WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

Reflections of the Proceedings of the Recent National Gathering.

"Modenia" in New Zealand Herald.

The council assembled, the council argued, the council adjourned. Empty now of skirts and scisms is the council chamber. Only a few restless bacilli of reform remain to distrub its accustomed calm. All else seems normal. The chairs await their masculine occupants, who will again dole out municipal measures with slow and ponderous indecision.

And what is the impression left on our minds of these women who raised their voices in protest against almost every existing institution? What mental imprint do we retain?

Firstly, a composite photograph of their personal appearance, which, when viewed in retrospect, suggests an ardent desire for better grooming; a plea for frills and frizzes and chiffons; for those dear delightful feminine touches of the toilette that surround a truly feminine woman with her most subtle and compelling charm.

These emaciated women are the exponents of their sex on whom the eyes of the world—especially ye masculine world—rest most critically. They are standing, like Royalty, in the glare of that fierce light that beats upon the throne.

Let them do it prettily then. Let them look to it that they spent a little more time at the mirror, and a little less at the Statute Book. Let them—if they must—the agitators, iconoclasts, reformers, but let them storm the political citadel in well-fitting frocks and "loves of bonnets." They will find these pave the way, where logic and legality fail utterly.

Alas! for them, that they allow to slip between their fingers that fast-vanishing charm of femininity, sweet, foolish and all-powerful as it is. "It is 'sui generis''—this indefinable atmosphere of the eternal feminine;" it is a gift of nature to be cherished and utilized—did they but know.

To be both mentally progressive and personally attractive is an uncommon, but not impossible combination. I believe it was Robt. Ingersoll who said: "When once I see a handsome, stylish young woman among the ranks of the emancipated, I'll join the procession quick!"

And one would wish that the lips of the delegates ranged round the chairwoman's desk had not shown quite so hard and set a line. They were a characteristic feature of one tense, purposeful mouths that seemed to have lost their upward curve, their softness and pretty tremulousness. Truly, as has been said, "God makes our noses, but we make our mouths."

Seated before her desk, each woman bent in business-like pose over the formidable pile of papers before her. From her lap, she drew a bulky black bag; and I could not refrain from thinking that this bag represented the modern Pandora's Box, which, when opened, let loose all human ills, leaving only Hope at the bottom! Or yet, the other version of Pandora's Box is applicable here; the bag, like the box, may contain all the blessings of the gods, which are lost to mankind when woman lifts the lock!

Then next I wondered will they clean the Augean stables with this new broom of female emancipation? O, are they but sweeping rubbish in the wake of the wind? Who shall say?

Verily, the domestic broom has been supplanted by the legislative broom, wielded more vigorously and with more cheerful spontaneity than was the good old household dust-chaser of past decades. To-day, it is the ballot, not the broom, that is the flaming sword in the hand of our modern avenging angel.

In all that these women of the National Council have disproved, what have they proven and what will they improve? One fact they have re-demonstrated, and that is the pessimistic Schopenhauer theory that woman cannot argue impersonally. Nature has so constructed her that her reasoning emanates from her emotions; her mind is purely subjective. She is a creature of feeling, whose feelings do not wait on judgment; as different from man in her mental methods as "moonlight is from sunshine, and as water is from wine."

And so the arguments in this petticoated council resolved around a personal pivot. Their petty complaints, their flimsy theories and impracticable flights of idealism served no sound purpose of reform. They failed to reach the root of the principle they attacked, or to suggest a wholesome, workable remedy. Their manoeuvres were destructive not constructive. Like Don Quixote, they waged war with windmills.

Badly bitten by the legislative katipo of New Zealand, they provoked and invoked the law for every fault and foible of human nature. This demand for the intervention of the law in human relations—coming as it does from women—argues ill for the efficacy and potency of woman's influence in her distinct and absolute province. I refer to that spiritual, creative power which she, by consummate endowment, can bring to bear on material conditions.

Law is not life, nor can it intrude upon the most sacred of human conditions. Law dare not arbitrate to too nebild an extent between husband and wife, between parents and children, between mistress and maid-servant. Legislative restriction is necessary and just when applied to many human circumstances, for alas! human nature is, at best, sadly imperfect; but we reach a point when law is a menace to spiritual influence. to humanitarian culture, to the betterment and uplifting of individual character.

