A BLUE LOOKOUT.

As the day for the opening of the provincial legislative session approaches the position of the Turner ministry becomes more and more critical. One by one the supporters of that government among the newspapers of the province are dropping away and disavowing all connection with the moribund cabinet that has well-nigh smothered itself in ridicule. Nobody and no paper seems willing to be known now as a supporter of the Turner government. The Colonist comes away with a feeble panegyric once a week; but so insincere, hollow, cheap, that anyone can see the "game is up." And high time, too. There was a time in the history of this province when such shambling statesmanship as the Turner cabinet exhibits from day to day passed current as "all right," but that day has gone; people are tired finding excuses for each fresh piece of folly perpetrated by the so-called government, and throughout the length and breath of the province there is an eager desire for a change—a radical change. The Colonist has kindly named a cabinet from among the opposition members, saving us the trouble of compiling one; and whatever differences of opinion there may be as to that cabinet, there can be no difference at all as to its infinite superiority to the marionette troupe now in office at James Bay. Of one other thing there can be no doubt, and that is that the Turner government is going to have what is vulgarly called a "hot time" when the legislature meets. Questions will be asked that will require all the squirming and elusive powers of the several ministers to answer. Many of those questions will remain unanswered until the people answer the general big question when the government goes to the country asking: "Want us any more?" The answer will be "No!" with such emphasis, that there wil be no mistaking the feeling behind the word. Students of political economy will find in the record of this unhappy government rich material for careful consideration; they will discover as they peruse that history how it is possible for a government, left to its own sweet will, to work fearful havoc with the credit, the finances and the prospects of a country. They will wonder exceedingly that the people of British Columbia should have put up so long with representatives who have coolly violated every rule of ministerial etiquette and played a mean, self-seeking and unpatriotic part.

With the aid of a clever, experienced, unscrupulous newspaper organ, the Turner ministry might have been able to make a more plausible defence than the poor, phthisical Colonist's grotesque advocacy is simply condemnation of the government it would defend. The government should carefully muzzle its mouthpiece while there yet remains a little time to it. The silence of the Colonist is of inestimable value to the government. There is one comfort. The coming session is likely to be the liveliest ever held in the British Columbia legislature. Another comfort, it might be added, is that the coming election will enable the people of the province to get rid of a ministry nobody can mention without a feeling of embarrassment and humiliation. Let us have a government we can look up to and respect, not down upon and despise.

MINING ENGINEERS.

A strong and flourishing institution is the British Columbia Association of Mining Engineers, which held its second annual meeting in Vancouver this week. The good which such an institution can do to the province at large is not to be calculated, and the report of its gatherings should be read with deep interest by all who are concerned in the welfare of British Columbia. By means of such an association great influence can be brought to bear directly upon the financiers and capitalists of Great Britain, to whom the province may be said to look for its fullest development. The representations of a responsible association such as this would meet with the most careful consideration at the hands of the London capitalists, and would lead to results of a very substantial and satisfactory kind. Another most valuable work that the association is doing consists in the scientific classification of the various districts of the province; the reducing to something like exact figures estimates of the mineral wealth of the province. The association will no doubt soon change the well known inexact terms: "boundless riches," "limitless resources" and "incalculable stores of mineral wealth" to plain statements of fact which will have the greatest weight with the British capitalists, who are, more and more, demanding a thorough knowledge of the properties they are asked to exploit. These gentlemen are now going into the minutiae in a manner that will be bad for South American "wild-catters," who have nothing but a glowing, but vague, general description to offer the British investor. When British Columbia owners can go to London and say definitely that their property contains so much of this and so much of that, and with their statements endorsed by the Mining Association, they will find it easy enough to strike a mutually satisfactory bargain. The reading of papers at the Association will bring out a vast amount of valuable knowledge concerning the minerals of the province. We commend to the careful attention of our readers the reports which we publish to-day, for which we are indebted to the Vancouver News-Advertiser.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

We have not thought it necessary in the past to deny all the charges and insinuations in respect to the attitude of the Liberal party in provincial politics, which have appeared in the Vancouver World. The World claims to be a Liberal paper, and in the capacity of delegates two of its editors took part in the Liberal convention at New Westminster. The World is therefore in a position to know that the Liberals as a party in declaring their opposition to the Turner government, were not influenced by any desire for party advantage. They refused by a very large majority to declare in favor of party lines, and nothing has since transpired to justify the insinuations which have appeared from day to day in the columns of the Vancouver paper.

