The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 899.

AN UNSEEMLY SPECTACLE.

The story told in our Vancouver despatch in regard to Deadman's island is very discreditable to most of the participants. We have Mr. Cotton and Mr. Martin, two members of the provincial cabinet, at cross-purposes, each working out a line of policy on his own lines and ignoring their leader, Mr. Semlin, as completely as if he never existed. Then we have Mr. Borden, minister of militia, wiring the coolest imaginable proposition from Ottawa, and one that no provincial government could for a moment entertain. The only person who is not discredited is Mr. Ludgate, who appears anxious to get to work and put up a sawmill.

But of all the parties to the transaction, Mr. Attorney-General Martin is in by far the worst light. When the Colonist some days ago pointed out the untenable position into which he had got himself, some persons thought we were making a mountain out of a mole-hill, but events have justified all that was then said. To-day we have Mr. Martin's own declaration that he is acting as Mr. Ludgate's solicitor in a case where Mr. Ludgate's claims are distinctly adverse to those pressed by the government, in which he (Mr. Martin) is attorney-general. It is a disgraceful piece of business, and things are beginning to look as if Mr. Semlin may have to choose between Mr. Martin and Mr. Cotton. It is difficult to understand how these two gentlemen can remain much longer in the same cabinet. Indeed it is high time the province was rid of a government that knows so little about carrying on affairs as to permit such a disgraceful muddle to occur.

JAPANESE ON RAILROADS.

On the Northern Pacific railroad 800 Japanese are steadily employed in track work; the Great Northern has 200 in the same kind of work, and is rapidly increasing them; the O. R. & N. employs a large force. In fact, the prospect is that within a short time all the roads in the Northwestern states will have only Japanese employed in track work, not including the section foremen. The railroad men say that the reason for the change is that the Japanese give more satisfaction than any others who can be employed. The Spokane Spokesman-Review reports a Great Northern official as saying:

When we send out Japs for section work we know they will stay all summer. If we are employing, say 40 white men in a gang at some point, at the end of the month there will be 150 names on the pay roll. Men go out, work a day or two, and then quit. This makes a vast amount of extra clerical labor, besides being an annoyance. In addition, we must be constantly passing a large number of men to the work. Hire a lot of Japs, and you have your gang complete for the summer. They go out and stay there until they are fired. There is no bother with extra pay rolls and no extra passing. White men can do more work, but are more bother, and really accomplish less in the end than the Japs.

No matter how strong a disposition employers may have to give preference to white labor, there is no getting around considerations of this kind. If white laborers are being driven off the railways it is clearly their own fault, for all the railway men are agreed that the small difference in wages cuts no figure. It is a case of the survival of the fittest. Certain labor calls for certain qualifications, and in the long run the men who do not possess or at least do not exhibit those qualifications, must give place to those who do.

The champions of labor would act wisely to lay these things to heart. No one wants to see white men supplanted by any Oriental race; but what can be done about it? Legislation is powerless. No amount of legislation will make a steady workman out of an unsteady one. By steady we mean that quality which leads a man, when employed to do a certain line of work, to stick at it and do his duty honestly by his employer. Every one, it does not make the least difference what his business may be, will give preference to the employee who can be counted upon to remain in his situation for a fair length of time, and who appreciates the obligation to give a good day's work for a good day's wage.

We do not believe the rate of wages plays an important part in this matter. The man who will not do his work steadily for $1.50 a day is not likely to do it steadily for $2.00. Higher wages do not keep men in their places, as the experience of the railways shows, for the white man, who gets the higher wage, is constantly on the move, while the Japanese is a fixture. We fear the difficulty is more deeply rooted than this. It has its origin in the character of the American workingman, who is becoming unsteady in the sense mentioned above; that is, he is on the lookout for a change, and not always with the expectation of bettering his position. It is not a pleasant thing to hear, but it is true that if the American workingman hopes successfully to compete with Oriental labor, he must cultivate one virtue of the Oriental, namely, that which we have called steadiness. If he does this he will be proof against competition from any source whatever, because a steady white laborer is greatly preferred to any sort of a steady Oriental.

PSYCHIC PROPOSITIONS.

The "Citizen Editor" of the Colonist acknowledges receipt of a copy of "Company Manners," from "Rev. George Train." Editor Citizen Train has for the most [illegible] the ministerial [illegible] which he has written in blue pencil [illegible] the margin of the magazine. There are other things in Penny Magazine besides the ideas of the reverend gentleman, but when the prince of psychos speaks, all other mortals should keep silence. Here is one of his sentiments, and it is worth more than passing thought:

"Yesterday, a memory.
To-morrow, an imagination.
To-day exists.
Hence, now is eternity.
And we live forever."