The true woman does not feel her economic disabilities, but realizes that materia conditions are finely and happily outweighed a hundredfold by her sovereign possession of sex privileges. That "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world" was true, is true, and ever will be true, as long as the children of man and woman walk the earth.

Stronger than the arm of the law is the hand on the cradle.

Though women be made equal to men in civic rights, they are still women by the grace of God.

RICHEST ON THE CONTINENT.

Claim Made for Republic Gold Mine—Million and a Half Tons of High Grade Ore.

Grand Forks, May 21.—Clarence J. McCuaig, the well known Montreal mining promoter, is here after a visit to Republic. In his party are Major R. G. Edward Leckie, M.E.; V. D. Williamson, Bernard McDonald, M.E., and Victor Beaudry, the latter of Montreal.

"After a careful study of the camp," said Mr. McCuaig, "I feel certain it has a great future. With the exception of a few properties, the claims are in the early stages of development, but sufficient work has been done to prove the existence of large and well-defined quartz veins, carrying considerable values in gold and silver. So far as I could learn, the average values of the ore in a number of these properties runs from $16 to $20 per ton. At present, owing to the excessive cost of supplies and the expensive processes in use for extracting the gold, some of the ore cannot be treated at a profit. Railway facilities, however, will produce beneficial results. Later on with the adoption of improved processes good profits can be made on even the low-grade ores. Possibly 18 per cent. of the gold is carried off in the tailings, and no doubt it will be successfuly treated later on.

The Repnblic seems to be different from the other mines in the camp. It has 'faults' that separate the ore shutes and the values, instead of being disseminated through the entire broken veins are concentrated in ore shutes. This accounts for the higher values we derive compared with the other mines as far as developed. Our pay streak varies in width from three to twenty-four fet. The mine has at least a million and a half tons of ore in sight. The value of the ore shipped to the smelter before the completion of the mill averaged $165 a ton. The average value of the ore will not run to $60 a ton. The high-grade ore shutes from which the smelter shipment was taken was recently broken into above the No. 1 level. Assays show value ranging from $100 to $300 a ton, thus greatly increasing in valne the ore in sight in the mine.

"Experiments are now being made," continued Mr. McCuaig, "with a view to improving the method of treating the ore. A considerable saving has already been affected and as soon as it reaches a satisfactory city of the present plant will be installed. factory state, a mill three times the capaday, paying, after all expenses are deducted, a monthly dividend of $31,500. The mine is now in a position to ship 200 tons of ore a day. My estimate of $60 ore throughout the mine does not take into consideration the big-grade shute in No. 1 level. We are running a tunnel 2,250 feet long to tap the vein at a depth of 600 feet. If the ore is as good at that level as it is above, the value of the ore in sight will be more than doubled."

"Is the control of the mine held by Canadians?"

"It is. The present dividend of $31,500 a month will be increased as soon as the cost of treating the ore can be reduced. The present mill earns more than the dividends.

"I am taking a conservative view when I predict that the Republic mine will yet prove to be the richest gold mine on the American continent," concluded Mr. McCuaig.

In further conversation the Montrealer, who so successfully handled the Payne mine deal, denied that he was connected with the deal that recently resulted in the consolidation of the Pearl, Surprise and Lone Pine properties in Republic camp.

Mr. McCuaig and his experts left this morning for Summit camp to examine the B. C. mine, which recently passed into the control of James Ross, the millionaire contractor, and other Montrealers. A new plant has been ordered and the property will be developed this summe on an extensive scale. Mr. McCuaig takes a very sanguine view of the future of the mining of the enormous gold-copper ledges of the Boundary district.

The demand here for labor is far greater than the supply. This applies in the same degree to several other points in the Boundary country. The class that are especially wanted are miners capable of handling a steam drill, wood-choppers, laborers and carpenters. There are not enough of the latter owning to the activity in building circles here. Wages to miners and carpenters are $3.50 per day.

