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TERMS:
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THE FIRST ELECTION.
The Vermont election came off on Tuesday. The greatest interest was taken in the contest by politicians in all parts of the Union. It was the first of the State elections of '96, and it was thought that its result would be indicative of the state of parties in the other States. The election was a signal triumph for the Republicans. The whole Republican ticket was returned by majorities hitherto unparalleled. The struggle fought the Republican party firmly united, well organized and enthusiastic. The voters crowded to the polls. There were remarkably few Republican absentees. The Democrats and Populists were not nearly so well prepared for the fight and they did not exhibit anything like the same zeal. "Many Democrats, who did not endorse the Chicago convention remained away from the polls while the more disaffected ones voted the Republican ticket. The Populist and Prohibitionist vote was practically the same as four years ago." This is what was hoped for by the Republicans, and they expect that as it was in Vermont in this Presidential year so will it be in all the other States—the Republicans, united and full of energy, will have to meet opponents who are divided, and who will enter the struggle with the consciousness that they are fighting a losing battle. The Democrats helped to swell the Republican triumph in Vermont, and it is believed that they will do so to a greater or less extent in all the other States. The result in Vermont has given the Republicans all the encouragement they expected to get from it.
This is what the Portland Oregonian says about the importance of the Vermont election:
The Vermont election is the first one of the year affording any indication as to the result of the general event in November. And its significance is great. Vermont has always presaged accurately at its September polls the verdict of the country in the following November. It is valuable also as a criterion of agricultural sentiment. The state is one in which the Republican star has never set and its importance in national contests consists only in the increase or decrease of the Republican majority. An unusually large Republican majority in Vermont in September indicates a healthy Republican condition of mind through the country, and a reduced majority betokens a Democratic tide.

BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FRIEND.
The reader will find in another column an interview which the Lieutenant-Governor of this province had with a representative of the St. James Gazette. The British Columbian who is blessed with a fair share of common sense cannot fail to be pleased with the way in which the Governor speaks of the mineral resources of the province. His statements are judicious and moderate. He seems to be afraid of giving too glowing an account of its mineral wealth and of raising false hopes. It is hard to over-estimate the value of the service which Mr. Dewdney has done the Province by his plain, unvarnished account of things as they are in British Columbia. Coming from a man who has enjoyed his opportunities of observation and in his position, official and social, the interview will be sure to attract the attention and win the confidence of the class of men who are just now most wanted in British Columbia. British capitalists are the reverse of credulous, and they are naturally suspicious of highly colored accounts of the capabilities of a country, but plain, common sense statements, such as are contained in the interview with Governor Dewdney will be sure to awaken interest

in the minds of moneyed men and to provoke inquiry. This is all that sensible British Columbians want. Their desire is that this country shall be known as it is by British investors. They are quite sure that inquiries intelligently made, with a view to practical results must be satisfactory to both the inquirer and those who have the advancement of British Columbia at heart. They are, consequently, well-pleased when Mr. Dewdney, or anyone else, in whom the substantial men of Great Britain are likely to have confidence, tells the British public the truth in an unpretending way about the resources of this Province. This the Lieut.-Governor has done.

NOT AT ALL SURPRISING.

The following paragraph is clipped from the Ottawa Evening Journal of the 27th ult.:
It is a curious fact that gold and silver ore has to be sent to the United States from the mines of British Columbia to be smelted, while the coal used in the smelting is imported into the States from British Columbia. One should think that Canadians, having both the ore and the coal in their own territory, ought to do their own smelting. This they cannot do, however, till the gold and silver mines are connected with the coal mines by railway.
If the writer of the paragraph had looked at the map of British Columbia and thought a little about the physical features of the country, he would have seen that there is nothing at all "curious" in the fact that gold and silver ore has to be sent to the United States from the mines of British Columbia to be smelted. British Columbia coal is taken from mines in the island of Vancouver and the gold and silver is found hundreds of miles distant from those mines, the intervening country being mountainous and not at all well supplied with railroad accommodation. To convey coal or coke from Wellington or Nanaimo to Rosland and Kaslo may not be absolutely impossible but the route is so long, so circuitous and transshipments would have to be so frequent that the cost of carriage would be far more than the owners of even the richest mines could afford. It would, indeed, be "curious" if any sane man thought of attempting to supply the smelter in Rosland with coke from Vancouver Island.
What is singular is that vigorous efforts are not being made to supply the smelters of the Kootenay country with coal from the extensive coal fields known to exist in the vicinity of Crow's Nest Pass. A railroad from the coal district to the gold fields could be constructed at comparatively small expense. The distance is not great and an abundant supply of good coal could be obtained in the district through which the projected Crow's Nest railroad is to run. It would seem as if Nature had intended the country to be a prosperous mining region. She has placed all that is required to make it one of the most flourishing mining countries on the face of the earth in close contiguity. All that remains is for man to make an intelligent use of her bounty. He has not yet done so, and it does not seem that he is in a very great hurry to do it. There are "lions" in the way of his availing himself to anything like the fullest extent of the riches known to exist in the Kootenay country.
Besides, the road through the Crow's Nest Pass is absolutely necessary to enable Eastern Canada to take advantage of the profitable trade of the new mining region. For want of necessary railway accommodation not only is British Columbia ore smelted in the United States, but American merchants are getting the cream of the trade which the mining industry has created. How long is this state of things to last?

