The Colonist.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1898.

THAT CORRESPONDENCE.

The correspondence between the Lieutenant-Governor and his late advisers has been printed in the Gazette, and we reproduce it in to-day's paper. In order that it may be as complete as possible, we also add to it the reply of the late Premier to His Honor's last letter. It is not our intention to comment upon it this morning, and all that will be given in this article is a summary. The letter of the Private Secretary of July 13 is simply a foundation for the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor of July 14, and was written for the purpose of eliminating from the case the definition of Mr. Sproat's and Mr. Kirkup's mining districts, His Honor having clearly made up his mind to bring about a crisis. The letter of July 14th declares that the Lieutenant-Governor regards the result of the elections as unfavorable to the government, and indicates his intention after the Cassiar election to dismiss his advisers, although he qualifies his intention in some slight degree.

The next letter is from the Lieutenant-Governor, and is dated July 25, in which he declines to approve of a recommendation altering the date for polling in Cassiar.

The letter of August 8 is the letter of dismissal. In it the Lieutenant-Governor recites certain recommendations made to him by his advisers. These recommendations related to certain expenditures for school-houses, roads and bridges, an expenditure for the Nelson Court House, and a large amount for trails and roads in Cassiar. His Honor says that he did not think the delay of a few weeks would make any difference in these matters, but that he might be mistaken, and had, therefore, concluded to call for other advisers. He says that he has carefully studied the situation, and arrived at the conclusion that his advisers would not have a majority in the house, and that he could not grant them a dissolution. The three following letters cover the calling in of Mr. Beaven, and that gentleman's withdrawal.

The next letter is Mr. Turner's reply to the letter of August 8, and is dated August 9. In this letter Mr. Turner recites the salient facts in the previous communications of the Lieutenant-Governor. He expresses his surprise that the report was in circulation that Mr. Beaven had been called in, and then recites a series of recommendations by the ministry of which His Honor had approved after July 14. He then relates an interview which the Private Secretary had with him, in the course of which he said that Mr. W. W. B. McInnes would be willing to join the government and bring two supporters with him. This was on July 8. Subsequently the letter states that Mr. W. W. B. McInnes called upon Mr. Turner and discussed the suggestions made by his brother. Mr. Turner also says that the negotiations had continued up to the time of writing the letter. He then analyses the make-up of the new house, showing how impossible it is to conclude that the verdict of the people was hostile to him. Mr. Turner takes up the constitutional question, and cites precedents and dicta which he hopes will lead the Lieutenant-Governor to withdraw his letter of the 8th inst. The letter closes with a claim of the right of the ministers to hold office until the representatives of the people have pronounced a verdict upon them in the legislature.

The next letter is dated August 12, and is to Mr. Semlin. In this the Lieutenant-Governor explains why he called upon Mr. Beaven, and then calls upon Mr. Semlin to undertake to do what Mr. Beaven had abandoned. To this follows Mr. Semlin's letter accepting the responsibility.

The next letter is dated August 15, and is from the Lieutenant-Governor to Mr. Turner, and is written in reply to Mr. Turner's letter of August 9. This letter can hardly be summarized, but mention may be made that in the opening part of it, the Lieutenant-Governor gives as the reason for the resignation of the ministry that "it no longer enjoyed the confidence of the representative of the Crown." He then complains that he was not kept informed of the result of the elections, and alleges that Mr. Turner and several of his colleagues said to him that they would not have a majority. He then says that he told Mr. Turner that he had no confidence in some of his colleagues, and goes on to give his reasons for withholding this confidence. One of these reasons was the redistribution bill. Another was the request of the ministry that the date for polling in some of the Cassiar districts should be extended. Another reason is connected with some routine matters in connection with warrants, one of them being that some six or seven blank warrants were fastened in a bunch which he was asked to sign. The next is that the Attorney-General misinformed him as to the right of the government to issue a warrant for $15,000 on account of Cassiar trails, without the signature of the Lieutenant-Governor. Referring to the interview between his son, the Private Secretary, and Mr. Turner in regard to Mr. W. W. B. McInnes, he says he makes no reply to it, but simply repeats that since July 13 his confidence in Mr. Turner and his colleagues was gone.