J. P. Gaves estimates that $75,000 in wages will be expended here this summer in connection with the building of the Granby smelter. Many carpenters and brick layers will be needed. At least $50,000 will be devoted to the construction of a dam and flume in connection with the proposed smelter. The brick required for the office buildings and smake stack will be manufactured here; likewise at least 2,000,000 feet of lumber. The company will also erect a large warehouse. The smelter will be completed late in the fall. Its pay roll will average $700 per day. It is estimated that the smelter company within the next year will expend in building operations and in wages to employees more than $500,000.

J. L. Martin, manager of the U. S. Le Roi property, near Curlew, has been appointed superintendent of the City of Paris and the Lincoln property in Central Camp. He succeeds Mr. Henry White, the locator of the famous Knob Hill. Mr. White will devote his attention to looking after his other mining interests.

TETE JAUNE CACHE.

Prospecting Party Give Encouraging Report of the Outlook for Gold in Paying Quantities.

From the Golden Era.

On Tuesday afternoon, presenting the evidences of a hard trip, Fred Holliday, F. Morin and J. Longtin arrived in Golden from Tete Jaune Cache, where they had spent the winter prospecting Swift Current creek. The party tells a very different story from Mr. Price, and as the members of the party are well known here their statements receive the utmost credit. The party left Golden with their pack train on September 22, and were 24 days in reaching the Cache, having had to double track in order to take Price and Evans' outfit along as well as their own. But for this double packing they could have gone in in half the time, and we venture to say there is not another route to Tete Jaune Cache that can be covered in anything like the same time as that from Golden. The party reached the Swift Current on October 15, and set to work to prospect the creek, which work was continued until December 10, when the freezing up of the river prevented further work. Excellent prospects were obtained, showing from 5 to 30 cents to the pan. No bedrock work was done, but the depth to bedrock where the party located in the fork of the creek is very great—not more than 12 feet, and in some places the bedrock can be seen sticking up through the bed of the creek. The party located for themselves and friends a claim a mile from where the creek joins the Fraser. The best prospects were got below the canyon, the wash running 15 to 20 cents to the pan. Messrs. Bacon, Boyce, Hart, Hipton, Mitchell-Innes and Daiuard have the best ground. The gold taken from rim-rock was very coarse, and there is every prospect of rich ground being got on the rock. The party located 600 feet of ground, and towards the mouth of the creek gold was also found, but was fine. The creek is open, with big boulders, and we believe it will be hard to handle, but a good deal of it can be worked at any time. High water is experienced in July and August from the thawing of the glaciers.

The party put up a cabin and built a dam to divert water for washing, ran a cut to drain the ground, whipsawed lumber for use the expression) for the sluice boxes and riffles and got all in readiness for work, when they had to come out for provisions.

They had a hard trip out. They were able to bring the horses only 40 miles this side of the Cache, which they left on May 1. At Dawson creek, 10 miles beyond Wood river, they came on deep snow and had to leave the horses where there was feed; improvise snowshoes and tramp the rest of the way to Donald. They left the Cache on May 1, and met Archdeacon McKay and another man on the 5th. The Archdeacon then expected to reach the Cache in four days, and was getting along well.

On the way out the party found good feed for horses for a distance of 100 miles, but the snow was deep on the summit, and parties will not be able to cross that with horses before June 1, when Messrs. Holliday, Morin and Longtin will start on the return journey.

There is abundance of gold-bearing quartz in the vicinity of Tete Jaune, the gold being visible to the naked eye; and this quartz covers an area of six to seven miles. The formation changes 40 miles this side of Tete Jaune Cache, and the party reckon this country has a great future before it as a quartz mining field.

There are other creeks there which show good prospects, and on which no ground has yet been located. These are: Batiste creek, 14 miles below Swift current, and Quartz creek, seven miles further on. On both of these creeks colors worth 10 to 15 cents to the pan can be got right along.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.

Result of Action Arising Out of Loss of David Morgan.

