ong run scored for Ashcroft in 19 minutes. The score now being even both sides worked hard and the ball passed from one end to another repeatedly, and from short passing by the Kamloops, Archibald scored the second game for them—time, 18 minutes. The position of the teams were as follows:

Kamloops.		*Ashcroft.*
J. J. Guest	Goal	G. Wood
C. Marpole	Point	J. Hawthorne
Melvanney	Cover Point	C. B. Deans
J. C. Mills	Defence	A. G. Shene
Hayes	Defence	J. H. Clements
F. Greatrix	Field.	T. Gannon
W. M. Bird	Centre	M. Clements
McDonald	Home	F. Stevenson
McGuire	Field.	G. V. Ogle
Archibald	Home	F. Reynolds
T. McDougall	Outside Home	G. Trodden
Trefford	Inside Home	M. Dumond

CRICKET.

FIXTURES FOR THE SEASON.

The Albion Cricket Club have issued a very neat and convenient fixture card for the season of 1897, from which it is learned that matches have been arranged for in the following order:

May 29—H. M. S. Comus, at Esquimalt.
June 5—R. M. A. (League), at A. C. C. ground.
June 12—Fifth Regiment (League) at A. C. C. ground.
June 19—H. M. S. Imperieuse, at Esquimalt.
June 26—Fifth Regiment, at Beacon Hill.
July 1—Nanaimo, at Nanaimo.
July 3—H. M. S. Comus, at A. C. C. ground.
July 10—R. M. A. (League), at Barracks.
July 17—Open.
July 24—Fifth Regiment (League) at Beacon Hill.
July 31—Victoria (League), at A. C. C. ground.
Aug. 7—H. M. S. Imperieuse, at A. C. C. ground.
Aug. 14—R. M. A., at A. C. C. ground.
Aug. 27—Open.
Aug. 28—Fifth Regiment, at A. C. C. ground.
Sept. 4—Open.
Sept. 11—Open.
Sept. 18.—Open.

THE ARION CLUB.

The third concert of the fifth season of the Arion Club drew a fine audience to the Institute hall last evening. The programme was of the usual high order and was rendered with admirable effect. The first solo was by Mr. James Greig, who gave the song "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," from As You Like It, set to music by T. Sarjeant. It is a song that calls for vigor and fullness of tone, and Mr. Greig did it full justice. His sixty-five years sit lightly on this graceful basso, whose voice has almost the freshness and flexibility of youth. He was recalled, but did not respond. Mr. H. Kent was heard to great advantage in Little John's solo, "And It's Will You Quaff With Me," from Robin Hood. He entered fully into the rollicking spirit of the air and deserved the hearty encore that he received. His clear enunciation and correct style render his solos very enjoyable. Mr. L. B. Willsie sang the tenor solo in the selection from the same opera. He has a very pleasing voice and sings with animation and expression. Mr. W. S. Goodwin rendered the baritone solo in that oddly phrased but exquisite song, "The Gift of Music," by J. H. Brewer. Without being very strong, Mr. Goodwin's voice is sweet and very true. In the Serenade by Muller Mr. Wollaston's very musical bass was heard with excellent effect in obligato. His style is good and the quality of his voice very effective. In that really beautiful if verbally grotesque song "An Italian Salad," by Genee, Mr. E. H. Russell's flexible and powerful tenor was at its best. He sings as well as he accompanies a singer on the piano, and that is high praise.

The choruses were magnificently rendered. Special mention must be made of those from Robin Hood, of the Gift of Music, Soumi's Song and Landsighting. The last named was given with an orchestral accompaniment the players being Dr. Nash 1st violin, Miss Young 2nd violin, viola H. B. Young, 'cello K. J. Middleton, and piano, George Pauline. It is a grand song and the voices showed to splendid advantage in the singing in unison. The accompaniment was well rendered. The chorus in the Italian serenade went with a most edifying swing. Mr. F. Victor Austin played two numbers on the violin to the accompaniment of Mrs. Windle, and earned and received a hearty encore. Mr. Austin has deservedly gained for himself a warm place in the esteem of musical Victoria. Nearly every piece on the programme was heartily encored and at the conclusion of the concert many expressions of admiration could be heard from the gratified audience.

ORIENTAL LABOR BILL.

