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 everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SUCCESSFUL GROWERS USE The STEELE, BRIGGS SEEDS

SOLD BY ALL LEADING DEALERS IN CANADA

CATALOGUES FREE

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co.
Toronto, Ont.

WHAT BETTER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" Very Old BLACK BOTTLE

WHISKY.

Please see you get it with

Metal Capsules { BLUE ..... One Star
PINK ..... Two Star
GOLD ..... Three Star

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & CO., LONDON
mr15

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE BEST AND MOST CERTAIN REMEDY IN COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, &c.

CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. sep 7

PRIVATE.

MEDICAL AND Surgical Offices for the cure of all Special Diseases, Female Complaints, Men's Ailments, Nervous Debility, Acute Drains, Stricture, Blood Taints, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Blood and Skin Diseases and Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and other Organs; a life-long study and practice. Perfect cures guaranteed. Office hours to 12 a.m.; 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 p.m.; Sundays, 10 to 12 a.m. only.

Doctor Ratcliffe.

FREE BOOK on special diseases to all describing their troubles. If you cannot call, write to the well known and reliable specialist, DR. RATCLIFFE, 713 First Avenue, Union Block, Seattle.

NOTICE.

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THE EMPIRE'S TIMBER

A Note of Warning on the Necessity of Preserving the Forests.

Dr. Schlich Deals With the Subject in an Imperial Institute Lecture.

Dr. W. Schlich, C.I.E., professor of forestry at the Royal Engineering College, Cooper's-hill, read a paper entitled "The Timber supply of the British Empire," at the Imperial Institute on 22nd March. Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley, K.C.S.I., presided, and, in introducing the lecturer, said that he had known Dr. Schlich for many years whilst in charge of the forestry department under the government of India. His business was now to teach forestry at Cooper's-hill, and he was also the author of the only scientific manual of forestry in the English language. Having such a thorough knowledge of his subject in all its details, Sir Steuart felt quite sure that Dr. Schlich would make his lecture a most interesting one.

After some prefatory observations with respect to the difficulty of drawing correct and reliable conclusions from the general information available, the lecturer announced his intention of considering the timber requirements of the Empire, and how far the available supplies were likely to meet the demand. The requirements and supplies might be estimated from the annual statements of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions. From these he had prepared statistics showing that the average net imports of timber into the British Empire amounted to £14,021,000 a year, and increased in the course of six years by £2,293,000, or at the rate of about £382,000 every year. In addition, wood pulp valued at 1½ million pounds was also now annually imported into Great Britain. The United Kingdom was by far the greatest importing country, the net imports of timber being valued at £17,600,000 out of the total of £19,135,000. Australasia, Cape Colony and the West Indies each exported certain quantities of timber, especially hardwoods, but they imported so much soft wood (pines and firs) that the balance of imports and exports was against them. Of timber valued at £18,423,539 imported into the United Kingdom during 1894, only £4,274,484 came from British possessions, while foreign countries sent £14,149,055. The description of timber imported was next considered. The most important item, forming ninety per cent. of the total imports, was pine and fir timber, valued at £14,383,307, which came chiefly from the Baltic, Canada, United States and France. Oak, valued at £1,209,000, came from the United States, the countries around the Baltic, Canada, and a few other countries. Statistical tables compiled by Dr. Schlich showed that the teak imported was valued at about £10 a load, mahogany at £8, other fancy woods £7, oak at £5, and pine and fir at £1 18s. 8d. per load. Fir wood not only formed the bulk of the imports, but was also landed at so low a rate that none of the other woods could replace it in the event of the supply falling short.

