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Will Rival Mammoth Cave.

Cavern of Gigantic Proportions in New Zealand Discovered by Prof. Johnstone.

Evidently the Burial Place of an Aboriginal Race—Its Extent Undetermined.

Wallace Johnstone, an English antiquarian and student of prehistoric races, who some ten years ago made a number of remarkable discoveries in connection with the great Aztec nation, is credited in late New Zealand advices to a member of the Colonist staff with having solved the mystery of the ancient sepulture rites of the Maoris, proving their legends true, inasmuch as they have pointed to the bestowal of the bodies in a mighty cave.

Johnstone has been in New Zealand for upwards of six months past, his investigations being chiefly directed toward a solution of the mystery of this great burial cave, which he had reason to believe was situated somewhere in the neighborhood of Waikato, about 60 miles from Wellington.

His researches have been hindered rather than assisted by the influential natives, who appeared to fear a possible desecration of the bones of their ancestors.

Johnstone had about given up his mission in despair, and was amusing himself with a day's shooting among the hills when by the strangest vagary of accident or fate he stumbled (almost literally) upon the object of his scientific quest. His own version of the event, as told to a press correspondent, is as follows:

"I had laid aside my scientific investigations for the nonce, and taking up my gun, had determined upon a day of unalloyed amusement. I had just shot a pigeon, which fell into a little gully. Descending to secure my bird, I found in the side of the hill—it is all limestone there—a large opening, some 20 feet wide by about 15 in height.

"Naturally curious, I approached it, and looking in, saw amid the darkness white, shining columns that glistened and shone like jewels, whilst in the distance I could hear the incessant drip, drip of water.

"Lighting wax matches and exploring as far as my limited light would permit, I found innumerable columns of stalactites and stalagmites, showing every shade of color and every oddity of grotesque formation. The main cavern is unquestionably miles in length; its roof I should judge is from 100 to 200 feet above the irregular floor.

"Procuring candles and guidance cord I followed the main chamber or subterranean hall, from which innumerable galleries branch for a distance of two miles, at which point it appears to open rather than contract. The roof here I could not see; it was lost in the shadow of my poor candle.

"Midway between here and the entrance were innumerable burial urns and fragments of pottery, with other evidences of sepulture. I believe it is the great burial cave itself revealed—another Jenolan, and both larger and infinitely more interesting than the celebrated mammoth cave of Kentucky.

"I encountered numerous boiling springs in the course of my preliminary exploration, and found my progress limitably impeded by a subterranean stream the width of which I could not determine. Of course, we shall now proceed with a thorough and scientific investigation."

GRAND FANCY FAIR.

Another Popularity Contest to Be Commenced This Evening.

Last evening the mayor and aldermen were the guests of honor at the fancy fair in Institute hall, but they were far from being alone, the hall being filled all evening, as it had been during the afternoon. In fact the ladies have been so busy that they have found it necessary to keep the doors closed until 2 o'clock in the afternoon for the rest of the week, to enable them to rest from their previous day's labors and get the booths straightened up for the next day's business. Therefore the noon lunches, which were such an attractive feature of the first two days, will not be served during the rest of the week, but the high teas will be continued.

Last evening, in addition to the reception to the mayor and aldermen, there was a promenade concert by the Sehl-Lombard orchestra. This evening the Y. M. I. will be received, and Seghers Council will take advantage of the occasion to present an address to Archbishop Christie. A third popularity contest will also be started, the contestants being Mr. M. Steele and Mr. S. A. Bantly and the prize a gold-headed cane.

The other contests between Chiefs Deasy and Sheppard, and Misses Conlin and O'Sullivan, are getting more exciting as they proceed, the friends of each making vigorous canvasses.

PIECE-WORK.