To the Editor:—After all the controversy there has been in the press regarding the Oriental labor bill and the non-assent of the Lieut.-Governor thereto, I may be pardoned as the introducer of the bill in question for offering a remark or two in regard to the action of the Lieut.-Governor. I am well aware of the tender ground I am on when I question the doings of His Honor, but I would only ask him to look through the statutes of 1896 and see how many private bills there are having Chinese and Japanese restriction clauses, to which he gave his assent, and in which the very same principle was involved as in the bill in question. His Honor perhaps was also aware that the restriction clauses were only inserted in those bills by a bare majority, whereas this bill, which would make all such bills alike, was carried by a vote of 22 to 8. Now I very much regret that His Honor has though fit to take this stand in the matter, in fact taking this means of killing such an important bill—important I may say was much as it was intended to conserve to our working men and women the heritage which rightly belongs to them. As I have still another session to attend I hope with another effort to succeed.

Wm. Adams.

Sunnyside Farm, May 21, 1897.

Berlin, May 27.—The Reichstag today adopted a credit of 30,000,000 marks for the purpose of re-arming the German artillery with improved field pieces. Herr Richter, the Radical leader, said his party was willing to vote for that purpose three times as much as the rejected naval budget, adding: "Now we know well that in the matter of artillery what is spared in iron we might perhaps have to make up in blood."

"Will your new picture be something unconventional?" "No," said the artist who made a specialty of originality, "unconventionality has become the conventional thing."—Indianapolis Journal.

ANTICS OF EXCHANGES.

How They Have Worked Harm to the Interests of Mining in the Kootenay.

Fort Steele and the Slocan as Poor Men's Paradise—Past Apathy of London Capital.

Spokane, May 21, 1897.—The mining circles of British Columbia and Washington have recently been much amused and much annoyed over the performance of the so-called Mining Stock Exchanges of Spokane and Rossland. The opening of the Spokane Mining Stock Exchange was one of those stupid blunders begotten of inexperience or senility. The brokers were mostly young men who knew little about exchanges and far less about mines. The vast majority of them were without clients and without money, and almost from its birth this parody of an exchange became a bear factory, pounding prices to such an extent that all possibility of procuring capital by means of stock companies for legitimate mining disappeared. The Rossland Exchange was started up to counteract the follies of the Spokane institution and produced like results. Both exchanges have done serious damage to the mining enterprises of British Columbia as well as in Washington. I must reiterate what I have often written before, that this Northwest country has no peer and no parallel in the wealth of its mineral resources. Within a decade British Columbia alone will be producing more silver and gold, and copper and lead, than any other like area. These are conclusions based on a very prolonged investigation, though they be conclusions which time alone can justify. But in order to procure this wealth enormous capital is, undoubtedly, required. The development of the Kootenai country up to date has been done entirely by men of small capital. The South African and West Australian mines have drawn their working capital from the great financial center of London. British Columbia, up to date, has scarcely had a dollar from the world's financial centre. The Kootenai mines were exploited, explored and developed by men of Spokane, and being mostly men of small capital, the mineral development of British Columbia mines were brought about by joint stock companies. A multitude of these have been eminently successful. The War Eagle, Le Roi, Josie, Jumbo, Center Star, Deer Park, I. X. L., O. K., Rossland, Red Mountain, Great Western, and a number of other properties have all been developed by means of joint stock companies. The success of companies like these led to the formation of companies which unquestionably had some disastrous effects. The properties I have named had from the very start, the endorsement of excellent mining men, and had all the ear-marks of a mine. Conservative men did not hesitate to invest their money in such promising speculation, but unfortunately many designing operators took advantage of the success of these and formed companies for the purpose of exploiting prospects of no intrinsic value and merit. Hundreds of companies were formed, not for mining purposes, but to give a fictitious value to a paper certificate. To be sure, such wild-cat companies are but creatures of a day, yet the investing public have considerable difficulty in separating the wheat from the chaff.

The antics of the exchanges of Rossland and Spokane, as well as the performances of the wild-cat operators have put a stop to the sale of treasury stock at a price sufficient to develop many of the mines. Scores of excellent prospects in the Rossland camp have been forced to shut down through inability to sell treasury stock. The Rossland mines are bearing out all the predictions and promises made for them, but lots of the best properties in Rossland will need a great amount of capital before they will become dividend payers.