After indicating the relative importance of the several classes of timber, Dr. Schlich considered the question of the reliance to be placed upon future supplies, dealing seriatim with the several regions from whence the timbers came. The results in the British West Indian possessions had not been satisfactory, all energies being there devoted to the production of sugar and various other agricultural products. A strong effort was now necessary to introduce a more rational system of management into these forests, by which the export could not only be maintained, but considerably increased as time went on, and, with competent advice at their disposal, the governments of the various colonies could soon bring the forests under proper protection and systematic management. With regard to the management of the Australian forests, Dr. Schlich contended that extremely wasteful methods prevailed. The export from India would always be confined to teak and a number of fancy woods, none of which could be laid down in Great Britain under £5 per load. The management of the Burma teak forests had, however, been placed on such a basis that the quantities available for export would considerably rise as time goes on; thus, to some extent, relieving the pressure on other hard woods, if their supply fell off. Next to India and Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope had done most towards the introduction of systematic management of its forests. The indigenous forests that once clothed the slopes of the Palel mountain range had, however, disappeared, with the exception of a few trees in the deepest gorges, where fire and axe could not reach them. To a great extent they had been, or were being, replaced by plantations of exotic trees such as the cluster pine, the stone pine, the oak, the white poplar, the blue gum, red gum, Jerusalem pine, camphor tree, American black walnut, and American ash, etc. The whole of the 350,000 acres in Cape Colony now being public property in charge of the Forests department, could not be expected, even under proper management, to yield more than 15,000,000 cubic feet, or about ten cubic feet per head of the present population. At present, they yielded nothing like this amount; the Cape having imported of late years, on an average, timber to the value of £160,000, of which two-thirds was pine and fir timber. Of the 160,000 acres of Natal timber forests, more than three-fourths had been alienated and were being rapidly destroyed. The Cape Colony and Natal had, in fact, not enough timber for their own consumption, and were not likely to be in a better position for years to come, the growth of forest trees being slow. The supplies received from the Baltic and from Canada and the United States, however, formed the bulk of the imports into Great Britain, some £5,52,477 worth of timber coming from Canada during 1894, and £12,733,318 from various foreign countries. Germany sent timber to the value of only £992,799, but of the forests of that country 51 per cent. were now either state forests or under state control, managed systematically, and aiming at sustained yield. Russia, Sweden and Norway together sent £9,883,712. Of the Russian forests sixty per cent. were said to be state forests; of those of Sweden, twenty per cent., and of Norway, 12 per cent. The state forests were, to some extent under systematic management in Sweden and Norway, but in Russia matters were less advanced, and a falling off in the size of the timber was noticable, indicating that the accessible forests had been overworked. Hence, more distant forests, especially in Russia, must be attacked as time went on. This would gradually raise the price for timber delivered in Great Britain, even if it did not reduce the quantity available for export. The manufacture of paper from wood-fibre had lately become an enormous industry, especially in Sweden, where small trees were used—the very ones which should replace those now cut for export as timber. In consequence, all the private forests in Sweden and Norway were being rapidly reduced in material, and in Russia large areas of forests were every year sold wholesale for cutting. The countries around the Baltic also supply many other lands besides the United Kingdom with timber, the total exports from the Baltic being more than three times the amount sent to Great Britain. The lecturer had no hesitation in saying that the up-keep of the supply from the countries around the Baltic was considerably more than problematic. What with cutting the mature trees for export as timber, and the young growth for the manufacture of paper-pulp, the stock available for export must sooner or later come to an end. The United States already imported twice as much timber from Canada as they sent to Great Britain. After the lapse of a limited number of years, the United States were likely to require all that Canada could spare under present conditions, thus threatening to cut our supplies short by some £6,000,000. Close investigation showed that a considerable portion of the area classed as woodland did not contain any marketable timber, and that the rest was by no means taken care of in such a manner as to secure a permanent supply. The forests of Canada now contained a considerable variety of species, such as firs, pines, larch, oaks, maples, birch, hickory, ash, walnut, poplar, and elm, of which the most important were the white or Weymouth pine, the spruce, and the Douglas or Oregon pine. The lecturer considered each of these timbers in detail, observing that the white pine forests had been worked at about twice the rate of annual increment, and for every tree cut some ten or more younger trees had been destroyed by fire. Enormous quantities of spruce were said to exist, but its cutting had also very much developed of late. It appeared that spruce was gradually taking the place of the diminishing white pine, but, owing to lumbering and the manufacture of wood-pulp, it was likely to share the same fate. Owing to the rapidly increasing requirements of the United States, he feared that the Douglas fir tree's existence was likewise on an unsafe basis, unless the Dominion of Canada took early steps to preserve this important timber, which amounted to 25 per cent of the total exports. Tracing the measures already taken in this direction, the lecturer thought that they could only have an infinitesimal effect, if any at all, upon the preservation of the forests. He saw no reason to differ from the conclusions arrived at by Mr. George Johnson, the statistician of the Dominion of Canada, viz.: that the first quality of the pine had nearly disappeared; that of the second quality there was a considerable supply; that of other timbers there was a large supply; but that Canada was within measurable distance of the time when, with the exception of spruce as to the wood, and of British Columbia as to the supplying province, Canada would cease to be a timber-exporting country.

