieut.-Col. Peters on Friday. The accoutrements of the men were in good order and their appearance excellent; the gun drill well done considering the length of practice. The non-commissioned officers expect to get a high percentage in their oral examination.

The civic rate has been fixed for this year at 21 6-10 mills gross or 18 net, a reduction from last year.

NEW WESTMINSTER, May 11.—(Special)—The steamer Popcum ran on a rock in Harrison lake with a Vancouver party aboard. The party were assisted on shore by an Indian with a canoe.

Rev. A. Dontenwell, O.M.I., has been appointed coadjutor to assist Right Rev. Dr. Durieu, Roman Catholic bishop of New Westminster.

ROSSLAND.

The showing in the Monte Cristo tunnel is now immense. The crosscut shows 20 feet of ore and still only one wall has been found. No assays have been made since Tuesday night so the value of the ore opened since then is yet unknown. The mine now looks better than it has ever done. Drifting on the vein will begin in a day or two.—Rossland Miner.

Mayor Scott and the Rev. H. Irwin have already taken steps to bring Rossland into line with its sister cities in the province in the matter of contributing to the endowment fund for the Victorian Order of Nurses, which it is proposed to found in Canada in connection with the Queen's Diamond Jubilee. A letter has been sent to the mayor of Vancouver to ascertain what has been done there with a view to organizing here on the same lines. It is the intent, by combining with the other cities, to make the movement a concerted one throughout the province in the expectation that it will result in making the subscription a more popular one and secure to the province some of the benefits the order is intended to confer on the public.—Rossland Miner.

James Rutherford has arrived from the Lardeau country and gives an interesting account of the Horne-Payne properties there. These properties are the Sunshine and Silver Cup and the Alpha group. A tunnel 200 feet long has been run on the Sunshine lead and several chutes of very rich silver ore opened up. The average width of these chutes is about 14 inches and the average value is about 200 ounces in silver. There is a good deal of grey copper in the ore.

The Silver Cup has been opened by a crosscut tunnel 245 feet long and a vein found 12 feet in width, 2 feet being solid ore, carrying 409 ounces in silver and 10 feet of concentrating ore. Mr. Rutherford regards this as one of the richest veins he has ever seen.

The Alpha group has a very large showing of ore, part of it being galena and part gold quartz. It is a strange combination. A shaft has been sunk 80 feet and several tunnels and drifts run. Mr. Rutherford thinks this too will be a great mine.—Rossland Miner.

COWICHAN.

COWICHAN LAKE, May 8.—The fly fishing during the past week has not been good owing to the cold, changeable weather, but very large baskets have been taken with spoon bait and Devon minnow.

C. Phillipps Wolley and W. H. Langley, Victoria; H. Annesley Vachell and A. H. Vachell, California; A. B. Townsman, San Francisco; Hon. H. H. Addington and F. F. Pafer, England, are at present spending a few days at the lake fishing.

Chas. S. Alman, Kaslo, and W. A. Robertson, Victoria, have been examining a mining property at the head of the lake contemplating doing development work. S. Meddicott and J. Clark, Tacoma, are also driving a tunnel on Cotton Wood creek.

SALMO.

SALMO, May 5.—Clark & Utley's sawmill is kept busy filling orders. They have obtained the contract for the building of the bridge crossing the Salmon river. The bridge is of the usual government design of a single 75-foot span.

Main street has been cleared and is now being graded from Railway avenue to the site of the bridge.

Tenders will soon be called for the construction of a wagon road to Sheep creek, the camp where rich ore is now being mined.

The citizens have subscribed funds and started this morning to repair the old wagon road connecting with the old North Fork trail, so that supplies could be taken in.

The Canadian King Gold Mining Company have a veritable bonanza, owning the Iron Arm, Canadian King and Broad Axe, located on Whisky creek, four and a half miles from here. The ledge is fifteen feet wide and one hundred tons of shipping ore is on the dump. Free gold was found in the surface rock. This property has become the most promising in the Salmon River section. The company has purchased a Burleigh drill and steam plant, and will build a wagon road to their mine at once so as to commence shipping ore.

KAMLOOPS.

Cattlemen report favorably upon the condition of stock. The comparatively cold weather that has prevailed during the past few weeks has proved the salvation of hundreds of head of weak cattle, that would have succumbed had a warm spell come too close upon the disappearance of the snow and the growth of new feed. Everywhere the ranges are looking well, cattle are picking up rapidly and the losses, though in some instances severe, will not be as severe as was anticipated some weeks back. It is to be hoped that this mitigation of evil will not make cattlemen forgetful of past experiences. Hard winters have to be encountered and a shortage in feed is always possible unless herds are greatly decreased. The surest means of protection cattlemen can adopt lies in the establishment here of proper cold storage facilities. The present is the most opportune time to take this matter up actively.—Inland Sentinel.

KASLO.

"Small river steamers can now operate the Lardo-Duncan river into Hawser lake with perfect ease," said R. S. Gallop the other day. Mr. Gallop has just finished the work of clearing that stream from snags and sweepers, work undertaken by the general government, a distance of twelve miles, thus connecting Kootenay lake with Hawser lake for small steam crafts. Mr. Gallop declares that there need be no difficulty in operating on the river for at least nine months out of the year. Some work will be required from time to time as the river is constantly cutting into the banks, particularly during high water stages, which will expose new snags and fall new sweepers. He says the lower river is now ready for navigation.—Kootenaian.