In the judgment of every competent and excellent mining man the St. Elmo, for instance, is certain to make a mine of exceeding great value. It has an enormous ore body that will average about $11 to the ton, which with proper concentrating and smelting facilities would give a profit of five dollars to the ton in this ore, and as there are millions of tons of ore of this class in the St. Elmo, the dullest intelligence can appreciate the fact that the St. Elmo will yet net millions of dollars for its owners, but to-day the ore in the St. Elmo cannot be mined and smelted except at a loss.

The Deer Park is a mountain of ore, and in its shaft and lower workings it looks like a colossal jewel box. Over twenty thousand dollars has already been spent in opening out the Deer Park, and twenty-five thousand, at least, will be required to make the Deer Park a shipping mine and a dividend payer. Though in its bottom workings it has very rich ore, yet I am satisfied that both the Deer Park, St. Elmo and the Jumbo will all be best worked by means of concentrators. The Rossland camp is a camp for big capital to operate in. The mines are there, but concentrators, smelters, mills and machinery are required and they all take time to procure. The building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will give better transportation, cheaper supplies and cheaper coke. This will make a vast difference in the Rossland camp.

Meanwhile, the attention of prospectors and mining men has been turned to the Slocan and Fort Steele mining districts, where it does not require a tenth part of the money to make a dividend paying mine that it does in Rossland. The galena ores are found cropping to the surface and run so high in lead that concentrating is usually not necessary, and are so rich in silver that most of these mines pay from the grass-roots.

Three years ago the Reco was under bond to some Spokane mining men for seventy-five thousand dollars. It was thrown back on its owners' hands as not worth the money, and it is now earning a net dividend of fifty thousand dollars per month and is about to be sold for two and one-half million dollars. The Idaho mine, which was bought for a song a few years ago, is now paying regular dividends of twenty thousand dollars per month, and must be classed as one of the million dollar mines of the Kootenays. The Whitewater, owned by J. R. Retallick and Y. C. Eaton, is another very remarkable bonanza mine, and it has one of the best and truest fissure veins in the Slocan country and is easily worth a million. The Slocan Star is the show galena mine of the Kootenays. It has been managed from the start by able and competent men and is a big dividend payer, and unquestionably worth several million. The Payne group of mines is the worthy rival of the various properties already mentioned and is a big dividend payer. The Washington, the Rambler-Cariboo, Ruth and Noble Five are all forging fast ahead as big ore producers. And while there are hundreds of properties in process of development, any one of which may yet rival the best of those I have already mentioned, yet it is not in the Slocan, but in the Fort Steele country that the most development will take place during the coming season. There is a tremendous rush of prospectors, mining men and operators into East Kootenay. The new town of Kimberly is growing more rapidly than did Rossland. Kimberly is a mining camp adjacent to the celebrated North Star mine, and I am informed by mining experts of world-wide experience, that Kimberly is going to become the richest lead and silver producing district that the world has ever known. This is a very strong statement indeed, but it is unquestionably the general opinion held by mining men. The Fort Steele country is almost entirely lacking in transportation facilities. For two or three months when the water is high the steamers ply between Jennings, on the Great Northern railway, and Fort Steele, but in winter and in the spring Fort Steele is separated from the railroads by a hundred miles of bad roads and rough teaming. The building of the Crow's Nest Pass railroad will tap this wonderful country; open up its rich valleys to settlement and its rich mines to industry, and I have no hesitation in saying that the resources of East Kootenay are so vast and so rich that they alone will more than remunerate capital for the cost of the Crow's Nest Pass railroad. A great amount of disappointment has been occasioned by the failure of London capitalists to make investments in British Columbia. So far London has really held aloof, but this is entirely due to extraneous circumstances. The troubles in the Transvaal led to a disastrous slump in South African and West Australian securities, and the mining market became perfectly stagnant, and the London operators have found it absolutely impossible to float new ventures on the market there. The Turkish embroglio has accentuated the stagnant situation in London. When this ends, as end it must, London capital is certain to find its way into British Columbia. Several of the biggest and strongest South African firms already have their representatives in British Columbia. Mr. R. E. Brown has been spending large sums of money in investigating and exploring properties in British Columbia. Mr. Brown, it is well known, is in close touch with the biggest and richest successful mining operators in Johannesburg and London, and he himself is about to make his headquarters at Victoria, B.C.