Such a very serious state of affairs required immediate and prompt action, and Dr. Schlich recommended that, apart from the general supervision of the forests still at the disposal of the government, a sufficient area should, under an adequate forest law, be selected and constituted as permanent forest estates. These should be thoroughly protected against fire and unlawful cutting, and managed with a view to increasing production and a sustained yield, somewhat on the lines which had been followed in India. These reserves would not be altogether closed against cutting, that operation however being performed with due regard to the future yielding capacity of the area, so as to supply the country, and the export trade, at twice the present rate when the remainder of the forests commenced to give out. With regard to the United Kingdom, its future supplies of timber were obviously on a most unsatisfactory basis. Much of the oak timber might, no doubt, be replaced by other hard woods, but this was impossible as regards the pine and fir timber. The latter was now laid down on these shores at an average cost of £1. 18s. 8d. a load, and none of the colonies except Canada could supply it at anything like that rate, even if they were able to grow the timber. Hence the systematic management of a fair proportion of the Canadian forests was of the utmost importance to this country. Although such matters as afforestation had hitherto been left to private enterprise, many persons had of late, since agriculture had fallen low, been calling upon the state for assistance both in this respect and as regards industries generally. State assistance should, owing to the special circumstances, be given to the equipment of forest schools within the United Kingdom; advances being made to landed proprietors at 2½ per cent. interest, for the purpose of planting surplus lands; under certain conditions, surplus areas should be acquired by the state and put under forests; crown forests not acquired for other purposes being managed on economic principles, so as to serve as patterns to private proprietors and as training grounds for young foresters. Moderate assistance in these directions might be the means of keeping in this country a large sum of money instead of sending it abroad every year, besides providing additional work for its ever-increasing population, and helping to prevent the continuous flow of would-be workers from the country into the towns only to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

After inviting discussion upon the subject of the lecture, the chairman proposed a vote of thanks to Dr. Schlich for his very interesting and valuable paper. He considered that the leacturer had shown, in the course of a most practical address, that all nations were, in the matter of timber supply, living upon their capital, a course which inevitably ended in bankruptcy. The lecturer had not, however, been content to leave his hearers in a despondent condition, but had pointed out the means by which the present position could be retrieved and the available timber supply regulated and conserved. It was, therefore, to be hoped that those present would remember the warnings given, and exert their influence in the directions so ably indicated by Dr. Schlich.—Imperial Institute Journal.

THE HOME HELPERS.

In the May number of the Nursing World, one of the standard periodicals devoted to the theory and practice of modern nursing, the following comment is made on the proposed institution of the Victorian Order of Home Helpers:

For several months our Canadian friends have been engaged in the praiseworthy endeavor of planning how best to commemorate Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, and the plans generally have been along the line of founding hospitals, establishing libraries and constructing such works as shall be of practical benefit to mankind.

One scheme, however, recently proposed by some worthy, though short-sighted persons, is the establishing of a fund for the purpose of building up a class of half-trained nurses, for the benefit of those who are too poor to pay the fees of trained nurses. The committee in charge of this undertaking are asking the public to donate the modest sum of one million dollars for the promotion of the scheme.