PATERNALISM.
New Zealand furnishes the most remarkable example of paternalism of modern times. The Government of that colony evidently believes that its inhabitants are not able to take care of themselves, that they need the helping and the stimulating hand of Government in the conduct of their private affairs. In most countries it is left to a man's option whether he will insure his property against fire or not. It is presumed that men in general have sense enough and prudence enough to do what is best for their own interest in this matter. It is supposed, too, that it is quite safe to leave the fire insurance business to private enterprise and intelligence. And, all things considered, individualism in this matter has worked fairly well. A very large proportion of property owners secure themselves against loss by fire by insuring their buildings and other combustible property, and insurance companies have as a rule met their obligations and performed their contracts faithfully.
But the men who have the destinies of the New Zealanders under their control, have come to the conclusion that they want looking after in this business of fire insurance. They have devised a government fire insurance scheme, and introduced a bill into the Legislative Assembly to crystallize it into law. The following description of the measure is from the Sydney Daily Telegraph:
"The scheme is that, if the bill becomes an act, a bare majority of ratepayers in any borough or county may bring

it into force in that borough or county, and that every building in the district that is not insured shall thenceforth be deemed to be insured with the Government in a sum equal to the actual insurable value thereof. Within twelve months of this happy event the policy of every building insured with existing companies shall be cancelled, and after that the building must be insured with the Government. It is carefully provided, however, that the Government manager may refuse to insure any building which in his judgment represents a hazardous risk. Dubious risks will be handed over to the companies and that is all they will get."
The New Zealanders must be very much in love with Government meddling if they put up with such a law as this. The Telegraph says that "the policy of meddling and meddling which the New Zealand Government have followed during the last five years, and which threatens to eventually necessitate the appointment of one policeman to supervise every one person might, consistently, perhaps, order every house owner to insure." What excites our wonder and our admiration is the very cool way in which the New Zealand Government goes about monopolizing all that is worth having in the fire insurance business, leaving the refuse to the insurance companies. We will be curious to hear what those companies think of the way in which the Government, whose duty it is to protect them, proposes to treat them. New Zealand paternalism is certainly the queerest of queer systems of administration.

RICHARD BRODERICK.

To THE EDITOR:—We have lost another pioneer of '58 and a remarkable man—a landmark in the province. An old friend of the deceased I feel called on to make a few remarks. A gymnast and athlete at all points—before the days of cycling, baseball, etc.—a good rider, a keen sportsman, and a good stroke in a four-oared winning race with Whitehall boats. Mr. Broderick was essentially a man of business. Trading with the New Vancouver Coal Company for over ten years, with the Sound and San Francisco steam agencies, and with mail sailing and other business all passing through his hands, at a time when 400 to 500 head of cattle was the regular monthly importation, at unprofitable times, from the Sound, and every pound of freight from San Francisco was discharged in Esquimalt and lighted into Victoria and delivered, he still found time to carry on a profitable contract for supplying the navy with water, tireless and punctual in his engagements and prompt in the payment of his employees, Broderick was an example of energy, illustrating the saying of the San Francisco man, "the best of a man is his business," etc. With more self-control and the advantages of a superior education Broderick would not have stopped at being Premier of the province. Friends depart and memory takes them. To her caverns pur and dell.
EDWARD MALLANDAINA.
Victoria, Sept. 2.