Much has been said about the relations of men and management in the application of "piece-work." The condemnation of "piece-work" in this connection has in every case been founded upon the assumption that "piece-work" prices are necessarily the result of a guess to start with, and continual cutting of rates without the use of tact or common sense. It is not necessary to discuss this in detail, for it is evident that the "piece-work" system is the most direct, easiest handled and most business-like method of dealing with workers. It is on the universal principle of all fair dealing, and is of special value in this application, because it is so simple that every worker can understand it. In the "piece-work" system a worker is "in business for himself," a condition developing self-respect and calling out his best efforts.

The "piece-work" office methods and records, in the writer's opinion, should be free to the inspection and inquiry of the workers, should be absolutely without mystery and concealment, and reasons should be given and discussed when asked for. There is a difference of opinion on this last point, and the size of the works and consequent personal relations between superintendent and worker must be a factor in deciding it.—P. J. Darlington, in The Engineering Magazine for June.

A Maryland man wanted a wife, but failed for a long time to obtain his desire because he was nearly 90 years old. Finally, however, he induced a young woman to wed him by presenting her beforehand with $100.

BLOWS THAT KNOCK MEN OUT.

Fitzsimmons Gives Some Professional Advice as to the Spots to Aim for.

Robert Fitzsimmons and James Jeffries have fianlly been matched to fight for the heavyweight championship of the world. All preliminary arrangements have been completed, the battleground has been chosen and the fighters are in active training for the event. Fitzsimmons is beyond doubt the best living authority on knockout blows, having administered more than any one single man in the history of the world's prize ring. He is the inventor of more different kinds of temporary paralysis than any man in the business. It was Fitzsimmons who located the solar plexus, upon which he smote Mr. Corbett at Carson, over two years ago. I called on him at his Bath Beach training quarters recently with reference to these matters, and the big fellow, with his fine technical understanding of the art, talked of the things as they are and as they might be. Moreover, he permitted the interview to be illustrated as he talked.

"It is my opinion that Jeffries is one of the quickest heavyweights in the world," said Fitz, drawing on his sweater after the rub-down, "and I am not permitting myself to believe that he lacks power. A man of his build and ounces cannot help but put steam to his blows when he lets go. But the thing to be considered is—can he land upon the right spot?"

"What do you term the right spot, Fitz?" I inquired.

"Well, best of all, the point of the jaw. That is to say, the point on the left side, on the angle with the right eye. This blow is most effective when delivered from a hook blow. It jolts the head backward, paralyzes the nerve centers of the head and, by reason of its shocks, produces insensibility. I should say about there," Fitzsimmons indicated the spot.

"It was there that I hit Peter Maher on two separate occasions, and both times with short arm jabs. It was not so much the force of the blows as it was the accuracy with which they were placed. If Jeffries gets me on the point I will probably think I fought once too often. No man lives who can stand up proper punch there. It is about the safest spot to hit a man to put him out without leaving any disastrous consequences. Recovery is rapid, notwithstanding the loss of confidence.

"There is another good place to hit a man and that is on the eye tooth on either side of the mouth. Get him good and hard with a straight arm blow and the shock to the optic nerve will cause temporary blindness. The suddenness with which blindness occurs under these circumstances, causes insensibility. It is very painful for some time afterward. As a matter of fact, it is generally temporary and unexpected blindness that puts a man out. It blackens everything around him, robs him of his vision, shuts out the scene that was before him when he was fully awake, and the mind and brain, togther with the nerves, collapse, and what is known as the 'knock out' results. The strain on the optic nerve is more harmful to the fighter than the actual blow on the jaw or on the eye tooth.

"A blow below either of the ears is invariably a knockout. Generally speaking, the man who gets hit there suffers a double dose. It shocks his jugular vein and shakes his jaw up also. Just let me press my finger in at that point and you will feel a choking sensation. Right there. Do you feel it?"

The technical Fitz jabbed his index finger into the point indicated with considerable vigor. The choking sensation he wished to create followed instantly.

"That is a rather difficult place to land," resumed the champion. "But I handed one to Jack Dempsey in that neighborhood. Of course, you know what happened to Jack that day."

"Is the solar plexus blow a thing of the past?" I inquired.