When the Transvaal troubles quiet down and the dogs of war are chained and cease to growl in Turkey, we are certain to have a great amount of English capital for investment in British Columbia mines. I say British Columbia mines because, owing to the restrictive state and federal laws, foreign capital does not receive the same protection or opportunity on this side of the line that it does on the other.

'Tis true, 'tis pity,
But pity 'tis 'tis true.

P. A. O'Farrell.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.

D. W. T. Atkins, a prominent physician of Toronto, is dead.

Mrs. Phillips, an old lady aged 61, has drowned herself near Frankford, Ont.

Thomas Potter, at one time a wealthy farmer, died in gaol at Barrie, Ont., on Wednesday, aged 103.

O. Higman, chief electrician of the department of inland revenue, is on his way from Ottawa to Victoria.

Miss Jennie Ford, of London, Ont., formerly employed in the office of R. Lewis, lately missionary at Chentu, China, is dead.

Hunt's bank at Bracebridge, Ont., was burglarized Wednesday night and the safe robbed of about $1,000 in cash and $9,000 worth of Bracebridge waterwork's debentures.

Six hundred Galician immigrants reached Winnipeg yesterday. Many are in good circumstances, but others are penniless. The latter are giving the authorities much trouble by refusing to take up land in the districts alloted them.

The John Eaton Company, of Toronto, has issued a circular to its creditors announcing the suspension of payment on account of the recent fire. The company hopes after the insurance is adjusted to pay all creditors in full and resume business.

The Montmorency Cotton Company, of Montreal, are making arrangements to erect an immense cotton mill at Summerville, utilizing the rapids on the river St. Francis. They will employ about 1,500 hands. They hope to develop a market in China and Japan.

The Toronto citizens' anti-Sunday car association have determined to take action towards thoroughly testing the fairness and honesty of the vote on May 15, and are bringing the matter to the attention of those interested with a view to obtaining funds for that purpose.

Seattle, May 26.—Great preparations are being made for the excursion of Eastern lumbermen to this state. As now planned the excursion will leave Minneapolis on July 21, over the Great Northern. They will arrive at Spokane Friday morning and spend a portion of Friday there, leaving so as to cross the Cascade mountains by daylight, arriving in Seattle about noon on Saturday. Sunday will be spent in Seattle. From Seattle side trips will be made to Port Blakely and other points, and from Fairhaven a trip out into the big woods of Washington will probably be made. The party will also take one or two excursions on the Sound, probably going as far as Victoria, B.C., passing through the Straits of Juan de Fuca; then Tacoma will be visited, and the party will proceed to Aberdeen, and undoubtedly "Oceosta by the Sea." The return trip will be made via Portland, arriving in Minneapolis August 10.

"Ultimatum, is a Latin word, isn't it?" "Yes. It used to mean business, but it doesn't now."—Puck.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

The Second Suit in the Bridge Series Now With the Jury at Vancouver.

Indians Guarding the Secret of Rich Gold Deposits Near Phillips Arm.

(Special to the Colonist.)

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, May 26.—Evans & Co., of London, who have been promised concessions for building a smelter in Vancouver, have asked for a month's extension of time. The council has granted their request.

The agreement between the city and the tram company for the extension of their line to the park has been adopted, and construction will be commenced at once.

Vancouver, May 27.—The second of the Point Ellice bridge disaster cases, Patterson v. Victoria, was continued today but not concluded. The counsel for both sides and also Mr. Justice McColl addressed the jury, who retired for an hour, but as there was no immediate hope of a unanimous decision, and a large amount of evidence to be reviewed, the court was adjourned until to-morrow. Mr. Taylor, for the city, dwelt chiefly on the structure of the bridge and on the repairs, in addressing the jury. In brief he referred pointedly to the fact that welded iron had been used in some parts though the specifications had called for weldless iron, and the experts Lockwood and Werner had sworn that the difference in iron would much affect the resistance to strain. He held that in repairing the bridge the work had been properly done by the city, as no break had resulted from it. The bridge was not designed for railways. The government had authorized the tram company to run over it, and the city had no control over that. When the limits were extended the company still ran under the charter from the government. To say that the breaking of a floor beam had caused the accident was absurd, as the bridge collapsed all at once. The evidence that the hole Cox is said to have bored in the beam had caused the accident was not of any weight. The bridge was badly designed, badly erected, and never intended for the traffic put on it. The changes made were well made and all the work the city did on it was well done.