The correspondence closes with Mr. Turner's reply to the Lieutenant-Governor, which was sent to His Honor yesterday, with a note informing him that it would be given to the press, and that Mr. Turner had intended to ask permission to publish the whole correspondence. In Mr. Turner's letter the whole subject is reviewed in detail. The redistribution bill is discussed, and the points made by the Lieutenant-Governor answered in detail; the circumstances in relation to the extension of time in polling in Cassiar are set out in full, and the position of the Attorney-General in regard to the signing of warrants is shown to quite differ from the understanding of the Lieutenant-Governor.

LORD BERESFORD'S MISSION.

The news that Lord Charles Beresford is to visit China for the purpose of examining the situation from a commercial standpoint will be received with pleasure by the whole British people, who were beginning to believe that their interests were being neglected in that quarter of the world. The newspaper story about an interview between Beresford and Her Majesty, in which he required from her a promise that she would not any longer restrain Great Britain from seeking a solution of difficulties by a declaration of war, may be dismissed as an invention. There is no reason to believe that Her Majesty has taken any such position. She is too constitutional a monarch to do anything of the kind. She knows that the people rule and she will ever be ready to yield to what she believes to be the demand of the people. That she is averse to war is very well known. On more than one occasion her influence has been exerted to prevent hostilities, but in view of the fact that, nearly continuously during her reign, her soldiers have been fighting in some part of the world, it is rather absurd to talk about her refusing to assent to a declaration of war, if it should be necessary for the protection of British interests. Nevertheless the mission of Lord Charles indicates that the British government has gone as far as it intends in the way of concession, and that hereafter the door will be kept open with the sword, if need be.

Lord Charles Beresford is at typical Briton. He is son of the fourth Marquis of Waterford, and is now just 52 years of age. He served with distinction at the bombardment of Alexandria and afterwards in the Nile campaign. For many years he has been very prominent in public life, and is well known as a contributor to periodical literature on naval and other national questions. He is unquestionably one of the ablest, most energetic and popular men before the British public to-day, and the utmost confidence will be felt in his ability and determination to see that the rights of British subjects in the Orient take a second place to none. We may feel very sure that he will not be easily diverted from any line of action which he thinks best to follow, and he can count with confidence upon the enthusiastic support of the people in any line of policy, no matter how vigorous.

The Chinese bone of contention is of immense value. The events of the next twelvemonth will have much to do with determining the future development of China, and of the commerce, which its immense population will call for, so soon as the manners of the people become at all Europeanized. We have seen in a small way what this will imply from what has already taken place in Japan and in such small portions of China as have been fully opened to traffic. Lord Charles Beresford may be trusted to see that, whatever comes, the rights of British trade will not be unduly restricted. Britain wants a fair field and no favor, and is ready if need be to fight to get it.

The action of the city council in purchasing Seattle-made sewer pipe cannot be defended. It matters very little what the explanation is. The council was under no obligation to accept an offer from any one, and if the Victoria manufacturers were willing to supply the pipe for a figure anything near that at which the contract was closed, they should have been given the preference. Is there a man at the council board who believes that if the Victoria people were to go to Seattle and offer to supply pipe under the price at which it could be obtained by the city from makers there, the offer would be entertained for a moment? If he does he had better disabuse his mind at once of such a notion. People complain because the city does not grow, and many of those who growl the loudest invariably turn all the business away from the city that they can control.

The Province says it is not true that Mr. Turner had half the house supporting him. Literally speaking the Province is correct, for Mr. Turner's supporters only number 18, but with his own vote the party becomes 19 strong, which is half the house. When Mr. Prentice realizes that he has no right to the seat to which he was returned and gives place to Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Turner will have half the house at his back, not counting his own vote.

The foreign trade of France is diminishing, in which respect the nation stands alone, the trade of all the other commercial countries being on the increase. Twenty-five years ago France stood second to Great Britain, with Germany third and the United States fourth. The United States and France have changed places. With a falling commerce and a decreasing birth rate, France is evidently on the down grade.