PATENTS ON PLOWS.
The following statistics are prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion and Laberge, civil engineers and experts in all matters pertaining to patents. No. 185 St. James, Montreal.
In the class of plows 10,342 patents have been granted by the U.S. Patent Office. A notable evolution in tilling the soil, over the primitive mode employing a shovel blade, is the use of disks and rollers. In the breaking of the soil, the earth and revolve in contact therewith. In the breaking of prairie land, cutting disks are adapted to break up at one operation a wide strip of ground.
One hundred and ninety-one patents have been issued for plows. Another important type, which has received considerable attention since 1870, employs a gang of plows arranged to plow back and forth, without turning the wheels. See the plow, U.S. Patent No. 301,306, July 1, 1884, and U.S. Patent No. 586,949, April 2, 1895, show such machine designed for horse-power; while Sack's No. 386,162, July 17, 1888, is a heavier machine for use with steam power.
Electricity is beginning to be employed in the art of tillage, as is shown in patent to Roberts, No. 509,551, November 28, 1893. This is analogous to steam plows in the heavy machinery construction, designed for plowing large tracts of level ground.

FIVE WOMEN BURNED.

VANKLEEK HILL, Ont., Sept. 3.—The Commercial hotel here, owned by George Constantine, was partially destroyed by fire last night. Five women employees were burnt to death, viz: Marie Louise Yandean, Christie Villeneuve, Josephine Deschamps, Mrs. T. Finn and Kate Mould. The fire started in the kitchen, over which the women were sleeping, and spread so rapidly that they were smothered before help could reach them. All the outbuildings were destroyed and the main part of the hotel was badly damaged. For the time the main street of the village was in great danger.

THE FAMOUS "JOSIE."

TORONTO, Sept. 3.—A special from Rosland, B.C., to the World says: "It is understood that English capitalists have opened negotiations for the purchase of the famous Josie mine for \$50,000. The fire started in the kitchen, over which the women were sleeping, and spread so rapidly that they were smothered before help could reach them. All the outbuildings were destroyed and the main part of the hotel was badly damaged. For the time the main street of the village was in great danger."
CHATHAM, Sept. 3.—Broderick & Morley, importers, merchant tailors and furriers, with branches in Windsor and Barrie, have assigned. The position of the firm's affairs is not known, but it is believed they will be able to resume business.

THE CHINESE VICEROY

Complains of the Treatment Accorded His Fellow-Countrymen in the United States.

New York, Sept. 3.—Li Hung Chang interviewed at the Hotel Waldorf, in response to the query whether he had any unfavorable comments to make, replied that he would not say anything about this country. He added, however, that he thought there were too many political parties here, and asked why the newspapers did not bring them together. When asked to make a comparison between this country and England, he declined saying he had nothing unfavorable to say of either. In answer to a question as to what he had been most interested in, he said our tall buildings were very wonderful, but they would have been so treated and I know that the typhoons. He was asked whether he expected any modification of the Geary law, and he replied that he hoped for it. "Was your excellency influenced in determining to go home through Canada by the treatment of the Chinese in the Pacific States, and especially in California?"
"I choose to go through Canada for two reasons. First, because when I was high commissioner in China I was constantly receiving memorials and complaints from emigrants in San Francisco that they were not allowed rights which under American law they were entitled to. My assistance was constantly invoked to secure them these rights. Instead of being able to do so, your congress curtailed what rights they had, and made their situation worse. I do not go through States where Chinese have been so treated, and I know that I would be besieged by Chinamen in California having complaints to make."
The second reason, he said, was prompted by his advanced age, which compelled him to take great care of his health. "I was told in China," he continued, "that the steamship Empress of China was the largest and most comfortable of those on the Pacific coast, and I decided to go by way of Vancouver instead of taking a smaller steamship at San Francisco."
"I wish to say more about the exclusion act. The exclusion act is most unfair and most foolish, because it is admitted by all who have studied political economy that competition, and competition alone, will keep the market in good health, whether the market is one of commerce or of labor. Put aside from your minds that I am a high Chinese official, and a mandarin, and look upon me as a man who is studying the best interests of a country. I say to you that to exclude labor or cheap commerce from your country is unfair and against the best interests of your country. By excluding the Chinese and taking the Irish you get inferior labor and pay superior prices for it."
"A Chinaman lives a more simple life than the Irishman, and the Irish hate the Chinese because the latter are the possessors of high virtues. Is it fair to exclude my countrymen? If any gentleman wishes to advance any argument in support of the exclusion of the Chinese, I will be pleased to hear it and answer him."
No reporter cared to argue the question and the following was put: "Is there any desirable outlet for American capital in China?"
"Wealth," said the ambassador, "is only produced by capital, labor and land. China invites American capital, but it must be understood that the Chinese continue in control of their own country. General Grant, who was the best friend I ever had, gave me a piece of advice once, and that advice proved to me to be good, and I will always follow it. He advised me to invite American capital to enter into the country, but he also advised that the Chinese must remain in control of the Chinese government. We must maintain sovereign rights to control any railroads or great works of improvement in our country."
The viceroy stopped and looked around at the reporters. "Are you the best representatives of your papers?" he asked. "Because if so, you are very poor representatives of your papers."
"Is your visit to this country one of commercial or of political significance?" he was asked.
The viceroy did not want to answer this question, and he evaded it by saying that the time had arrived for him to attend to other business and he must declare the interview closed.