What is blocking Evans & Co.'s smelter scheme at present is the fact that suitable sites are half too high. One chosen was held at $125,000, and declined. Evans & Co. speak of going out of the city to build.

Reports come from Phillips Arm that Indians have brought specimens of copper-gold ore from up the Phillips Arm river that are undoubtedly the best specimens yet seen in the district. The Phillips Arm river is forty miles long and terminates in a lake. It is very difficult to navigate, shallow and treacherous. Canoes have to be poled all the way. This season white men have advanced half way up but no further. The Indians will not give up their specimens except to a Catholic priest, who they say will not cheat them. They say that no white man will be poled up the Phillips Arm unless they pole him up, and if any other Indians do it will be the worse for them. They then name a price for poling the river beyond the reach of a man of ordinary means. So far it has been impossible to go overland to the supposed rich strikes on account of the rough country and heavy snow.

The steamer Rainbow dropped her screw yesterday in Euchletah Rapids. The propellor bar broke and the screw was lost. She is tied up at a safe place in the rapids. A tug brought the passengers home.

The fund for the widow of J. G. Scott, who was drowned recently and whose family were left in a destitute condition, has reached $350. The amount has been handed over to Mrs. Scott.

Ladies in Vancouver are soliciting subscriptions for the Victorian Order of Nurses. About $112 has been subscribed to date.

Tenders are being invited for driving a tunnel 100 feet long on the Alpha Bell mine, Cayoosh Creek.

WESTMINSTER.

New Westminster, May 26.—The cool weather is causing the river to fall rapidly. At the Lulu island dykes there is no sign of danger. The same may be said of all the dykes except at Matsqui.

New Westminster will have a suitable celebration on the Queen's Jubilee days, and its memorial will take the shape of a public drinking fountain.

NELSON.

The city council have decided to purchase the waterworks plant, for $5,000.

The new refining reverberatory furnace of the Hall Mines smelter was regularly charged for the first time on the 15th and has been working ever since without a hitch. The product is 75 per cent. copper, and will probably be treated again for a finer grade. The metal will be shipped to Bridgeport or some other Eastern city for final treatment. The new 200-ton blast furnace is rapidly nearing completion and will probably be ready for work as soon as arrangements can be made for custom ore to supply it.

Nakusp, on June 1, will become an out port of entry under the survey of Collector Johnstone of Nelson. In the past the record of shipments through Nakusp and Revelstoke have gone to New Westminster. The name of the new collector has not yet been made known.

The Miner says: "A gentleman who enjoys the confidence of D. C. Corbin, and who was in Nelson a few days since, is the authority for the statement that the Corbin system of railways will be extended to the heart of the Boundary Creek district at the earliest possible date. The present season is liable to witness a most exciting race between Corbin and August Heinze as to which shall be the first to build a railway into the Kettle River country."

Chicago, May 27.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the William H. Bunze vinegar factory, one of the largest in the West. Loss, $175,000.

NOTICES.

No. 466.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

"The Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited" (Foreign).

Registered the 9th day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated in England.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(1.) To prospect and explore for the purpose of obtaining information, and also to acquire and enter into treaties and contracts, and engagements of any description, and either absolute or conditional, with respect to mines, mining rights, minerals, lands, forests, harbours, water rights, rivers and property of every or any nature situate in any part of British Columbia or elsewhere; and to negotiate for and acquire concessions, privileges and rights, absolute or conditional, from any sovereign, powers, rulers, governments or states, or person or persons, or from any corporate or other body, and to enter into any arrangement with any government, ruler or authority, municipal or otherwise, for any purposes or to any effect, and from time to time to alter and vary the same accordingly:

(2.) To carry on mercantile, commercial, trading and financial business of any and every description, either as principals or agents, and to buy, sell and enter into contracts, either absolute or conditional, in respect of stocks, shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations, options and securities of every or any description in any part of the world:

(3.) To purchase, take on lease, or acquire by exchange, licence, hire or otherwise, lands, forests, buildings, harbours, mines, mining rights, patents or other rights or claims (whether absolute, exclusive, opti nal, conditional or limited) and any other kind of property in any part of British Columbia or elsewhere, and in particular to adopt and carry into effect an agreement dated the 29th day of December, 1896, and made between the Gold Exploration and Development Syndicate of British Columbia, Limited, of the one part, and Henry Alfred Wardley, on behalf of this Company, of the other part, with or without modification:

(4.) To work, win, quarry, convert, manufacture, use, crush, wash, smelt, reduce, refine, or otherwise treat and render marketable and sell, or otherwise dispose of or deal in metalliferous quartz and ore, and other mineral and metal substances and products and precious stones and produce of every description:

(5.) To carry on and transact the business of merchants, contractors, carriers by land and water, farmers, graziers, traders in and manufacturers of all kinds of merchandise, goods, provisions and articles, and to carry on the businesses of bankers, capitalists, ship-owners, managers of estates, farms, mines, railways or other properties; and financial agents and brokers in all their respective branches, and the businesses of engineers, builders, miners, and any other businesses directly or indirectly connected with, or capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with any of the businesses for the time being or objects of the Company:

(6.) To erect, construct, establish, or acquire by purchase, hire or otherwise, and carry out, maintain, improve, develop, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, bridges, harbours, reservoirs, water-works, gas works, electrical works, farms, canals, tramways, railways, quays, wharves, furnaces, mills, crushing and hydraulic works, factories, warehouses, ships, steamers, tugs, barges, machinery, locomotives, wagons, appliances, apparatus and other plant and works, and to contribute, to subsidise, and otherwise aid and take part in any such constructions, works or operations:

(7.) To cultivate lands and properties, whether belonging to the Company or not, and develop the resources thereof by building, reclaiming, clearing, draining, damming, ditching, farming, planting and otherwise, upon such terms or system as may be considered advisable, and to breed, grow and deal in all kinds of stock, cattle, sheep, horses and produce:

(8.) To improve, manage, develop, or otherwise turn to account, or deal with all or any of the property and rights of the Company:

(9.) To establish and support or aid in the establishment or the support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or ex-employees of the Company, or the dependants or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and to make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful object:

(10.) To establish, form and subsidise, or otherwise assist in the establishment, promotion or formation of any other companies having for their objects, or some of them, any of the objects mentioned in this memorandum; or the prosecution of any other undertakings or enterprises of any description, having objects which may advance, directly or indirectly, the objects of this Company, and to secure by underwriting or otherwise the subscription of all or any part of the share or loan capital of any such Company, and to pay or receive any commissions, brokerage or other remuneration in connection therewith:

(11.) To contract with, or aid any sovereign or other power, government or state, or any municipal or other body, politic or corporate, or company or persons, for or in relation to capital, credit, means or resources for the prosecution of any works, undertakings, projects or enterprises; also to negotiate or contract for, and act as agents or otherwise in relation to loans or securities issued or proposed to be issued by any government or state, or municipal or other authority, or company, or corporation, or persons or person:

(12). To lend or advance money on the security of any kind of property, rights, stocks, shares, securities, bonds, debenture stock, mortgages, debentures, obligations, bills, notes, or other instruments or securities, or on the undertaking of any company or any part thereof:

(13.) To advance money for, or otherwise assist in making explorations and surveys of every kind, and in promoting immigration into any country, colony or state:

(14.) To guarantee the performance of any contracts or engagement, and to become liable or responsible for money or for the fulfilment of contracts entered into by others:

(15.) To issue on commission, or receive brokerage, or other remuneration or consideration upon the issue or re-issue or for guaranteeing the issue of or the payment of interest on any stocks, shares, debentures, debenture stock, bonds, obligations or other securities of any company or public or local authority:

(16.) To borrow or raise money, with or without security, and to secure the payment of money borrowed or raised, by the issue of debentures or debenture stock (perpetual or terminal), bonds, mortgages or any other security, upon such terms as to priority or discount or otherwise as shall be thought fit, and to secure the same if thought fit by mortgage or charge upon the undertaking of the Company and all or any of its real or personal property, present or future, and all or any of its uncalled capital, or in any other manner, and to purchase or redeem (at a premium if deemed expedient) any debentures, debenture stock or securities of the Company:

(17.) To sell, lease, charter, or otherwise dispose of absolutely or conditionally, or for any limited interest, the whole or any part of the undertaking, property, rights, concessions or privileges of the Company for such consideration in cash, shares or otherwise as the Company may think fit, and to abandon any part of the business for the time being of the Company, and to carry on any of the objects mentioned in this clause to the exclusion of the others:

(18.) To subscribe for, purchase or otherwise acquire the shares or stock, whether ordinary, preferred or deferred, or the debenture bonds or other securities of any company, and to accept the same in payment for any property sold, or business undertaken, or services rendered by this Company, and to hold, sell or otherwise dispose of the same:

(19.) To pay for any rights or property acquired by the Company, or any services rendered to the Company, in fully or partly paid shares or stock, debentures or other securities of the Company, and to make such payments or gifts by way of bonus or otherwise, and either in money or in any other value as may from time to time be deemed expedient for information or advice given, or for services of any kind rendered to the Company, or in connection with which the Company may directly or indirectly be interested, and generally to make any payments or agree to pay any commissions, with or without any consideration moving to the Company, if it is considered by the directors in the interests or directly or indirectly to the benefit of the Company so to do:

(20.) To promote any company for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the undertaking, property and liabilities of the Company, or for carrying on any business or doing any act or thing which may be deemed conducive to the prosperity of this Company; also, to acquire the whole or any part of the undertaking and liabilities of any now existing or future company, and to conduct, liquidate or wind up the business of any such company:

(21.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, co-operation, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company, and to remunerate any person or persons, joint stock or any other company, by fixed salary or specified remuneration, or by a share of profits present, past or future, or part one way and part the other:

(22.) To make and carry into effect or determine arrangements with British or foreign manufacturers, railway and shipping companies, proprietors or charterers of shipping, carriers, proprietors of steam or other mechanical power, and other persons of company:

(23.) To obtain any provisional order or Act of Parliament for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to prejudice the Company's interests:

(24.) To undertake and execute any trusts, the undertaking whereof may seem desirable, and either gratuitiously or otherwise:

(25.) To pay any commission or brokerage for the purpose of securing the subscription of any part of the share or loan capital of this Company, or of any company promoted by this Company, or in which this Company is or intends to be interested, and generally to remunerate any person or company underwriting such capital, or for services rendered in placing or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any shares, debentures or other securities of the Company, or for promoting or guaranteeing the raising of capital for any other company:

(26.) To procure this Company to be legalised, domiciled or recognised in any foreign country or colony, and to procure its incorporation in a like character, or as a societe anonyme in any foreign country, and to carry on the business of the Company, or any part thereof, in any foreign country or colony, or dependency of the United Kingdom, or in any part of the world, under any other style or name:

[27.] To draw, accept, make, indorse, discount and negotiate bills of exchange, promissory notes, warrants and other negotiable instruments other than bank notes:

[28.] To distribute among the members in specie, any property of the Company, or any proceeds of sale or disposal of any property of the Company, but so that no distribution amounting to a reduction of capital be made, except with the sanction [if any] for the time being required by law:

[29.] To exercise the powers given by "The Companies Seals Act, 1864," and the "Companies [Colonial Registration] Act, 1883":

[30.] To do all such acts and things as are incidental or conducive to the above objects:

[31.] It is expressly declared that the intention is that the objects set forth in each of the foregoing paragraphs of this clause shall be construed in the most liberal way, and shall be in nowise limited or restricted by reference to any other paragraphs, or by any inference drawn from the terms of any other paragraph:

[32.] The word "Company" in this clause, when not applied to this Company, shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons, whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and whether now existing or hereafter to be formed.

The capital stock of the said Company is £600,000, divided into 600,000 shares of £1 each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 9th day of April, 1887.

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

No. 467.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"COMPANIES' ACT," PART IV, AND AMENDING ACTS.

"Menominee and Marinette Hydraulic Gold Mining Company" (Foreign.)

Registered on the 22nd day of April, 1897.

I HEREBY certify that I have this day registered the "Menominee & Marinette Hydraulic Gold Mining Company [Foreign], under the "Companies Act," Part IV, "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending acts.

The head office of said company is situated at the City of Menominee, in the State of Michigan, U.S.A.

The objects for which the company is established are:

To take and hold by purchase, lease or otherwise, mining properties at any place within the U.S.A. or Dominion of Canada, especially gold placer properties: and to equip such properties with the necessary facilities for carrying on mining, and to mine and remove gold, silver and any other mineral or metal that may be found therein, and to dispose of the products thereof. The primary and especial object at the date of this organization is mining gold by the hydraulic system of mining, from claims located on the Fraser River, in British Columbia, and the procuring of claims on which said mining is to be carried on, the construction of ditches, and procuring of water rights for mining and other purposes, and leasing the same, equipping such properties with plants and machinery, and operating the same by contract or otherwise.