The Montreal Herald says it is admitted that there must be a railway into the Yukon next year. There would have been one this year if the Dominion government had seconded in any way the effort made by the British Columbia government, and such a line would have meant millions to the people of Canada, besides an immense convenience to the miners in the Yukon valley.

It is a remarkable thing that the political situation in British Columbia attracts more attention in the press of Eastern Canada than in that of this province. The people who remember the fight for responsible government are able to appreciate the outrageous nature of the late dismissal.

Complaints are received of the very unsatisfactory condition of the postal arrangements on the Stikine and especially at the Glenora post office. This calls for attention. There is no excuse for an inefficient service.

We notice that the Columbian is fully in accord with the Colonist as to the necessity of having the province represented at Quebec. The Columbian's friends in power hold a contrary view.

The London Economist estimates the cost of the late war to Spain at $550,000,000, with about $160,000,000 of unpaid bills. That is a large sum of money and was about as badly invested as any amount ever was.

In a late number of the Province Mr. John Bryden is referred to as Mr. James Dunsmuir's son-in-law. This will be news to Mr. Bryden and Mr. Dunsmuir.

This is a phenomenal year. It is the first on record in which the peach crop has not been a failure, if newspaper reports are to be relied on.

LAST WORDS OF GREAT MEN.

The setting sun and music at the close,
As the last taste of sweets is sweetest last,
says "old John of Gaunt" in the play, and there is no doubt that the last words of great and honored men have a melancholy fascination about them. It may be that in the weakness and loneliness of the last hours, the character already sundered from earthly things is really more itself; or it may be that we who listen attach an extravagant value to words that would be scarcely be noted at a less critical moment. However it be, men are ready to hear and preserve the words which were last spoken, however insignificant they may be.

The ruling passion of life is very often strong as the shades close in, and that which has exercised the faculties the whole day through comes often to stand a troublous spectre by the death-bed.

Sir Lepel Griffin tells us that when the Emperor Jehanghir was dying, he was asked by his sorrowing attendants if he wanted anything, and that he replied, weakly enough: "Only Kashmir." The Asiatic conqueror was in spirit in the province he had longed to annex to his dominions. We have but to change the scene, and the name, and the object of the life's endeavor, and we may see the great student or author still at the last busy among the unfinished books and the speculations that we will never work out upon earth. Buckle worked hard for some twenty years, and was at last able to bring out the first draught of the great work to which he had devoted his life. He had poured into that book too much of himself, if that be possible, and when the work was published the author was on his way to the East in search of health that his labors had cost him. He died at Damascus, and his last words were about the book that would never be completed: "My book! my book! I shall never finish my book!"

Sir John Moore died as a soldier and a courtly lover should. "I hope the people of England will be satisfied; I hope my country will do me justice," he gasped forth as he lay wounded at Corunna—that was the note of honor and duty; and later on when Captain Stanhope entered the room, he said the last words of all—a message to Lady Hester, who had enchained his heart, "Stanhope! remember me to your sister!" that was the note of love and of old-world chivalry.

William Pitt died of chagrin at the Czar's defeat at Austerlitz. The incapacity of the Czar afflicted the great statesman grievously; the break-up of the coalition was his death-blow. "The coalition was a vain thing," says Kinglake in "Eothen," and the heart of its great author was crushed with grief when the terrible tidings came to his ears." "Roll up the map of Europe," was his bitter cry to his neice when he heard the news, and after that he hardly spoke again.

Among the grandest farewell speeches of soldiers and patriots must ever be enrolled th famous words of Sir Richard Grenville, which Tennyson has beautifully versified. They run thus in the prose of the original: "Here die I, Richard Granville, with a joyful and quiet mind, for that I have ended my life as a true soldier ought to do, that has fought for his country, queen, religion and honor. Whereby my soul most joyful departeth out of this body, and shall always leave behind it an everlasting fame of a valiant and true soldier, that has done his duty as he was bound to do." The noble words are full of the soldier's ideal— to die fighting; there is the story of the death of a great Earl of Northumberland in the eleventh century which shows how deeply is this instinct. "What a shame," he says, "for me not to have been permitted to die in so many battles, and to end thus by a cow's death! At least put on my breastplate, gird on my sword, set my helmet on my head, my shield in my left hand, my golden battle-ax in my right, so that a great warrior like myself may die as a warrior." One may set the two speeches side by side, though there are five centuries between them, as typical expressions of the same spirit.