"So far as putting it on me is concerned, I think it is. I discovered that spot and I guess I can take care of it. Jeffries knows I have a low guard, knows that I have one of the best muscle fortifications across the stomach of any man in the ring, and knows, also, that if he gets down in the neighborhood of my solar plexus that he is leaving some very fine openings for his jaw. There is no use talking about the solar plexus in this fight. It won't be touched.

"Now let's get back to the head blows. You ask me how many of the places I have named are in Mr. Jeffries' reach. Naturally, it is hard for me to say. The Californian has lots of speed, is in good condition, plenty of courage and is very cool in the ring. I don't think he is as fast as I am nor as courageous as old Joe Goddard used to be. As for ring generalship, he ought to be pretty good, as he never loses his temper, like Corbett. As for getting me on the neck below the ear, he will fail. One of his slow movements is the right and left swing. The eye tooth blow requires a straight punch, and his arms are not quite long enough for that. Still there is a chance in a mix-up. Against these things I have got to guard.

"We now have left for discussion the point of the jaw. It can be reached a dozen ways, all bad for the man who gets them. A side step and counter, a cross, an uppercut, a right hook, a swing and many other ways. But I'm getting into the art of fighting now. It is possible to go on indefinitely and talk of what might happen. You will observe that the point of my jaw is not so prominent as yours, and that I have a high shoulder guard, and that I have been in the business 15 years.

"It's up to Jeffries to find out the spot and put his glove on it so hard that I will think Bath Beach is the capital and that Martin Julian is president."—Robert H. Davis, in New York Journal.

THE ADVANTAGES OF HYDRAULIC POWER.

The subject of hydraulic as of every other method of power distribution is a very large one, and it is quite impossible within the limits of an article to do justice ti itcmfw mfw mfw fwycmf mfw mfwmf to it; but I have, I think, said enough to show that for many purposes hydraulic power is mechanically the best form of energy and the most economical. That the views I have expressed here have not been unduly colored is evidence by the fact that in every town in which a public supply of hydraulic power has been established it has succeeded both mechanically and financially, notwithstanding the competition of all the other forms of energy. The experience in Manchester is particularly striking. The supply of electricity, of hydraulic power and of gas are all in the hands of the corporation. The two former were started at the same time in 1894. The pumping station was of considerable capacity, 1,200 horse power. The electrical current is supplied for power purposes at very low rates; nevertheless the demand for hydraulic power has so increased that a second station is being put down of equal capacity as the first. In London the demand for hydraulic power has increased more rapidly since electricity has been available for power purposes than previously.—J. B. Ellington, in the Engineering Magazine for June.

The Hesper Waterlogged.

Lumber Laden Vessel Travels a Thousand Miles Half Submerged.

Steamships Garonne and Portland Get Away for the Yukon.

Oriental exchanges state that the American bark Hesper, Capt. Sedergren, owned by Mr. Billings, of San Francisco, which left Port Townsend on March 9 with a cargo of lumber for Kiao Chau, encountered a hurricane on April 28 in Lat. 22.35 N., Long. 144.20 E. The ship shifted her deck-load and was thrown on her beam ends. The main rail, stanchions and bulwarks were destroyed by the storm, and in 12 hours' time the vessel became totally waterlogged, with four feet of water all over the deck. In this condition she sailed nearly 1,000 miles, when the United States transport Pennsylvania met her, 120 miles from Nagasaki. The chief officer of the transport was sent to offer assistance or to tow the vessel to port, but both offers were firmly refused. Capt. Sodergren, having come so far unaided, desired to reach his destination without help. The vessel presented a unique appearance, viewed from the transport. The captain, who was accompanied by his wife, had his quarters in a tent erected on one of the higher portions of the deck. The transport furnished the bark with a quantity of provisions and proceeded, and on arrival at Nagasaki reported the matter to the United States consul. A telegram has, it is understood, been sent to the ship's agents at Kiao Chau, and it is very probable that a steamer or gunboat will be despatched to the vessel's assistance by the German authorities, to whom the cargo is consigned.