The World points to the nomination of Mr. Deane, of Kamloops, and to the possible candidature of Mr. E. V. Bodwell, of Victoria, and Mr. E. P. Davis, of Vancouver, as evidences of some deep-laid scheme by the Liberals to capture the government of the province. Mr. Deane was nominated by a representative Opposition convention, at which Mr. C. Semlin, Opposition leader, presided. There were, possibly, as many Conservatives as Liberals present. If Messrs. Bodwell and Davis become candidates it will only be after nomination by conventions of the Opposition party. If they do not receive such a nomination—if they are not the choice of the opponents of the government—we are quite sure that they will not be candidates.

The Times will support any four candidates in Victoria city—whether they are all Conservatives or all Liberals, or part Conservatives and part Liberals—who are properly put in nomination by the Opposition party of this city.

The object of the World in misrepresenting the attitude of the Liberal Oppositionists to their Conservative confreres is quite apparent. But it will fail utterly. The opponents of the government, Conservatives and Liberals, are united, and if they continue united they will be victorious. The object they have to accomplish is not the political ascendancy of either, but the defeat of the Turner government, which by itself and through its supporters is a combination of the worst elements of both parties.

PLANS OF THE B. A. C.

Work Will Be Begun on the Great Western on Wednesday.

Says the Rossland Miner: A Miner reporter had an interview last night at the Allan with Hon. C. H. Mackintosh, the Canadian director of the British American corporation.

"Mr. Mackintosh," he was asked, "what was meant by the reference to the Le Roi in the prospectus issued by your company?"

"It was mentioned merely as being a property under option," replied Mr. Mackintosh.

"Is the British American still negotiating for the purchase of the mine?" was asked.

"I cannot say what is being done at the London office," was the reply.

"When do you expect to commence work on the properties already acquired?"

"Work will begin Wednesday of this week in the Great Western, with 15 men under the superintendence of John Moynahan," answered Mr. Mackintosh. "Work on the Josie will commence in about a fortnight, and on the Nickle Plate in about the same time. I cannot say how large a crew will be employed at either of those mines; that will depend upon the superintendent of the property. I may not say who they will be.

"In about two months our general mining superintendent will begin service; he will then take entire charge of all our properties, and the appointment of the permanent superintendent of each mine will be left to him. Who will be the general superintendent? I may not say that either.

"We now have men at work clearing out the Columbia & Kootenay, and if we buy the property we shall start to work on it at once."

A SEA OF FLAME.

On the evening of November, 28th, 1896, a fire broke out in the British ship Melanie, loaded with 500 barrels of petroleum. An awful mass of flames shot up from the main hatch and the vessel quivered from stem to stern with explosion of the barrels. Her seams opened and the blazing petroleum poured out into the river, spreading a belt of fire around her. The master and seamen jumped overboard. Captain Sharp, whose vessel was lying close-by, propelled a small boat through the blazing river and after a severe scorching and imminent peril, saved the seamen from a horrible death.

All over civilization there are thousands of men in more imminent danger than were those seamen. They are threatened with consumption or are already in the clutch of that deadly disease. If they only knew it, help is at hand. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. It also cures bronchitis, asthma, throat and nasal troubles and all diseases of the air passages. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder, and nerve-tonic. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect and the liver active. The "Golden Medical Discovery" is the product of that eminent specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, who, during the thirty years that he has been chief consulting physician to the great Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, has treated more cases than fifty ordinary physicians treat in a lifetime. Thousands given up by doctors, have testified to complete recovery under this marvelous medicine.

Constipation causes and aggravates many serious diseases. It is speedily cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

A GOOD RECORD

Fern Dividend Within Three Months After Mill Started—Will Pay Again in March.

Tests Are Being Made to Determine the Character of Plant Needed.

(From the Spokane Spokesman-Review.)

The first dividend of the Fern Gold Mining & Milling Company as announced in the Spokesman-Review yesterday, was the subject of much comment in mining circles yesterday and Manager F. C. Innes was warmly congratulated upon the success which has attended his efforts in developing the claim. The stamp mill only began operations on October 6 last, and the dividend declared within three months is considered a good record. The Fern is in Nelson district, about two and one-third miles from Hall Siding on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railroad.