Judgment was given in the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division, London, on April 25 in Robert Ward & Co., Limited, and another vs. Weir. The action arose out of the loss of the ship David Morgan, which the plaintiffs had chartered to load salmon on the Fraser river last season. Mr. Justice Mathews' judgment follows:

"This is an action brought by charterers against the owners of the ship David Morgan for commission alleged to be payable to the plaintiffs under the charter party. The charter was dated 4th February, 1898, and described the ship as "now at Philadelphia" and under charter for Japan," and the vessel after the discharge at Japan was to proceed to the Royal Roads in British Columbia for orders, and then the charter party went on to provide that she should be loaded at a place on Fraser, Esquimalt, or Fraser river, as ordered by the charterer, with a full and complete cargo of salmon in cases or barrels or equivalent in other lawful merchandise. The freight was to be paid on the delivery of the cargo and the vessel was to proceed direct to London or Liverpool. The charter further provided that bills of lading were to be signed at any rate of freight without prejudice to the charters, but at not less than the chartered rate, unless any difference in freight be satisfactorily adjusted before signing. Then there was a further provision that the charterers' liability was to cease on the completion of loading, the owners to have a lien on the cargo in the ordinary terms. Then there was a further provision that the loading days were not to commence before the 1st September, except at charterers' option, and a cancelling clause in case the vessel did not arrive before the 30th November. That clause is very material with reference to the description of the position of the ship in the earlier part of the charter. Then there comes the clause which gave rise to the dispute: 'A commission of 3½ per cent. shall be paid to charterers and 1 per cent. to James McMillan' (he was the broker for the owner of the ship), on account of this charter on the completion of loading or should the vessel be lost.' What happened was that the vessel was lost on her voyage from Philadelphia to Japan, and it was said for the plaintiffs that she was lost within the meaning of that clause. Admitted by the defendants that the loss contemplated was one before the completion, because otherwise it would be unnecessary. The question therefore in dispute was whether when the loss did occur the clause applied. Now, I had before me the evidence of Mr. Heatley, one of the brokers for the plaintiffs, who explained very clearly the course of business. I cannot say that he gave us much additional information to that which we would have gathered from the terms of this charter party. The charterers were commission merchants, carrying on business in British Columbia, and they employed Mr. Heatley as their broker to negotiate charters in London upon the usual terms of payment of commissio nto him. Mr. Heatley negotiated the particular charter with Mr. McMillan, representing the defendants, the owners of the ship, and the course of business was that the plaintiffs abroad, who were themselves shippers, for the ships and provided cargo, either by themselves or from their customers, and in the ordinary way in respect of those who found freight for themselves. The plaintiffs were paid whatever rate of freight was agreed upon and where that rate of freight was above the freight provided for by the charterer of different sum went to the charterers. That the charterers under those circumstances were in a position analagous to the position of brokers, there did not appear to be any question, there could not be any question, and it was almost conceded, but not quite, that there would have been very little difficulty about the case, and very little difficulty about the right to recover the commission if the clause reserved the commission for the charterers, agents and McMillan. But it was said No, that that it was the form of the charter and the phraseology adopted was advisedly adopted, and the charter party must receive a different interpretation from that which it would possibly receive if the charterers' agents were substituted for the charterers in the charter party. And it was contended by Mr. Carver that the owners could not be liable to pay commission unless the ship accomplished her voyage to Japan and that commission became due only upon conditions under this charter party, a sufficiently startling proposition. But it was said that the contract could not become effective, that it was not a contract upon which any freight should be earned unless the ship started from Japan, and that what was contemplated was an efficient contract of which freight was to be earned, out of which fund of freight this commission would be payable. The object of the argument was to steer the case under the shelter of a decision in the Scotch courts, a decision which I need not say is entitled to the very highest consideration from any English judge. The case in question is reported in the Court of Sessions cases for 1896. Sibson and the ship Barcraig Company, which is to be found in the 24th volume at page 91. That was a case of a charter very similar in most of its terms to the charter party in question, but having what appeared to the court to be a very substantial difference, because it was a charter which contained a clause that the ship was to arrive.