A PASSING THRONG.

Passengers, in Large Numbers, Embark and Disembark at the Outer Wharf.

The steamship Queen, for which the Garonne was waiting in port, arrived from San Francisco at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She had a very rough trip, having encountered head-winds and seas the entire way up the Coast. As soon as she arrived, fifty or sixty passengers, of the 166 landed here, transferred to the Garonne, and at 8 o'clock the latter headed down the Straits, bound for St. Michaels. The Queen had a total of 383 passengers aboard, and she had for Victoria 3 tons of freight. The Umatilla, which went south last evening, was nearly as well filled with passengers. Her cabin list from this city was as follows: Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Raymond, Mrs. Wakefield, Miss K. Healey, J. C. Slater, G. F. Kutz, Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Campano, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Cooper, and J. Tray, wife and family.

SOLD BONDED GOODS.

Captain White Fined $100 for This Offense by Collector Milne.

After clearing himself with the provincial police for selling liquor to Indians, for which he was fined $100 and costs, amounting in all to over $200, Captain M. White, of the schooner Emma and Louise, found that he had still another piece of business to straighten out with the Dominion customs. He appeared before Collector Milne yesterday morning and was again fined $100 for selling bonded goods to Indians. These goods form the supplies of any schooner leaving on a sealing cruise. They are always bonded and carefully manifested, and can be used for no other purpose than for the use of the crews. Sealers, otherwise, might seriously encroach on trading vessels' rights. Not only are the manifests carefully made up, but they are always checked up on the schooner's return from sea, and the bonded goods kept track of. Collector Milne had indisputable evidence against Captain White's wrong doing, and he threatened that if the offence is repeated he will make the sentence more severe, as the law is very hard on such offenders. Captain White's lesson, he hopes, will be taken note of.

COOKING VERSUS MORALS.

Perfect Meals are a Saving Grace to Many Men.

When a man does not get the stimulating nourishment which his nature craves he resorts to liquor to supply the want. With this fact staring one in the face, is it not wise to teach that unfailingly good food, with all the elements that stimulate and nourish the body and the brain, has its moral as well as its physical benefits? There are cases on record proving the benefits of public school cooking, where the domestic sky has been perfectly cleared of clouds simply because food was offered, where before it had been badly cooked, and consequently did not properly nourish. In one home the substitution of a well-cooked cup of cocoa for the sloppy, herby tea that had become a component part of every morning meal, and a nice dry Indian cake or plate of muffins for the dry baker's loaf, began a work of reform. The father was proud of the daughter's skill as a cook, the mother, who had grown careless and shiftless and indifferent, was shamed by it. The consequence was better provision on the part of one or more care in preparation on the part of the other. The mother was by no means above turning to account some of the practical knowledge the daughter had acquired under such competent training, and she began also to brush up her own knowledge that she had carelessly allowed to fall into disuse. The result is a happy home, a united family, a cheerful, contented, busy wife, and a man who puts into the family larder what formerly went to the saloon.

Australia is highest in the list as a meat-eating nation, with a consumption of 276 pounds per inhabitant per year, Great Britain coming next, with 118 pounds.

At a recent book sale in London a remarkably fine copy of the first edition of Sir Walter Scott's "Waverley," 1814, uncut and in the original gray boards, fetched $750.

A mill owner not long ago issued the order that the girls in his employ should not wear laced shoes. The reason he gave was that each one's boots became untied at least five times a day, and took at least five seconds to retie. When these 25 seconds were multiplied by 300—the number of girls in his employ—the loss of time was, he said, too serious to submit to.

PROVINCIAL NEWS

NELSON.

From the Tribune, June 1.