WINNIFRED, Sept. 3.—(Special)—Every train from the East that passes through the city has on board capitalists who are turning their attention towards the rich gold fields of British Columbia. Among those who went West to-day was Lieut. Macpherson, of the 87th Highlanders, who will spend some time in the Kootenay and Rosland districts with a view to taking up a few favorable locations. Accompanying him were two experts, D. D. Fry and W. D. Mannion, who will prospect.

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. J. W. GOSSE'S
CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from ammonia, Alum, or any adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV, and Amending Acts.

Registered the 18th day of August, 1896.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Big Valley Creek Gold Mines Limited" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.
The head office of the said Company is situated at Great Saint Helens, London, England.
The objects for which the Company is established are:
(a.) To enter into a contract expressed to be made between Major C. F. Dupont of the one part and the Company of the other part, and for the sake of identification, endorsed by a memorandum signed by the said C. F. Dupont and by the first signatory of this memorandum:
(b.) To acquire property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and rights of any kind or description in or to be exercised in British Columbia, North-West Territories, Canada, and all or any other part of North America and the adjacent islands, whether the same shall be from time to time part of the British Empire or not, and to associate with, subsidize or assist companies, partnerships, corporations or associations for the purpose of acquiring any such property or rights, and to deal in, improve, develop, work and dispose of any such property or rights, and to carry on business of any description in connection therewith, but especially mining business, and generally to do all such things as may be incidental or conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And it is declared that the property to be acquired and the business to be carried on by the Company shall be property situated or arising from one or more of the districts hereinafter mentioned, and business in or connection therewith, except so far as the acquisition of property and the carrying on of business elsewhere shall be reasonably incidental and conducive to the due prosecution of the Company's undertaking and objects.
(c.) Subject to but without restriction of the purposes aforesaid, the objects for which the Company is established are as follows:
(1.) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire lands, easements and rights to water, timber, and otherwise in connection with lands, together with houses, buildings and appurtenances to lands, to acquire or erect houses, buildings and works; to construct, lease or otherwise acquire in connection therewith, or separately, roads, canals, lakes, irrigation works, waterways and wells, and generally to work, improve and develop the Company's property, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof.
(2.) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire collieries, mines and quarries, deposits or accumulations of oil, petroleum, ores or minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, precious stones and other metals and substances, and to employ all such property, rights or other facilities, and any other rights or privileges in reference thereto, and any interest therein; and to work, develop, sell, lease or otherwise deal with the same.
(3.) To search for, seek, explore, win, mine, and otherwise employ all such property, oils, wells, and mineral and other deposits.
(4.) To carry on the business of colliery mining and quarry prospectors, metallurgists, miners, and to employ all such property and trade in ores, metallic substances and minerals of every description, and the products thereof, and to trade in such property, and to reduce, treating or making merchantable ores, metals, metallic substances, minerals and precious stones, or in manufacturing products therefrom.
(5.) To acquire, manufacture, work, let on hire or otherwise dispose of plant, machinery, apparatus and materials of every kind for the production and distribution of electricity, and for the application of electricity to the separation of metals and ores, as well as for lighting, motive power and other cognate and subsidiary purposes, whether in connection with any of the businesses hereinafter mentioned or not, and to supply electricity.
(6.) To acquire from the Governments of Canada, United States, or any other Sovereign State or authority in America or any General Grant, or any other concessions, grants, decrees, rights, powers and privileges whatsoever which may seem to the Company expedient, and to take account, and to work, develop, carry on, exercise and sell to account the same, and to acquire, let, sell and otherwise dispose of patents, patent rights, trade marks and other similar rights.
(7.) To prospect, examine and explore any territories and places in North America, and to employ all such property, rights, powers, commissions, experts and other agents.
(8.) To develop the resources of and turn to account any lands or any rights over or connected with land belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by clearing, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating, grazing and by promoting immigration and emigration, and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements.
(9.) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, bridges, harbours, docks, piers, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, embankments, irrigation works, fortifications, hydraulic works, telegraphs, telephones, saw-mills, smelting works, furnaces, factories, warehouses, hotels, victuaries, exchanges, mints, transport and postal arrangements, stores, shops, churches, chapels, stations and other works and conveniences, and to contribute to or assist in the carrying out, establishment, construction, maintenance, improvement, management, working, control or superintendence of the same.
(10.) To grant monopolies, patents and other special rights, whether as regards the carrying on of any particular trade or business, or the use of any invention or process, or the growth, preparation, manufacture or sale of any particular article, or as regards any other business, or to grant the same for a term of years, or in perpetuity or otherwise.
(11.) To buy, sell, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market, and deal in merchandise of all kinds, and generally to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters.
(12.) To carry on business as miners, stockkeepers, farmers, cattle breeders, stockmen, carriers, provisioners, preservers, mechanical engineers, builders, contractors and shippers.
(13.) To promote the establishment, carrying on and development of trades and businesses of all kinds within any territories in which the Company is interested, and to subsidize, grant special rights to, or otherwise assist, support, protect and encourage all persons and companies engaged or proposing to engage therein.
(14.) To undertake, transact and execute all kinds of agency business, and also trusts of all kinds.
(15.) To carry on the business of an international agency for all purposes, including treaties, negotiations, contracts, passports, copyrights, patent rights and protection for inventions, discourses, writings, musical or dramatic compositions, works of art or photographs, and international relations