But the approach of death in the quietness of home draws more gentle and peaceful utterances from religious souls. Isaak Walton's description of the death of Hooker is classical: "Richard Hooker meditated, when he lay a-dying, the number and nature of the angels, and their blessed obedience and order, without which peace could not be in heaven. And oh that it might be so on earth!" It was a serene ending to a serene life. Surely we place side by side with it the account of the last hours of Tennyson, as it is given us in his life: "Suddenly he gathered himself together, and spoke one word about himself to the doctor—'Death?' and Dr. Dabbs bowed his head, and he said, 'That's well'; and later on he exclaimed: 'I've opened it.' Perhaps the Shakespeare opened at

Hang there like fruit, my soul,
Till the tree fall.

Or perhaps one of his last poems was runing in his head—"The Silent Opener of the Gate." He then spoke his last words, a farewell blessing to my mother and myself." So the present Lord Tennyson describes the solemn "passing" of his great father from the stage of life.

"On mourra seul," said Pascal, and some among the strongest and greatest feel most the isolation and loneliness and the utter weakness of their last hours. It is a melancholy picture that is preserved for us of the last hours of Thomas Carlyle, as he sat on a chair, solitary and wretched, in the middle of his room, pathetically crying out from time to time: "I want to die! I want a mother!" The great Napoleon recurred, too, to the thought of his mother's tenderness: "Ah, mamam Letizia!" he is said to have murmured constantly as he lay dying at St. Helena, so far away form his native island. It is strange to think of these two great self-assertive men being so humbled by the approach of the conqueror of sages and emperor's alike.

Among the last words of the great thinkers of the earth will ever be reckoned the "More light! More light!" of Goethe. It may be that he only meant that the blinds should be drawn, that he might see more clearly; but still, the famous words have a haunting sound that makes one fancy there was more in them than that.

Such are some last sayings culled from a wide field. Here is a death scene that in its silence is full of eloquence. It is from the life of Dr. Livingstone:

"They found his candle burning at his bedside, and Livingstone kneeling there as if in prayer, his face in his hands, but he was dead."

The parting benediction of Gladstone as he gazed for the last time at the faces of his countrymen assembled to greet him: "God bless you all, and the land that you love," will no doubt become historical. It was the land that "you" love, and not the "we" love, for he felt that for him there remained only the more abiding kingdom. His actual last recorded words—"kindness kindliness"—seem to have been an acknowledgment of the universal sympathy and sorrow that attended his last moments.

TINNED FOODS.

Credited With Poisoning Due to Other Causes—Scarce Any Danger from Them.

A special committee of the London Chamber of Commerce has for some time past been engaged in investigating cases of alleged poisoning through eating tinned foods, with the result that it has invariably been found that such allegations were unfounded. At the present season of the year when preserved foods are largely resorted to, it is important that the public mind should not be unduly influenced by the alarmist reports which are occasionally published, and which are usually based upon theories that are demolished when submitted to the test of an official inquiry. For instance, in the latest case investigated by the Chamber of Commerce committee, it was alleged in the local newspapers that the death of a young married woman at Tunbridge Wells was due to ptomaine poisoning consequent on eating tinned salmon. The coroner, after preliminary inquiries, decided to communicate with the Home Office, by whose orders the contents of the stomach were analyzed by Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's hospital, the well known government expert, who gave evidence as to the results. His opinion was that the cause of death was distinctly due to poisoning by nitre (with which the jury agreed), and could not be attributed to ptomaine poisoning through eating tinned salmon. In the course of his evidence Dr. Stevenson said that if, as had been stated, as many as 200,000,000 tins of food were consumed in one year, the cases of poisoning were infinitesimal. Dr. Stevenson's opinion that it was desirable to turn out the contents of a tin as soon as opened cannot be too strongly impressed upon the consuming public. The committee have further ascertained from Dr. Stevenson that so far from ptomaine poisoning being specially indentified with tinned provisions it also arises in connection with fresh meats of all kinds.—Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 9.