PILOT BAY.

This camp has been unusually lively this week. A number of scouts representing Eastern capitalists are busy looking up promising claims and securing options on them from thirty to sixty days, in consequence of which several claims are being tied up.—Kootenaian.

SAWMILL FOR WARDNER.

A contract was made yesterday with M. P. Tindorf to erect and have under way in 30 days a sawmill of 50,000 capacity, a lath mill, 40,000, and a shingle mill, 40,000; also a planer, to supply the demand for planed lumber in Wardner and vicinity. The mill will be located in Wardner. The International bank is to open in Wardner about May 20. The building will be erected as fast as possible.

W. S. King, British customs officer, is here to stay. His superior officer, Mr. Clute, will be here next week. Gold Commissioner Armstrong will be here on the 11th and will proceed to make improvements. Among the most needed will be a direct wagon road to the Moyie country, and also a wagon road to the mouth of Bull river.—Spokesman-Review.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The Wonder of the Age.

DEAR SIRS:—I must honestly say that I have tried your valuable medicine B.B.B. for the disease called prairie itch, and have found this remedy to be the wonder of the age. I took only three bottles and to my great satisfaction was completely cured. I can highly recommend it to all who suffer from any skin disease or impurity of the blood. HAROLD DIX,
Rat Portage, Ont.

BONDED FOR $25,000.

One of the largest deals ever put through in the mineral belt north of Rossland was closed on Friday, when Smith & Whiteman bonded the Big Four No. 2 group, on the middle fork of Murphy creek, for $25,000. They are acting for an English syndicate, which has already acquired numerous interests in the Trail Creek camp.

The Big Four No. 2 group consists of six claims, covering about 300 acres. No work has been done on the claims except two assessments, and they are all in the shape of surface cuts. These show well mineralized ledge matter wherever the capping has been penetrated. Average assays run from $2 to $7 in gold and about 1 per cent. in copper. On one of the claims, the Domina, is a nice ledge of free milling quartz which assays $20 in gold.—Rossland Miner.

THE TRAIL OF DEATH

It begins at the Throat and ends at the Grave. How many a human life is unnecessarily sacrificed.

There are many remedies on the market for the cure of consumption, but consumption, once it reaches a certain stage, cannot be cured. In professing, therefore, to do what is impossible, these remedies prove themselves to be simply humbugs.

Consumption is a disease which destroys the tissue of the lungs. Once gone, no medicine can replace that tissue. Good medicine may arrest the disease even after one lung is wholly gone, as long as the other remains sound. Once both are attacked, however, the victim is doomed.

Just why people should risk their lives to this dread disease and go to great expense afterwards to check it, it is hard to conceive. It is much easier prevented than cured. Throat troubles and severe colds are its usual forerunners. A 25-cent bottle of **Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine** will drive these away. It is, without doubt, the best medicine for the purpose to be had anywhere.

SUCCESSFUL GROWERS USE The STEELE, BRIGGS' SEEDS SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA CATALOGUES FREE The Steele, Briggs Seed Co. Toronto, Ont.

PRIVATE.

Doctor Ratcliffe.

MEDICAL AND Surgical Offices for the cure of all Special Diseases, Female Complaints, Men's Ailments, Nervous Debility, Acute Drains, Stricture, Blood Taints, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and other Organs; a life-long study and practice. Perfect cures guaranteed. Office hours to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m. only.

FREE BOOK on special diseases to all describing their troubles. If you cannot call, write to the well known and reliable specialist. DR. RATCLIFFE,
713 First Avenue, Union Block, Seattle.

Cariboo and Lillooet STAGE TRAVEL

Stages for the undermentioned points leave ASHCROFT as follows:

Clinton and Way Points.—Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

All Points in Cariboo.—Monday and Friday, connecting with Str. "Charlotte" at Soda Creek.

Lillooet, Direct.—Monday and Thursday.

Lillooet, via Clinton.—Wednesdays.

Through and Round Trip Tickets at Reduced Rates. Special Conveyances Furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., Ld.
HEAD OFFICE, ASHCROFT, B.C.
my7-daw

180 ACRES GOOD LAND, WILLAMETTE VALLEY,

Two new houses, 3 barns, 2 orchards; 1½ miles from town; will trade for place near Victoria, or on Coast; value $4,000. E. MAUDE, Monroe, Oregon. my6

FOR CATARRH, Colds, Sores and Burns.

Pure Eucalyptus Oil..... 35c. *Eucalyptus Salve..... 15c.* Post Free.

Stamps Taken.

FLITTON Prop., Vancouver. ja9

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

29th March, 1897.

WILLIAM WRIGHT WILLIAMS, of Gossip Island, Esquire, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the County of Victoria. ap26

STRAYED OR STOLEN from Royal Oak hotel, dark pony (mare), nearly black, branded 50 on right hip. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Brey's Livery Stable, Johnson St. a24