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(b.) To acquire property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and rights of any kind or description in or to be exercised in British Columbia, North-West Territories, Canada, and all or any other part of North America and the adjacent islands, whether the same shall be from time to time part of the British Empire or not, and to associate with, subsidize or assist companies, partnerships, corporations or associations for the purpose of acquiring any such property or rights, and to deal in, improve, develop, work and dispose of any such property or rights, and to carry on business of any description in connection therewith, but especially mining business, and generally to do all such things as may be incidental or conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And it is declared that the property to be acquired and the business to be carried on by the Company shall be property situated or arising from one or more of the districts hereinafter mentioned, and business in or connection therewith, except so far as the acquisition of property and the carrying on of business elsewhere shall be reasonably incidental and conducive to the due prosecution of the Company's undertaking and objects.
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(2.) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire collieries, mines and quarries, deposits or accumulations of oil, petroleum, ores or minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, precious stones and other metals and substances, and to employ all such property, rights or other facilities, and any other rights or privileges in reference thereto, and any interest therein; and to work, develop, sell, lease or otherwise deal with the same.
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(4.) To carry on the business of colliery mining and quarry prospectors, metallurgists, miners, and to employ all such property and trade in ores, metallic substances and minerals of every description, and the products thereof, and to trade in such property, and to reduce, treating or making merchantable ores, metals, metallic substances, minerals and precious stones, or in manufacturing products therefrom.
(5.) To acquire, manufacture, work, let on hire or otherwise dispose of plant, machinery, apparatus and materials of every kind for the production and distribution of electricity, and for the application of electricity to the separation of metals and ores, as well as for lighting, motive power and other cognate and subsidiary purposes, whether in connection with any of the businesses hereinafter mentioned or not, and to supply electricity.
(6.) To acquire from the Governments of Canada, United States, or any other Sovereign State or authority in America or any General Grant, or any other concessions, grants, decrees, rights, powers and privileges whatsoever which may seem to the Company expedient, and to take account, and to work, develop, carry on, exercise and sell to account the same, and to acquire, let, sell and otherwise dispose of patents, patent rights, trade marks and other similar rights.
(7.) To prospect, examine and explore any territories and places in North America, and to employ all such property, rights, powers, commissions, experts and other agents.
(8.) To develop the resources of and turn to account any lands or any rights over or connected with land belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by clearing, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating, grazing and by promoting immigration and emigration, and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements.
(9.) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, bridges, harbours, docks, piers, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, embankments, irrigation works, fortifications, hydraulic works, telegraphs, telephones, saw-mills, smelting works, furnaces, factories, warehouses, hotels, victuaries, exchanges, mints, transport and postal arrangements, stores, shops, churches, chapels, stations and other works and conveniences, and to contribute to or assist in the carrying out, establishment, construction, maintenance, improvement, management, working, control or superintendence of the same.
(10.) To grant monopolies, patents and other special rights, whether as regards the carrying on of any particular trade or business, or the use of any invention or process, or the growth, preparation, manufacture or sale of any particular article, or as regards any other business, or to grant the same for a term of years, or in perpetuity or otherwise.
(11.) To buy, sell, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market, and deal in merchandise of all kinds, and generally to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters.
(12.) To carry on business as miners, stockkeepers, farmers, cattle breeders, stockmen, carriers, provisioners, preservers, mechanical engineers, builders, contractors and shippers.
(13.) To promote the establishment, carrying on and development of trades and businesses of all kinds within any territories in which the Company is interested, and to subsidize, grant special rights to, or otherwise assist, support, protect and encourage all persons and companies engaged or proposing to engage therein.
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(15.) To carry on the business of an international agency for all purposes, including treaties, negotiations, contracts, passports, copyrights, patent rights and protection for inventions, discourses, writings, musical or dramatic compositions, works of art or photographs, and international relations