The Canadian Practitioner, commenting editorially on the proposition, says:

"The new cheap nurses are not to interfere with the trained nurses, and yet they are to be paid a 'modest, moderate salary,' which will lift them out of the precarious state of 'waiting for a case.' They are to be gentle and strong, endowed with sympathy, a delicate touch, and a charm possessing a virtue beyond that of any drug. Their qualifications are to be of the highest class. They are to work in sparsely settled and outlying country districts, villages, towns and cities, any and everywhere, from Labrador to British Columbia. All this and many other things about these sweet creatures of the near future we learn from a little pamphlet published by the the committee."

We have much respect for the noble minded women who are thus endeavoring to relieve human suffering, but we regret that their sympathies should find expression in a scheme so impractical and unwise. What is needed in Canada, as well as in this country, is a greater demand for skilled nurses, not an increased supply of cheap, half-educated nurses. Who would argue the wisdom of establishing an army of 50,000 half-educated doctors to take charge of the sick poor? And yet this would be no more unreasonable than the founding of the "Victorian Order of Nurses."

The laws governing the proliferation of bacteria and the action of sepsis will not be withheld when the wife of the common laborer is ill. And who does not know that by one ignorant act, one oversight or omission on the part of the nurse, the life of the patient may be greatly jeopardized, if not sacrificed?

If our philanthropic friends desire to work a real benefit to mankind let them devise some way of impressing upon the minds of all people the axiom that training, education and experience are as much required in the nurse as in the attending physician, and that greatest safety for the patient is secured only by placing him under the care of a skilled physician and a trained nurse. If the objection is raised that many are not able to afford these services, let a fund be established for the use of the worthy poor when visited by sickness, with the provision that the nurse's fees be paid before any others.

His Cheque Good

For Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

He Finds in Paine's Celery Compound a New Life.

In one of our large Canadian cities there resides one of Canada's merchant princes who can at any moment write his cheque for hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Some time ago this merchant prince was a very sick man. Liver troubles, headache and insomnia were fast pulling down a strong physical frame. Doctors bestowed great care and attention on their wealthy patient, but no cure came to cheer him; in fact no perceptible benefit was felt after months of treatment.

A voyage to the south of Europe was then undertaken, and weeks were spent at one of the most famous watering places, but no change for the better was experienced. Returning home, the merchant prince received a visit from his faithful pastor, who strongly urged the use of Paine's Celery Compound, a medicine that had some years before cured a member of his family. The good advice of the ministerial friend was promptly taken; the great healing compound was used, with the result that in five weeks the sick man and his family were overjoyed with proofs of recovery and new health. Restful sleep was restored, digestion was improved, and a brighter look came into the eyes and face. After four months' careful use of Paine's Celery Compound and proper dieting, every deadly and treacherous symptom of disease had vanished, and the merchant prince was a new man.

What a wondrous and happy proof of the life-saving virtues of Paine's Celery Compound! Surely the statement is powerful enough to lift all poor and helpless sufferers from the dark pit of despair.

This story of a true cure was related by an intimate friend of the cured man, who gave permission to refer to it publicly without giving the name of the once-dying merchant.

SPRING CATCH OF SEALS.

SEATTLE, May 17.—The Post-Intelligencer in a special from Port Townsend states that the list of Puget Sound spring catches are as follows:

Deeahks, 30 seals; Columbia, 88; James G. Swan, 56; Bering Sea, 55; Teaser, 10; Willard Ainsworth, 389. Total, 598.

About 80 per cent. of the catch were females.

H. M. S. "POWERFUL."

LONDON, May 15.—It is reported that H.M.S. Powerful, the largest cruiser in the world, will shortly be sent on a full-power run to New York and back for a long distance test.

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, optional, 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 gratuitously 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 persons for 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 colourable 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 THE 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 gauge 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 Commissioner 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 sen line 40 chains; thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains to initial post.

MAGNUS L. MEASON,
Leesser Dog Creek,
Lillooet District, B.C.
March 17th, 1897. ap3

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