Here is a sentiment which is called forth by a contemplation of the political conditions existing in the United States:

"Our politics to-day are too rotten to last. Deluge is near. The Rooing Quaking Tremor of Public Opinion Suggests Vesuvius of Thought About to Burst."

Concerning some verses on the Philippine situation, Mr. Train observes:

"This Psychic Alarm Bell will save 80,000,000 Americans from fearful Disaster through Telepathy, or Electricity of Ethics applied to Universal Thought."

As Citizen Train wrote the Alarm Bell himself, he ought to judge of its effects upon the nation. A suggestive thought which he advances elsewhere is that "Our Liberty is Party Slavery," and there are people, making no claim to psychic knowledge, who will admit that there is considerable of the Gold of Truth in this.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Sir Charles Tupper has done well to bring up in parliament the right of the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor to dismiss his advisers. Sir Charles referred to three recent cases where this power has been exercised, one being the action of Lord Aberdeen, which was tantamount to a dismissal, the others being the British Columbia case and the Newfoundland case, which were actually dismissals. In principle it makes no difference whether a ministry is dismissed or is compelled to resign by a refusal of the representative of the crown to act upon their advice. It will be obvious to any one on a little consideration that there is no tribunal, except the bar of public opinion, before which the representative of the crown can be held responsible for the extraordinary exercise of the prerogative of dismissal, and it is therefore desirable that public opinion should be educated as much as possible upon the principles which are understood to govern such action. Hence the desirability of thorough discussion in parliament. No one pretends that what has been done can be undone. If parliament should resolve that Lieutenant-Governor McInnes did wrong in dismissing Mr. Turner, that would not put Mr. Turner in office again. It would, however, prevent his dismissal from being regarded as a precedent establishing the power of lieutenant-governors. Even if such a resolution should be followed up by the dismissal of the lieutenant-governor, the Semlin government would remain in power. We mention these things, not because we suppose that parliament is likely to take any action whatever in the premises, but to illustrate the necessity for properly understanding the limits of the prerogative and the effect of overstepping those limits.

It is with some anxiety that we note the occurrence, within less than three years, of three instances of the extraordinary exercise of the prerogative, and this anxiety is intensified by the remarkable apathy of the people. It seems, indeed, as if the fact that a thing is done in the interests of a political party is regarded by its beneficiaries as excusing it, and by those who suffer from it as a part of the fortunes of war. The apathy of the people of British Columbia in regard to the dismissal of Mr. Turner was astonishing, and it was fully reflected in the legislature. The Colonist has never attempted to conceal its disappointment at the lukewarm and perfunctory manner in which the constitutional question was debated. The extraordinary notion seemed to prevail that parliament was the place to try out the validity of an act done by a British Columbia lieutenant-governor in connection with local politics, and that the people of the other provinces have an equal right with those of this province to pronounce a verdict upon it. As those who ought to have fought out the battle here for responsible government failed, or only perfunctorily tried to do so at the proper time and place, we hope that the action taken by Sir Charles Tupper in conjunction with the previous action of Col. Prior, will lead to a discussion in which the right of dismissal will be fully ventilated. We do not look for any declaration of parliament on the question. Any declaration that the present parliament would be likely to make would be so colored with partizanship as to be of no value; but we hope at least that there will be individual expressions of opinion and such a review of parliamentary and other precedents as will serve as a guide to public opinion and to those persons who are temporarily entrusted with the exercise of the prerogative.

The Port Angeles railway people ask for a bonus of $350,000. The two ferry schemes would thus call for a little over a million dollars. We again extend an invitation to all persons, who wish to discuss either or both of these proposals, to use the columns of the Colonist. We shall take them up editorially, but would like first to hear what others have to say.

The gratifying information comes from Washington that the governments of Great Britain and the United States are to stand together in pressing for a general arbitration treaty. Our neighbors, it is to be hoped, will not insist on arbitrations without umpires, as they did in regard to the Alaskan boundary.

PASSING COMMENT.

The Rossland Record wants the Fourth of July celebrated in this province. It is not very far from Rossland to Northport, and the Record doubtless either has or can get transportation over the Red Mountain railway to attend the festivities there.

The Nelson Tribune announces that the managers of the mining companies having their headquarters in Nelson have decided to offer miners $3.00 a day, and if this is not accepted to shut down the mines indefinitely. The Tribune thinks it was unwise for the managers to act without consultation with the miners.

The Globe predicts that the offer of the E. & N. railway company as to a ferry to the Mainland will be unanimously approved of. We have little doubt about it being approved of. But not unanimously. Oh, no! Victorians do not do things unanimously.