"Yes, we have declared a dividend of $10,000," said Mr. Innes yesterday when asked if the report was correct. "I may say also that we expect to pay another dividend in March but I won't predict how large it will be. Mining, like any other business, has its ups and downs, so the next dividend may be large or small."

"The Fern is owned by a Vancouver company, is it not?"

"The company's head office is in Vancouver, but the majority of the stock is owned in Montreal. The claim was originally the property of the Montreal & B. C. Prospecting Company and they sold out to the present owners."

"You contemplate an increase in the plant soon?"

"We expect soon to be in shape to treble the output of the mine but we are endeavoring to decide which chemical process is best suited to the treatment of our ores. With this end in view we have sent samples to San Francisco and Denver and thorough tests will be made. Having decided that point we expect to increase the number of stamps from 10 to 20 and erect such a plant as will profitably handle the tailings. We are mining two grades of ore from different chates. The low grade ore is run through our mill and the high grade ore is shipped direct to the smelter. A recent shipment of the latter ran 3.76 ounces in gold and 1½ ounces silver to the ton. We have made a later shipment upon which returns have not been received which I expect will run higher still."

"In the process of milling we produce about one ton of concentrates per day on an average. A recent shipment of the concentrates, which is about an average in value, produced three ounces of silver and 5.16 ounces in gold. The low grade ore which is run through our mill we estimate to average about $7.70 per ton in free gold and $1.55 in concentrates.

"We have not yet gained sufficient depth on the mine to determine the exact character of the ore on low levels. We have found, however, that ore that was low grade on the surface had changed to high grade at the 260-foot level. We are running another tunnel which will tap the ore at a depth of 385 feet. We have three ledges on the claim and one of these has already been cut by this tunnel and we expect to have reached the main ledge by the middle of February. The Fern employs a regular force of about 40 men and we have a large force engaged in development work. There is an immense quantity of ore in sight and there seems no reason why dividends should not be declared regularly and in larger sums."

SOLD IN ROSSLAND.

Controlling Interest in the West Le Roi & Josie.

It is reported on what seems to be good authority, although denied by the parties most interested, that the controlling interest in the West Le Roi & Josie Company of Rossland has passed into the hands of the British America Corporation, the big syndicate of which Hon. C. H. Mackintosh is managing director, says the Spokane Spokesman-Review. The company owns the Annie claim and the Rockingham fraction, situated just west of the Le Roi & Josie mines, and it is reported that the control passed into the hands of the syndicate at the rate of 30 cents per share.

That the deal has been on has been known for some time, and it was given out by the officers of the company late in December that the matter could not be expected to come to a head before the middle of January. Of late, however, they have been reticent about giving out information. When the news of the sale became current in mining circles yesterday, a reporter called on J. B. Jones, who is one of the largest stockholders in the company, and understood to be at the head of the little syndicate that has been formed within the company to handle the control of the property for the purpose of facilitating a sale.

"The controlling interest has not been sold," said Mr. Jones. "If it had been I would certainly know it, and I and my associates control the majority of the stock. It is true that a deal has been on for the sale of the controlling interest, and it may be consummated soon, but the sale has not been made yet."

Mr. Jones declined to discuss the details of the transaction, but admitted that some stock might have been purchased by the English syndicate, but not enough to control the property.

There has been a sharp demand for West Le Roi & Josie stock for several days, and the price has advanced rapidly. Yesterday brokers had orders to buy a number of large blocks, but so far as could be learned not a share of the stock could be obtained. A mining man who came down from Rossland last evening said that the prevalent impression in that camp was that the money had been paid over for the control of the property. The company has had a force of men cleaning up the tunnel and preparing the property for the inspection of the representatives of the syndicate. The inspection was made last week, and there is no apparent reason why the deal should not be closed.

The action of Carter's Little Liver Pills is pleasant, mild and natural. They gently stimulate the liver, and regulate the bowels, but do not purge. They are sure to please. Try them.

ARE YOU TO LIVE IN ALASKA?

Some Requirements That Will be Found Indispensable.