EUROPE'S STANDING ARMIES.

Russia, of all countries on the face of the earth, possesses the largest standing army, and each year it is growing larger and larger. Every year some 250,000 conscripts join the army, which in time of peace numbers 1,000,000 men. On a war footing this rises to 2,500,000 men, and the calling out of the reserve would increase it to 6,947,600 trained soldiers. Should necessity arise, the second and third bands of the Opolitschenie (or militia), consisting of untrained men, could be called out by Imperial Ukase, thus swelling the Russian army to the enormous total of 9,000,000 men. France comes next, with a standing army of 588,000 men, rising to 2,500,000 in time of war, which the calling out of the reserves would increase to 4,370,000. Despite this tremendous force, the French army is increasing year by year, and 1898 will see an addition of some 16,000 men. The German army, which is rightly considered a model of military perfection, numbers 585,000 men in peace. Within ten days of the declaration of war Germany could put 2,230,000 trained men into the field, and the calling out of the reserves would increase this number to 4,300,000.—Pearson's Magazine.

THE "OPEN DOOR" VS. "SPHERE OF INFLUENCE.

Mr. Curzon, in his speech on the Chinese question, dwelt with some force on the distinction between "the open door" policy and the "sphere of influence" policy. One seeks an equal sphere of advantage in one particular part. We quite agree with Mr. Curzon, and have always maintained, that the former policy is the better—if it can be carried out. At the same time Mr. Curzon need not carry the distinction quite so far as he seemed inclined to; for, if the two things are incompatible, what was the reason for our special interest in the Yang-tse region? As we interpret it, this latter is a second line of defense. We say first: "We intend to insist on the spirit of our rights under the Treaty of Tientsin everywhere, no matter what concessions or allenations are made." But secondly, "our interests in the Yang-tse region are so extensive, that in this case we will not run the risk of allowing any allenation of territory."—London News.

The two girls were looking over the wares in the book store.

"Do you admire Dickens?" asked one of them.

"Yes," replied the other, ponderingly, "but I think he would be handsomer if he didn't wear whiskers."—Washington Star.

Irate customer—That bug exterminator you sold me the other day is no good. The cockroaches fatten on it.

Affable salesman—Yes, sir. That's the first stage. They get fat on it and then they die of apoplexy. Come around next week and report again. Anything I can do for you, ma'am?—Chicago Record.

Chimmie—Billy, I've hit a job as elevator boy. Dat's wot I ben aimin' at fer two years.

Billy—Two years! Gee! You must have some Spanish blood in ye.—San Francisco Examiner.

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BY WAY OF VARIETY.

"Do you think that the war is over?" asked one Spanish official.

"The war has been over for a long time," was the answer. "The question is whether we can manage to conceal the fact any longer."—Washington Star.

"They have given me the heaviest part in the new play."

"You don't say! What is it like?"

"I have to catch the big fat leading lady when she faints in the fourth act."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

"Now, about the way they are running this war," began the man who usually has a great deal of time on his hands.

"I've got no time to talk about it," answered Farmer Corntossel, who was figuring on a piece of brown paper with the stub of a lead pencil.

"But the Board of Strategy——"

"I can't help it. It wasn't none of my doin's in the first place. I've got to figger out how to make $4.75 profit out of the city people that's comin' here to pay $7 a week, an' calc'late just how much canned vegetables, dried beef and condensed milk we can get 'em to take without kickin'. I've no time to think about any Board of Strategy. My time's completely tuck up with the strategy of board."—Pittsburg Bulletin.

NOTICE.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land in Cassiar District as follows:

Commencing at Thos. Tugwell's southeast post, thence east forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, to point of commencement.