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV, and Amending Acts.

Registered the 27th day of July, 1896.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Cariboo 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 Seattle, in the State of Washington, U.S.A.
The objects for which the said Company is established are:
(a.) To carry on the business of mining in all its stages and in all its branches, to acquire in any lawful way mines, mining claims, prospects, ores, mills, machinery, smelters and reduction works, mill-sites, real estate, tools, processes and appliances necessary, useful or convenient to the aforesaid business, and to operate and maintain the same; to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of or encumber in any lawful manner all or any part of the property of the Company, real, personal and otherwise, and to do all things of every kind or nature necessary or convenient to the promotion of the objects of the Company.
(b.) The capital stock of the said Company is one hundred thousand shares, divided into three hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.
(c.) Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of July, 1896.
S. Y. WOOLTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies Act," Part IV, and Amending Acts.

Registered the 27th day of July, 1896.
I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Cariboo 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 Seattle, in the State of Washington, U.S.A.
The objects for which the said Company is established are:
(a.) To carry on the business of mining in all its stages and in all its branches, to acquire in any lawful way mines, mining claims, prospects, ores, mills, machinery, smelters and reduction works, mill-sites, real estate, tools, processes and appliances necessary, useful or convenient to the aforesaid business, and to operate and maintain the same; to lease, sell or otherwise dispose of or encumber in any lawful manner all or any part of the property of the Company, real, personal and otherwise, and to do all things of every kind or nature necessary or convenient to the promotion of the objects of the Company.
(b.) The capital stock of the said Company is one hundred thousand shares, divided into three hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.
(c.) Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 27th day of July, 1896.
S. Y. WOOLTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, following described land, three miles, more or less, south of the north entrance of the Strait of Schooner Passage (on an island), Rivers Inlet. Commencing at a certain point on the north corner, marked "M.G.," situated on the east side of the Strait, thence south 40 chains; thence east back to place of commencement.

MARK GOSSE,
Rivers Inlet, August 26th, 1896.

C. D. RAND. D. S. WALLBRIDGE.

Rand & Wallbridge,
MINING BROKERS,

SANDON, - - - - - B. C.

We beg to inform the public that we have opened an office at Sandon for the transaction of a general mining brokerage business, and shall be pleased to hear from our old friends on the Coast. Send in your orders early. The Sloan district is worth your best attention.
a30 d w
RAND & WALLBRIDGE.

VICTORIA COLLEGE

BEACON HILL PARK,
Autumn Term Begins Monday, Sept. 7.
For Boarding or Day Prospectus apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
a31-d4w