"The charter party runs: 'Witnesseth that the party of the first part agrees on the chartering to arrive of the whole of the said vessel.' and in this charter party there was contained the same conditions that there is here. 'Payment on commission to the charterers,' and their lordships thought that the intention of the parties was that the charterers should be entitled to a rebate of the freight in respect to the amount of their commission. It was not commission, and it was not brokerage, but a rebate of freight, and inasmuch as no freight could be earned unless the ship arrived they thought the arrival of the vessel a condition precedent to the obligation to pay commission under the charter party. All I can say about that is very clear the case is that their lordships certainly had not proper concession of counsel on each side as to the course of business, and the charterer party, too, differs in the important fact that it was not a charter to arrive, whatever that may mean. It appears to me quite clear upon the true construction of this charter party that the vessel was bound to go to Japan, and that the contract became efficient from its date. It was very important to the charterers and the shipowners alike by reason of the clause in the contract that it should be known where the vessel was at the time that the charter party was entered into, and it was a material part of the contract that she should be at Philadelphia, and that she should proceed to Japan to discharge cargo there, with a view to performing her other obligations under the charter party. Now in that point of view the contract became an efficient contract from its date, and operated and attached (if I may use the expression) on the specific cargo. Upon therefore upon the contract was to be effectuous between the parties, was completed with the moment the contract had become in operation, and the payment during the course of the ship's voyage. Mr. Carver would not accept that interpretation, and attempted to bring this case in the same line as the Scotch case. In the course of the argument, as a test of the efficiency of this contract and of its having attached in the sense that I have mentioned, the question was put to Mr. Carver: Did the ship-owners have an insurable interest in the homeward freight to be earned under this charter from the time the contract—the charter party—was entered into? Mr. Carver, in answer, naturaly enough, said that it was the same question, but he went further and said that owners might be an insurance of homeward freight during the pendency of an outward carriage the policy will not attach. But, really, I should have thought that point, except for Mr. Carver's argument, to be too clear for controversy, and there is abundant authority on the subject. It is quite clear that during the pendency of the outward voyage the homeward freight may be insured, and the policy would attach. The point was not decided in Potter and Rankin, but was treated throughout Potter and Rankin and throughout the judgment as too clear for discussion. There a vessel going to Calcutta was lost in the course of the voyage, and the insurance was upon the homeward freight. The question discussed was as to whether or not there was any need for a notice of abandonment. But Mr. Justice Blackburn in his judgment with reference to this point makes these observations: 'It is to be observed on this charter that the Sir William Eyre'—that was the vessel —'should be in due time at Calcutta, and there seaworthy for the voyage from Calcutta to Liverpool or London, and the plaintiffs could not substitute any other vessel for it, and that being so, the plaintiffs might be prevented from earning that freight by any disaster which befel this particular ship on its voyage out to New Zealand.' It is on its voyage out to Japan in this case, if the effect of that disaster was to render it impracticable to tender the ship at Calcutta in due time and in a seaworthy condition for the voyage home round the Cape of Good Hope, but that they had a vested expectation of earning this freight if no such disaster had happened. They had therefore in respect of this freight an insurable interest during the whole of the outward voyage. This is not, as I understand, disputed, but if authority is required for it I would refer your lordships to 'Barber v. Fleming and Foley v. United Marine Insurance Company.' In my opinion the whole merits in this case depend upon the accurate understanding of the contract contained in this policy. That is at page 114 of the 6th English and Irish appeals. It is quite clear to my mind, too, that the ship-owners, if they were so minded, could have insured this commission. There is no hardship as the result of the construction I put upon the charter. It seems to me perfectly clear that the commission here is payable to the charterers, and therefore they are entitled to recover. The question of figures has not been mentioned. Have you agreed on the amount?"

Mr. Rufus Isaacs—We have agreed as to the amount, my lord—£146 5s. 0d.

Mr. Justice Mathew—Then I give judgmen for that amount—£146 5s. 0d., with costs.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

Mark Twain's lawyers have bought for their client the old frame house in which he was born, at Florida, Mo. It is said that the new owner will renovate the place and restore it to the condition it was in during his boyhood.

Phil May, the caricaturist, made a sensation at the initial performance of "Robespierre" in London by appearing in his shirt-sleeves. His undercoat came off with his overcoat, and he sat down before he noticed his disarray.

Philip James Bailey, author of "Festus," has just celebrated his eighty-third birthday. It is 60 years since "Festus" was first published. Though feeling the burden of accumulated years, Mr. Bailey, in his quiet home at Nottingham, England, enjoys good health.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Chafed Skins, Piles, Scalds, Cuts, Chilblanes, Chapped Hands, Sore Eyes, Sunburn, Earache, Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains, Throat Colds and Skin Ailments are Quickly relieved by the use of ....