The capital stock of said company is Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, divided into twenty-four thousand shares of Twenty-five Dollars each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 22nd day of April, 1897.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
[Seal.] ap26

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part IV., And Amending Acts.

"The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Raven Copper and Gold Company" (Foreign), under the "Companies' Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Seattle, State of Washington, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

1st. The mining, milling, smelting, or working ores by any process, or for any and all purposes:

2nd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge, and mortgage mining claims and mill-sites, whether patented or unpatented, granted or ungranted:

3rd. To locate, buy, sell, lease, own, pledge and mortgage any other species of property, whether real or personal, not only for the purpose of mining, but for any other purpose whatever, and for the carrying out of any business for the acquisition of gain:

4th. To appropriate or locate waters in public streams, to dig canals, ditches, flumes, aqueducts, reservoirs, dykes, dams, and bridges, not only to facilitate mining, but for any other operation of business whatever, and to buy, sell, lease, own, and mortgage any of such property for any purpose whatever:

5th. To develop mining and other kinds of property, both upon the Company's own land and upon that of others, to build roads, trails, tunnels, drifts, shafts and cross-cuts:

6th. To build, buy, sell, lease, operate, pledge, or mortgage mills, furnaces, smelters and reduction works, and all kinds of machinery, either for mining operations or for any other kinds of business whatsoever:

7th. To build, buy, sell, lease, and operate steam and sailing boats and river crafts of all kinds, and steam or electric railways, with their rolling stock, telephone and telegraph lines, electric light lines; to erect machinery for the developing of electricity for the use of railway, telephone, telegraph and electric light lines, and for use in the mines, either for light or power, and to collect tolls or compensation for the use of same:

8th. To buy, sell, and traffic in merchandise of all kinds for all purposes; to build, buy, sell, lease and operate stores and merchandise:

9th. To buy, sell, mortgage, pledge, hypothecate and generally to act as brokers in and to deal in mining stocks and bonds, or any other kind of stocks or bonds for any and all purposes:

10th. To buy, sell, pledge, or mortgage ores, bullion, concentrates, and sulphurets or any kind and all kinds and for all purposes:

11th. To operate in any and all of the aforesaid capacities in the Province of British Columbia, in so far as the laws of that Province may allow, and in conformity with the statutes respecting foreign corporations:

12th. To do any and all of the aforesaid acts and business either in the State of Washington or Province of British Columbia, or in any other State, Province, or country whatsoever:

The capital stock of the said Company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 23rd day of March, 1897.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
ap8 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, for an act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain either standard or narrow guage railways, for the purpose of conveying passengers, freight and ore from a point at or near the head of steamboat navigation on Kitimaat Inlet, Douglas Channel, North West coast of British Columbia, by the most direct and feasible route along the Kitimaat Valley, about twenty-five miles more or less, thence to a point at or near Kitselass Canyon on the Skeena river, thence along the valley of the Skeena river in a North Easterly direction to a point at or near Hazelton, thence in a North Easterly direction to a point at or near Germansen Creek, Omineca, with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain a branch connection with or extension of the same from a point at or near Hazelton, thence in a North Westerly direction by the most direct and feasible route to a point at or near Telegraph Creek on the Stickeen river, and with power to construct, equip, operate and maintain branch lines and all necessary roads, bridges, ways, ferries, wharves, docks and coal bunkers; and with power to build, own equip, operate and maintain steam and other vessels and boats; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railways and branches; and to generate electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the company, and to acquire lands, bonuses, privileges, or other aids from any government, municipality or other persons or bodies corporate, and to make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat or other companies, and with power to build wagon roads to be used in the construction of such railways and in advance of the same and to levy and collect tolls from all parties using and on all freight passing over any of such roads built by the Company, whether built before or after the passage of the Act hereby applied for, and with all other usual necessary or incidental rights, powers or privileges as may be necessary or incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.

Dated at the city of Victoria the 14th day of May, A.D. 1897.

HUNTER & OLIVER,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissione of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of pasture land in Lillooet District, commencing at a stake marked M.L.M., thence N. 40 chains to south line of Lot 13, thence W. along sea line 40 chains; thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains to initial post.

MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Lesser Dog Creek,
Lillooet District, B.C.

March 17th, 1897. ap3

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