David W. King, purchasing agent in the Slocan for the American Smelting and Refining Company of Great Falls, arrived in Nelson yesterday. He reports that the majority of the mines in the Slocan have already suspended operations, and that to-day, with the miners who have been discharged and those who will quit work, there will be over 600 idle miners in the Slocan. Of this number fully 60 per cent. will go out prospecting or working claims of their own, until the matter in dispute in regard to the eight-hour law is adjusted. Ever since the Klondike boom the miners have been saving their wages, and the majority have now a considerable stake with which to go to work on their own account. Of the balance, he thinks about 10 per cent. may loaf around the towns and 30 per cent. leave for other mining camps. Business in the Slocan towns, especially at Sandon, is practically at a standstill.

The hearing of the theft case of Reg. vs. W. D. Brewster occupied virtually the entire sitting of the Assize court yesterday. This is a case which is more or less mixed up with the case of Reg. vs. Sinclair, both men having been employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in its freight and express offices. Between them they are supposed to have got away with $1,500. Brewster's case came on first. He was defended by A. H. McNeill, Q. C., of Rossland. The case for the Crown was handled by Deputy Attorney-General McLean. There were six counts in the indictment, all of which were under the head of theft, the aggregate amount alleged to have been stolen being something under $300. When the case was closed, Justice Drake charged strongly against the prisoner and the jurors retired to consider their verdict. They were out over an hour and a half. They found the prisoner guilty upon counts Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5, and not guilty upon counts Nos. 3 and 6. The effect of this was that the prisoner was found guilty of omitting and concurring in the omission of making entries in the company's books, but not guilty of theft.

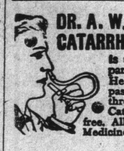
John McGinty, the prisoner charged with unlawful assembly in connection with the anti-Chinese outbreak in the Slocan, was arraigned and pleaded guilty. In doing so he made the statement that he took part in the unlawful assembly at Sandon through compulsion and fear. He stated that he had been given one preliminary hearing upon the charge and set at liberty, only to be re-arrested. Having been committed for trial upon the second hearing, he was admitted to bail, but three weeks ago he was re-arrested and placed in jail, where he had since been. Deputy Attorney-General McLean explained to the court that originally there had been two men charged with the offense, but that the first man, named Williams, had elected speedy trial before Judge Forin and received one week's imprisonment. He expressed the opinion that a similar sentence in the case of McGinty would meet the ends of justice. The court then sentenced McGinty to 10 days' imprisonment at hard labor, so that McGinty, who was considered the minor offender, by his mistake in refusing to take speedy trial, will receive four times the punishment of Williams.

Hillyer & Co. have secured the contract for erecting the Bank of Montreal building, A. McLarty being unable to undertake it at his figures.

Every subscriber to the Dominion Day celebration fund will be presented with five printed envelopes for each dollar of his subscription. It is expected that the subscriptions will amount to $3,500. This means that 17,500 envelopes, bearing a neatly printed announcement that Nelson will celebrate Dominion Day for the ninth time on July 1, 1899, will be distributed during the month, as that many letters will surely be written by the subscribers to the fund between now and Dominion Day.

THE LATE FRED'K. HOMFRAY.