WM. FIELD.

a12

LICENCE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 107.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Bennett Lake and Klondike Navigation Company, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the company is situate at 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate at No. 39 Government street, Victoria, and Francis Mawson Rattenbury, architect, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

(a.) To construct, maintain and work steamers, rail or tram roads in the Dominion of Canada, to facilitate access to Dawson City or elsewhere in the Klondike district, in Canada aforesaid, and for that purpose to enter into agreements with Mr. Francis Mawson Rattenbury or others, with power to vary such agreements and to carry the same into effect with or without any modifications:

(b.) To obtain an Act or Acts of parliament of the Dominion of Canada, or a charter or charters for, and to build, equip, and work a railway from the north end of Marsh lake to Hootalinqua river, and a railway or tramway on either side of the White Horse rapids and Miles canyon, and to obtain any land grants, concessions, and rights connected therewith:

(c.) To purchase, take on lease and otherwise acquire any real and personal property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, and any concessions, licences, rights or privileges which the company may think necessary, and to develop the resources of and turn to account the lands, buildings and rights for the time being of the company in such an manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by clearing, draining, fencing, planting, grazing and mining, and by promoting immigration and establishing towns, villages and settlements:

(d.) To purchase, charter, hire, build or otherwise acquire and hold steam and other ships or vessels, or any shares or interests therein, and also shares, stocks and securities of any companies so possessed of or interested in any ships or vessels, and to maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange or let out to hire or charter, or otherwise deal with and dispose of any ships, vessels, shares or securities as aforesaid:

(e.) To employ any such ships or vessels in the conveyance of passengers, mails, troops, munitions of war, timber, machinery, live and dead stock, meat, corn, and other produce, and of treasure and merchandise of all kinds:

(f.) To carry on all or any of the businesses of constructors and proprietors of railways, tramways, docks, wharves, jetties, piers, saw-mills, warehouses and stores, and of ship owners, ship brokers, insurance brokers, managers of shipping property, freight contractors, carriers by land and sea, barge owners, lightermen, forwarding agents, warehousemen, wharfingers, hotel proprietors, mechanical engineers and general traders:

(g.) To insure with any other company or person against losses, damages, risks and liabilities of all kinds which may affect this company, and also to carry on the business of marine insurance and marine accidental insurance in all its respective branches, and to effect re-insurance and counter-insurance:

(h.) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, or rights, railways, tramways, canals, water rights, lands, buildings, hereditaments, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, or any estate or interest therein, or any rights or privileges over or in respect of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion:

(i.) To make, construct, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and from time to time to maintain, work, manage, and otherwise deal with any roads, ways, works, warehouses, sheds, wharves, docks, stores, dwelling and other houses, mills, workshops, tramways, railways, and other roads, water-works, water-courses, and water power and steam power in general, machinery, steam and other engines, implements, tools, utensils, and any other erections, plant, articles, and things which may from time to time be requisite or convenient for carrying on or developing any of the properties or businesses of the company:

(j.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency businesses, and to establish and regulate, whether in the United Kingdom or abroad, agencies for all or any of the purposes of the company:

(k.) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, landowners, millowners, water proprietors, manufacturers, traders, carriers, and other persons and companies, that may seem conducive to any of the company's objects, and to obtain from any such government or authority, concessions or persons any rights, privileges and concessions, and to carry out, exercise, and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges, and concessions, and to obtain any act of parliament or of any such government or authority for enabling the company to carry into effect any of its objects:

(l.) To give any guarantee of or in relation to mortgages, loans, investments, or securities, whether made or effected or acquired through the company's agency or otherwise, and generally to guarantee or become securities for the performance of any contracts and obligations:

(m.) To raise money in such a manner as the company may think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures, or by mortgage upon all or any or other of the company's property, both present and future, including its uncalled capital or otherwise:

(n.) To make, accept, indorse and execute cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other negotiable instruments:

(o.) To sell or otherwise dispose of any property of the company to any other company, person or firm, and in particular either for cash, shares, debenture stock or debentures, or any other securities of any company, whether registered in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and whether such shares be fully paid or not:

(p.) To enter into partnership or any joint purse arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests or co-operation with others, or any agency for any company, firm or person, whether carrying on business within the objects of the company or otherwise:

(q.) To amalgamate with any other company in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and whether by sale or otherwise (for shares or otherwise) of the undertaking, subject to the liabilities of the company or any such company as aforesaid, with or without winding up, or by sale or purchase (for shares or otherwise) of all the shares or stock of the company or any such other company as aforesaid, or by partnership or any arrangement of the nature of partnership, or in any other manner:

(r.) To sell, exchange, let on royalty, share of profits or hire, or otherwise use and grant licences, easements and other rights of and in respect of, and in any other manner deal with or dispose of the whole or any part of the undertaking, business or property of the company to any company, firm or person in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, and in consideration thereof to accept, in whole or part, cash or shares, stock, debentures or securities of any company, whether the objects of such company are or include objects similar to those of the company or otherwise, and to distribute any of the property of the company among the members in specie:

(s.) To form, register, and promote any company, either limited by shares or otherwise, in the Dominion of Canada, England or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring the properties, or any of them, of the company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company, and to subscribe for and take or otherwise acquire and hold shares, debentures, or stock therein, or 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:

(t.) To make advances for the purpose of the company, either with or without security, and in particular to agents and persons having dealings with the company, and to persons desirous of developing the company's property:

(u.) To invest money at interest on the security of land of any tenure, buildings, stocks, shares, securities, merchandise, and any other property in the Dominion of Canada, the United Kingdom, or elsewhere, and generally to lend and advance to such persons, upon such securities and terms and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient:

(v.) To procure the company to be registered, incorporated, or otherwise duly constituted, if necessary or advisable, in British Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, or any foreign country, or any colony or dependency of the United Kingdom:

(w.) To bear and pay the expenses of the formation of the company, including all registration fees and expenses of the preparation of the memorandum and articles of association:

(x.) To do all things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, including a power to pay brokerage or commission for services rendered in obtaining capital for the company or otherwise:

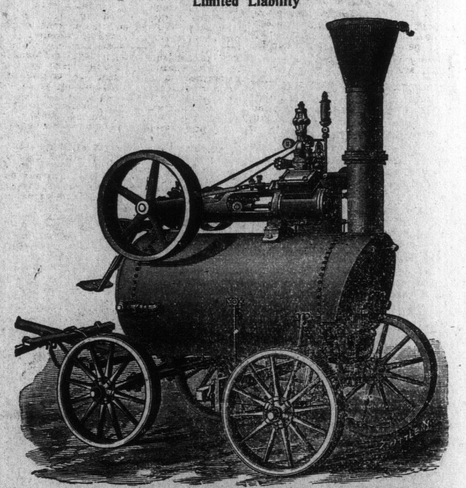
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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

a28

E. G. PRIOR & CO.

Limited Liability



Just received a carload of

PORTABLE FARM ENGINES

6 and 8 Horse Power

With iron wheels, not wooden ones, as shown in cut.

Manufactured by the Jas. Leffel & Co., Springfield, Ohio.

These engines are particularly well adapted for farm work, being amply sufficient for running small threshers, feed cutters, grinding mills, etc. The entire boiler is made of steel, and is of the class known as the Cornish Return Tubular Boiler, the safest and most economical boiler made. All kinds of fuel can be used in these boilers. The engine is simplicity itself, and is made of only the very best materials.

Our prices for same are very moderate.

We can refer as to their success to some of the best known farmers in B. C. who have bought them from us.

We also have some 3 H.P. upright engines by same makers. Call and inspect these engines at Victoria or Vancouver, or send for catalogues and prices.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 31st August, 1898, for the farm property of the late John Devine.

Situate in Quamichan District,

Comprising 160 acres and known as the East 40 acres of Section 9 Range IV., the West 60 acres of Section 9 Range V. and the West 60 acres of Section 10 Range V.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Dated the 17th day of August, 1898.

YATES & JAY,
22 Bastion St., Victoria, B.C.

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LICENCE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada: Province of British Columbia. No. 105.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "New Fraser River Gold Mines, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and 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 at No. 23 Leadenhall street, in the city of London, England.

The amount of the capital of the company is £75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in the Board of Trade building, Victoria, and the Honorable Frederick Peters, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established—

Are set out in the certificate of registration granted to the company on the 8th day of May, 1897, and published in the British Columbia Gazette on the 13th day of May, 1897.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 5th day of August, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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

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