The universal article of diet in that country, depended upon and indispensable, is bread or biscuit. And to make the bread and biscuit, either in the camp or upon the trail, yeast cannot be used—it must be baking powder; and the powder manufactured by the processes of the Royal Baking Powder Company, miners and prospectors have learned, is the only one which will stand in that peculiar climate of cold and dampness and raise the bread and biscuit satisfactorily.

These facts are very important for every one proposing to go to Alaska and the Yukon country to know, for should he be persuaded by some outfitter to take one of the cheap brands of baking powder, it will cost just as much to transport it, and then when he opens it for use, after all his labor in packing it over the long and difficult route, he will find a solid caked mass, or a lot of spoiled powder, with no strength and useless. Such a mistake might lead to the most serious results. Alaska is no place in which to experiment in food, or try to economize with your stomach. For use in such a climate and under the trying and fatigueing conditions of life and labor in that country, everything must be the best and most useful, and above all it is imperative that the best food supplies shall have perfect keeping qualities. It is absurd to convey over such difficult and expensive routes an article that will deteriorate in transit, or that will be found when required for use to have lost a great part of its value.

There is no better guide to follow in these matters than the advice of those who have gone through similar experience. Mr. McQuesten, who is called "the father of Alaska," after having an experience of years on the trail, in the camp, and in the use of every kind of supply, says: "We find in Alaska that the importance of a proper kind of baking powder cannot be over-estimated. A miner with a can of bad baking powder is almost helpless in Alaska. We have tried all sorts, and have been obliged to settle down to use nothing but the Royal. It is stronger and carries further at first, but above all things, it is the only powder that will endure the severe climatic changes of the Arctic region."

It is for this reason that the United States government in its relief expeditions, and Peary, the famous Arctic traveller, have carried the Royal Baking Powder exclusively.

The Royal Baking Powder will not cake or lose its strength, either on board ship or in damp climates, and is the most highly concentrated and efficient of leavening agents. Hence it is indispensable to every Alaskan outfit. It can be had of any of the trading companies in Alaska, but should the miner procure his supplies before leaving, he should resist every attempt of his outfitter to palm off upon him any of the other brands of baking powder, for they will spoil and prove the cause of great disappointment and trouble.

FRUITGROWERS MEET.

Annual Gathering of the B. C. Fruitgrowers' Association.

New Westminster, Jan. 20.—The annual meeting of the British Columbia Fruitgrowers and Horticultural Society opened in the city hall at 10:30 o'clock this morning, the president, Mr. T. G. Earl, of Lytton, occupying the chair. There was a representative gathering of members from all parts of the province present.

After the adoption of the minutes, President Earl delivered his annual address. He described the mineral wealth of British Columbia, which was now attracting such general notice, and pointed out the certainty that the development of this mineral wealth would greatly increase the population, and thus create a most desirable home market; he thought the tide of prosperity was with us. Producers must be prepared to meet this increased demand. Thousands of acres of land, he said, could be brought into cultivation if the government would go in for irrigation. He remarked that farmers and producers had a Klondike of their own if they would only be up and doing. Referring to last year's fruit crop, the president said that British Columbia fruitgrowers had so far not been able to put their fruit on the market in as good condition as their competitors from the south. This was principally due to their not knowing when to pick the fruit, or how to pack it. He suggested the advisability of engaging a practical man from California to give instructions on these important points. Continuing Mr. Earl said he wished to take advantage of this occasion to thank the C.P.R. for its unfailing courtesy towards the association. He noticed with pleasure the formation of farmers' institutes and thought the fruitgrowers ought to work in harmony with them. Though the Spokane exhibit had been a great success, he thought the money would be better spent in placing exhibits in the Northwest Territories. Mr. Earl next gave an exhaustive description of the fairs held last fall in the interior, and strongly urged the holding, once every three or four years, of a central fair at New Westminster.

At the conclusion of his address a hearty vote of thanks was accorded him.

The report of the secrtary-treasurer was then read and was considered very satisfactory, a balance of $308.16 being in hand. The total receipts were $1,110 and the expenditure as follows: Salary, A. H. B. Macgowan, $96.90; auditor, Mr. Jacobs, $10; appropriation to B. C. Fruit Exchange, $150; advertising, $73.15; exhibitions, $54.88; Spokane exhibit, $232.45; meetings and annual report, $31.50; printing, $10.75; stationery and postage, $20.82; salary, T. R. Pearson, $330; cash in hand, $431.49.