It will be seen from our obituary of to-day that this gentleman—who was so well known and respected in this town and neighborhood—has been removed from our midst. For many years the late Mr. Homfray resided at a house in this town, once the residence of Prince Darrinberg, when a prisoner on parol in the time of the first Emperor Napoleon. Mr. Homfray, who was descended from an ancient Norman family, possessed a name whose origin was "L'homme vral" (meaning "true man") afterwards spelt "Homfray." Before he came into this neighborhood he lived in Worcestershire, where he followed the sports of the field, being often with the hounds about the time of Sir Bellingham Graham, and at that period was not an unfrequent guest of the then Lord Lyttleton, of Hagley. Mr. Homfray was also at that time a warm supporter of the turf, being the owner of racers, and for many years afterwards, when the Bridgnorth races were well supported, his name always appeared on the card of the day as nominator of some of the horses. A gentleman told us that he well remembers visiting, with him, the stables of the celebrated trainer, Spencer, at Cannock Chase, and seeing about 80 horses taking their early morning gallops on the wild and picturesque moorland of that favorite training ground. Mr. Homfray was through life an unflinching Conservative—perhaps no one contributed so much to verify the world-known adage, "All on one side like Bridgnorth election." It was mainly owing to his influence and exertions that his friend Sir Robert Pigot, Bart., or Patshull—relative of the Admiral Hugh Pigot, who was also a former member of parliament for Bridgnorth—though without any proprietary interest in the borough, was the popular M.P. during so many years, from 1832 to 1853. Throughout the various contests Mr. Homfray was always true to his motto, "Wounded but not conquered." The late Henry Whitmore, Esq. (who represented Bridgnorth for nearly twenty years, and was one of the Lords of the Treasury in 1858-9, and again in 1866-8) found in him a true private friend and an admirable adherent to his cause up to the period of his retirement from parliament. Although a strong partizan, it may be said that he had the respect and esteem of persons of all shades of political opinions, and will be regretted by all who knew him. The late Mr. Homfray was a staunch churchman, and was not only a liberal dispenser of private charity, but gave at all times ready and substantial support to the public institutions of the town. For many years he acted as honorary secretary to the infirmary, an institution in which he took especial interest. After the death of Mrs. Homfray—who was a lady much respected for her private worth—he removed into the neighborhood of Bridgnorth, to be near his nephew, Henry Edmund Homfray, Esq., and died at a pleasant residence in the beautiful parish of Astley Abbotts, which he built a few years before his death on the family estate of his brother, John Stephens, Esq., who resides in Scotland. The late Mr. Homfray was related to Henry Homfray, Esq., of Broadwaters, Worcestershire, a magistrate for the counties of Staffordshire, Salop and Worcestershire, and a deputy lieutenant of the county of Worcester. A branch also of the same family was represented by John Homfray, Esq., of Penllyne Castle, Glamorganshire, who was high sheriff of that county in 1844. Beyond the time usually allotted to man, and in the fullness of years which had been peculiarly exempt from illness, nature became exhausted, and with firm hope and faith he slept the sleep of death on Tuesday last, in the 87th year of his age.—English Paper.


DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH CURE ... 25c.
is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

G. H. HAYES.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

(Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Lenora Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: Mt. Sicker.

Take notice that I, Henrietta McKay, Free Miner's Certificate No. 41396a, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 1st day of June, 1899.

HARRY SMITH, Agent.

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

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

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

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada.
Province of British Columbia.
No. 141.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Quesnelle Gold Recovery Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at No. 139 Cannon Street, London, England.

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

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at No. 40, Government Street, Victoria, and 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 the Quesnelle Dredging and Hydraulicing Syndicate, Limited, of the one part, and the Quesnelle Gold Recovery Company, Limited, of the other part, for the acquisition by this Company of certain property therein described, and to develop, work, turn to account, or deal with such property; and for any of the above purposes or otherwise, to exercise any of the hereinafter mentioned powers and objects of the Company, which powers and objects may be exercised independently of the primary objects stated in this clause:

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

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

(d.) To examine, investigate and secure the titles to lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores and mining or other rights and claims in any part of the world; to employ and sent to any part of the world; and to pay the fees, costs, charges and expenses of agents, including persons and corporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful or supposed to be useful in examining, investigating and exploring lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights and claims, or in examining, investigating, and securing the title to lands, farms, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights and claims in any part of the world; to print, publish, advertise and circulate reports, maps, plans, prospectuses and documents of every kind whatsoever, directly or indirectly relating or supposed to relate to lands, mines, minerals, ores and mining or other rights, concessions or claims in any part of the world or the title thereto, or to the organization, operations and objecs 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, in fibres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timber, cotton, oils, chemical, explosives, drugs, dye stuffs, nitrates, petroleum, bullion, specie, gold, 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 shares 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 such 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 among mines, works, railways, tramways, lands, wharves, docks, canals, water rights and ways, quarries, forests, piers, 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, 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, cerials, 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, 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 alot 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 of associations for