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Large Pots, 1s1½ each (English Rate.) Editor "Household Words" says: "We are constantly appealed to for remedies which can safely be used in domestic practice for such ills as skin eruptions, burns, scalds, inflamed eyes, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, as well as colds in the chest. In all such cases, and, indeed, in a host of others, we have found Calvert's Carbolic Ointment invaluable."

F. C. CALVERT & CO., MANCHESTER

Awarded 85 Gold and Silver Medals, &c.

AGENTS:

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GRATEFUL COMFORTING

Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to the nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in ½lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

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Hotel Badminton

VANCOUVER.

Entirely renovated, furnished and enlarged; heating and lighting (electric) perfect. D. Conte, late of Baldwin hotel, San Francisco, and St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, in charge of the kitchen.

W. H. Mawdsley, Manager.

Concentrated... Plant Food,

Can be bought at all the principal grocers at 35 cents per tin. The VERY BEST fertilizer for flowering plant in pots, garden plants, strawberries, tomatoes, etc.

Manufactured by

The Victoria Chemical Co Ltd.

In buying seeds "economy is extravagance," because the cost of cultivation wasted on inferior seeds always largely exceeds the original cost of the best seeds to be had. The best is always the cheapest. Pay a trifle more for

FERRY'S SEEDS

and always get your money's worth. Five cents per packet, everywhere. Always use the best. Seed Annual free. D.M. FERRY & Co., Windsor, Ont.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

"The Three Jays," "The Three Jays No. 2," "The Three Jays No. 3," and "Blue Jay" mineral claims.

Situated in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: On McIntyre Mountain, west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmint.

Take notice that I, G. H. Hayes, acting as agent for the Nahmint Mining Company, Free Miner's Certificate No. 50662A., intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of March, 1899, at Alberni, B. C.

G. H. HAYES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the John Irving Navigation Company, Limited, (a duly incorporated company, empowered by its memorandum and articles of association to build tramways) proposes, under and by virtue of the provisions in that behalf contained in the "Tramway Incorporation act," and the "Tramway Incorporation Amendment act, 1898," to build, construct, equip, operate and maintain a tramway from a point at or near Taku City; thence to a point on the western shore of Atlin lake; thence from a point on the eastern shore of Atlin lake, at or near Atlin City, along Pine creek to a point at or near the west end of Kusiwah or Surprise lake, in the province of British Columbia, by the most feasible route.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 25th day of April, 1899.

C. S. BAXTER, Secretary,
John Irving Navigation Company, Ltd.
Foot, Duncan, V. I.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

Certificates of Improvements "Vicking," "Norway," "Ballast," "North Pole," "Southern Cross" and "Pacific" mineral claims, situated in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: On the west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmint.

Take notice that I, G. H. Hayes, acting as agent for W. J. Sears, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32741A.; W. W. Cotton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32740A.; Flora A. Goss, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32767A.; Chas. Clinton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 15581A., and A. L. Mohler, Free Miner's Certificate No. 32790A., intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants for the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1899.

G. H. HAYES.

ALBERNI, B. C.—To be sold or let, furnished or unfurnished, Riverbank cottage, containing seven (7) rooms; god garden. Apply G. A. Smith, C. E., Alberni.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada.
Province of British Columbia.
No. 141.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Quesnelle Gold Recovery Company, Limited," is authorized 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 No. 139 Cannon Street, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £50,000, divided into 50,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at No. 40, Government Street, Victoria, and Guyler Armstrong Holland, Manager of the B. C. Land and Investment Agency, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To enter into and carry into effect, either with or without modification, an agreement (a draft of which has been already prepared and is initialled for the purpose of identification by two of the subscribers to this Memorandum) expressed to be made between Quesnelle Dredging and Hydraulicing Syndicate, Limited, of the one part, and the Quesnelle Gold Recovery Company, Limited, of the other part, for the acquisition by this Company of certain property therein described, and to develop, work, turn to account, or deal with such property; and for any of the above purposes or otherwise, to exercise any of the hereinafter mentioned powers and objects of the Company, which powers and objects may be exercised independently of the primary objects stated in this clause:

(b.) To search for mines, minerals, ores and precious stones, and to explore and prospect land supposed to contain minerals or precious stones in any part of the world; to obtain information as to mines, mining districts, and localities, mining claims, water claims, water rights and any other rights, claims and property; to purchase, take on lease or concession or otherwise acquire any interest therein, or to enter into agreements to this end, either provisional or absolute, and to pay deposits or instalments of purchase money subject or otherwise to forfeiture on non-completion:

(c.) To hold, sell, dispose of and deal with mines, mining rights, mining claims and land supposed to contain minerals, precious stones, and undertakings connected therewith; to work, exercise, develop, finance and turn to account the same, and to buy, sell, refine, manipulate, and deal in minerals and metals of all kinds, and in particular gold, silver and other precious metals and precious stones:

(d.) To examine, investigate and secure the titles to lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores and mining or other rights and claims in any part of the world; to employ and send to any part of the world; and to pay the fees, costs, charges and expenses of agents, including persons and corporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful or supposed to be useful, in examining, investigating and exploring lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights and claims, or in examining, investigating, and securing the title to lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights and claims in any part of the world; to print, publish, advertise and circulate reports, maps, plans, prospectuses and documents of every kind whatsoever, directly or indirectly relating or supposed to relate to lands, mines, minerals, ores and mining or other rights, concessions or claims in any part of the world or the title thereto, or to the organization, operations and objects of this Company or any other company:

(e.) To acquire from time to time, by purchase or otherwise, concessions, grants, freeholds, leases, rights, claims, and interests in lands or other properties of every description in any part of the world, including fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timber, rubber, oils, chemical, explosives, drugs, dye stuffs, nitrates, petroleum, bullion specie, coal, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, coal, stone, and other merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate of future delivery, and whether in a crude state or manufactured or otherwise, and to advance money at interest upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters:

(m.) To undertake and carry on any business, transaction or operation commonly undertaken or carried on by bankers, underwriters, concessionaries, contractors for public and other works, capitalists or merchants, and generally to institute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial, manufacturing, mining and other businesses works, contracts, undertakings and financial operations of all kinds, and to carry on any other business which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the objects of the Company or which may be thought calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the Company's property or rights:

(n.) To deal in, purchase, make merchantable, sell, and dispose of ores, minerals, goods and merchandise generally in any part of the world:

(o.) To carry on the business of a mining, smelting, trading, and metallurgical company, in all its branches, in any part of the world:

(p.) To acquire, by grant, purchase, or otherwise, concessions or any property or privileges from any government, British, colonial, or foreign, and to perform and fulfil the terms and conditions thereof:

(q.) To sell, exchange, mortgage, lease or otherwise deal with, either absolutely, conditionally, or for any limited interest, the undertaking or property, rights or privileges of the Company, or any part thereof, as a going concern or otherwise, to any public body, corporation, company, society or association, whether incorporated or not, or to any person or persons, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for cash, shares, stocks, debentures, securities or property of any other company; to distribute any of the assets or property of the Company among the members in specie or otherwise, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made except with the sanction of the court where necessary:

(r.) To promote, organize, and register, and to aid and assist in the promotion, organization and registration of any company or companies, either in Great Britain or elsewhere, for the purpose of acquiring, working or otherwise dealing with any of the property, rights or liabilities of this Company, or any property in which this Company is interested, or for any other purpose, with power to assist such company or companies by paying or contributing towards the preliminary expenses or providing the whole or part of the capital thereof, or by taking or subscribing for shares, preferred or ordinary, or by lending money thereto upon debentures or otherwise, and to pay out of the funds or property of the Company any costs and expenses which may be expedient or useful or supposed to be expedient or useful, in or about or incident to the promotion, organization, registration, advertising and establishment of any such company, and to the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for or placing, or guaranteeing the placing of the shares or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities thereof, and to undertake the management and secretaria or other work, duties and business of any company on such terms as may be arranged:

(s.) To lend and advance money upon the security or supposed security of farms, lands, mines, minerals, claims, mining or other rights, concessions, claims, or patents or other leases in any part of the world, with or without security, and in particular to customers of and persons having dealings with the Company:

(t.) To make and carry into effect all arrangements with respect to the union of interests or amalgamation, either in whole or in part, with any other companies or persons having objects similar to, or included in the objects of this Company:

(u.) To transact and carry on all kinds of agency and commission business, and in particular to collect moneys, royalties, revenue, interest, rents and debts, and to negotiate loans and investments, and to issue and place shares, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, and other securities; to subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire and hold, sell, exchange, dispose of, deal in, negotiate or issue shares, issuing mines, works, railways, tramways, lands, wharves, docks, canals, water rights and ways, quarries, forests, pits, mills, buildings, machinery, stock, plants, and things, upon such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable:

(v.) To guarantee the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of bonds, debentures, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any company or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise:

(w.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee persons and corporations interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrance, burdens, or outstanding rights:

(x.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantees of funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree or enactment:

(y.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business, including the performance of contracts by members of, or companies or persons having dealings with the Company, and to undertake obligations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(z.) To receive moneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and generally to carry on the business of a Safe Deposit Company:

(aa.) To make, accept, issue, indorse and execute bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments, and to discount, buy, sell, and deal in the same, to grant, issue, buy, sell, and deal in bills of lading, docks and other warrants: to issue, buy, sell, and deal in coupons and all other promises to pay moneys:

(bb.) To borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Company in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repayment thereof, and of moneys owing or obligations incurred by the Company by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures, or debenture stock (such bonds, debentures, or debenture stock being made payable to bearer or otherwise), and payable either at par or at a premium or discount, or by mortgages, script certificates, bills or exchange or promissory notes, or by any other instrument or in such other manner as may be determined, and for any such purpose to charge all or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital, and to alot the shares of the Company credited as fully paid or partly paid up, or bonds, debentures or debenture stock issued by the Company, as the whole or part of the purchase price for any property purchased by the Company, or for any valuable consideration:

(cc.) To make donations to such persons and in such cases, and either of cash or other assets, as may be thought directly or indirectly conducive to any of the Company's objects, or otherwise expedient, and in particular to remunerate any person or corporation, introducing business to the Company, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general, or other object, and to aid in the establishment and support or associations for the benefit of persons employed by or having dealings with the Company, and in particular friendly or other benefit societies, and to grant any pension, either by way of an annual payment or a lump sum, to any officer or servant of the Company:

(dd.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, good-will and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons carrying on or about to carry on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or which is in any respects similar to the objects of this Company, or which is capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company,

able for the purposes of this Company, and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests, or amalgamation, reciprocal concession or co-operation, either in whole or in part, with any such company, corporation, society, partnership, or persons:

(ee.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incident to the formation, registration, advertising and establishment of this Company, and the issue and subscription of the share or loan capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing or guaranteeing the placing of the shares, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of this Company and also all expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, and the printing, stamping and circulating of proxies or forms to be filled up by the members of this Company:

(ff.) To obtain, or in any way assist in obtaining any Provisional Order or Act of Parliament, or other necessary authority, for enabling this or any other company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of this or any other company's constitution; to procure this or any other company to be legalized, registered or incorporated, if necessary, in accordance with the laws of any country or state in which it may, or may propose to carry on operations; to establish and maintain agencies of the Company, and to open and keep a colonial or foreign register or registers of this or any other company in any British colony or dependency, or in any foreign country, and to allocate any number of the shares in this or any other company to such register or registers:

(gg.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the globe, either as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others, and either by or through agents, sub-contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and with power to appoint a trustee or trustees, personal or corporate, to hold any property to behalf of the Company, and to allow any property to remain outstanding in such trustee or trustees:

(hh.) To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conducive to the attainment of the above objects, or any of them, and so that the word "Company" in this memorandum, when applied otherwise than to this Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership of other body of persons, whether corporate or incorporate, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and the objects specified in each of the paragraphs in this memorandum shall be regarded as independent objects, and accordingly shall be in no wise limited or restricted (except where otherwise expressed in such paragraph) by reference to the objects indicated in any other paragraph, or the name of the Company, but may be carried out in as full and as ample a manner, and construed in as wide a sense as if each of the said paragraphs defined the objects of a separate, distinct