Admiral Palliser did not leave a very fragrant memory behind him, and his last slap at Victoria, in the form of an order sent to Captain Finnis to take no part in the sham fight which was to have formed the great attraction in connection with our Queen's Birthday celebration, is even worse than was expected of him. Representations on the subject should be at once forwarded to the Admiralty. His order is intended as a deliberate affront to the people of this city, and should be resented accordingly.

The Toronto Globe thinks that the plan of assistance adopted by the Manitoba government towards the Dauphin railway may some time serve as a model in dealing with such enterprises. The government, instead of giving a cash bonus, guaranteed the interest on the line, taking a first mortgage as security. This guarantee enabled the company to borrow the money at 4 per cent. Manitoba has never yet been asked to pay a dollar on account of the interest, and as the first year of every railway are the least profitable, it may be assumed that the guarantee will never cause the slightest financial burden to the province.

Andrew Carnegie is going to retire from business and devote his time and fortune to works of charity. He will find a bigger field of work than even the steel industry affords.

Any other attorney-general that British Columbia ever had, on learning that the interests of his private client might be antagonistic to those of the province, would withdraw from the case. Mr. Martin continues to act for Mr. Ludgate, thereby doing violence to every rule of professional and political decency.

The omission of a line in the reference to the Pacific cable yesterday rendered a sentence unintelligible. It was the sentence relating to the business of the Australian and New Zealand governments. What we intended to say was that Sir Sandford Fleming estimated that these governments would have enough business to pay the working expenses of the cable.

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 Cuyler 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 (the 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; 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 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:

(f.) To lease, settle, improve, colonize and cultivate lands and hereditaments in any part of the world, and to develop the resources of any lands and hereditaments by building, planting, clearing, mining, and otherwise dealing with the same:

(g.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, lease, grant licenses or easements, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts, claims and any interest in real or personal property, and any claims against such property, or against any person or company or corporation, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired, and to enfranchise any leasehold property acquired by the Company:

(h.) To aid, encourage and promote immigration into any lands or property acquired or controlled by the Company, and to colonize the same, and for such purposes to lend and grant sums of money for any purposes which may be, or may be supposed to be, for the advantage of the Company:

(i.) To lay out towns or villages, on any lands acquired or controlled by the Company, or in which the Company is in any way interested, and to construct, maintain, carry on, and alter roads, streets, hotels, boarding houses, dwelling houses, factories, shops, and stores, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing, and carrying on and working the same:

(j.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of railway or tramway property, or the rights and liabilities of any person or company holding or seeking to acquire, or making or constructing railways or tramways, canals, water works or public improvements in any part of the world:

(k.) To promote, construct, equip, improve, maintain, work, manage, or control or aid in or subscribe towards the promotion, construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management or control of, or to hire, rent or charter works, undertakings and operations of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular roads, tramways, railways, engines, wagons, telegraphs, telephones, cables, lighters, harbors, piers, docks, quays, wharves, warehouses, bridges, viaducts, aqueducts, reservoirs, embankments, water works, watercourses, canals, flumes, irrigations, drainage works, sewerage works, saw mills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron, steel, ordnance, engineering or implement works, hydraulic works, gas, electric lighting and electrical works, power and supply works, quarries, collieries, coke ovens, foundries, furnaces, factories, carrying undertakings by land and water, stage coaches, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public or private buildings, newspapers and publication establishments, breweries, wineries, distilleries, hotels, residences, stores, shops, houses, places of amusement, recreation or instruction, theatres, race courses, cattle shows, flower shows, schools, technical institutions, universities, colleges, hospitals, laboratories, libraries, gardens, exhibitions, concert rooms, churches and chapels, whether for the purposes of the Company, or for sale or hire to or in return for any consideration from any other company or person:

(l.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold or sell, or manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of or deal in agricultural, plantation, fishing and trading rights; and all or any products of farms, plantations, vineries, forests, fisheries, and the like, including animals, grain, provisions, fruits, wines, spirits, cotton, wool, silk, fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timber, rubber, oils, chemical, explosives, drugs, dye stuffs, nitrates, petroleum, bullion, specie, coin, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver, iron, coal, stone, and other merchandise and commodities of all kinds, either for immediate or 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 without 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 incur and pay out of the 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 secretarial 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 pastoral 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 find 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, stock, bonds, debentures, debenture stock, or securities, of any company or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise:

(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 or of any persons whomsoever, whether incorporated or not incorporated:

(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 allot the shares of the Company credited as fully 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 this 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, 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 of 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 when 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 and independent Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 2nd day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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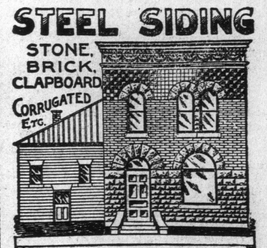

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