Messrs. Sharpe & Cunningham were appointed auditors.

A letter was then read from the secretary of the Natural History Society, asking co-operation in the importation of song birds, which, is was pointed out, would destroy pests. This matter was laid over till later in the proceedings.

The election of directors for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, resulting in the following being chosen: T. A. Sharpe, Agassiz; H. Kipp and A. C. Wells, Chilliwack; A. P. Thompson, Dewdney; T. McNeely and E. Hutcherson, Ladner; T. G. Earl, Lytton; Thos. Kidd, M.P.P., and J. Mellis, Lulu Island; L. Fortune, Enderby; G. W. Henry and P. Lazenby, Hatzic; W. Fortune and R. Curry, Kamloops; A. Campbell, D. Stevens, F. L. Seare, A. Ohlson, M. Baker, R. M. Palmer, J. R. Anderson, W. C. Grant, C. E. Renout, D. R. Ker, Victoria; G. H. Hadwen, A. Robinson, H. O. Wolburn, Duncans; A. Evans, Chilliwack; M. J. Henry, J. M. Browning, T. Cunningham, Vancouver; Capt. Stewart, Lulu Island; A. W. Smith, M.P.P., Lillooet; J. Brethour, W. Thompson, Saanich; A. J. Palmer, C. B. Harris, Salmon Arm; D. Graham, M.P.P., Spallumcheen; Price Ellison, Vernon; W. H. Norris, Midway; J. L. Pridham, T. W. Sterling, Kelowna; N. Butchart, Port Moody; J. W. White, Hector Ferguson, Port Haney; W. J. Moggridge, Hazelmere; T. R. Pearson, Geo. Mead, W. J. Armstrong, T. Lewis, J. B. Kennedy, M.P.P., Peter Latham, New Westminster; S. M. Robins, Nanaimo; Henry Ruckle, Salt Spring Island.

The board of directors subsequently met and elected the following officers: President, Mr. G. H. Hadwen, Duncans; 1st vice-president, Mr. J. W. Moggridge, Surrey; 2nd vice-president, Mr. Donald Graham, M.P.P., Spallumcheen; secretary-treasurer, Mr. T. R. Pearson, New Westminster.

The afternoon and evening sessions were occupied with the reading of several papers and discussion on same.

SALE OF THE EVENING STAR.

Mining men coming down from Rossland last evening report that the deal for the sale of the Evening Star mine to the Mackintosh syndicate is nearing completion and that the control of the property will probably change hands before the week is over. The deal is said to be on the basis of $200,000 for the property, which has a capital stock of 1,500,000 shares.

Demand for the stock has been brisk during the past few days, but in the face of rumors of a sale the holders have been inclined to hang on for better prices.

The mine has been closed down for several days, and it was given out that it was closed to permit the British America Corporation to inspect it.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

AT SKAGWAY AND DYEA.

Tacoma, Jan. 21.—There is at present a glut in the labor market at Juneau, Dyea and Skagway. There are more Workingmen than there are jobs, with the result that wages are coming down. Many men are now eating up their supplies and earning nothing. When a good fall of snow comes, followed by a freeze, the situation will be changed. Then the transportation of supplies over the Chilkoot Pass and White Pass will commence in earnest and every man now there can get work and wages.

DISASTER AT SEA.

London, Jan. 21.—The British steamer Maria, Capt. Land, which arrived at Cork on January 5 from Baltimore, bound for Newport, is ashore west of St. Govenshead, on the southwest coast of Wales. Thirteen of the crew have been safely landed, but four were killed on board the steamer from some cause, and six who left in a boat are missing.

NEWS OF VICTORY

James Thompson Cured of Diabetes by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Many Startling Cures to Their Credit in Bruce County—No Medicine Made Can Approach Them.

Paisley, Jan. 24.—A marked peculiarity of the people of Bruce county is their firm belief in Dodd's Kidney Pills, as a sure cure for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and all other Kidney troubles.

So many remarkable cures have been made by Dodd's Kidney Pills, in this county, that the people's confidence in them is only natural.

One of those who have been rescued by Dodd's Kidney Pills, is James Thompson, of Paisley. He suffered for years, with "an extreme case of Diabetes,' and "was so bad that he could hardly move. Almost every medicine on the market was tried, without effect. Then he tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. His recovery began at that time. He is now fully restored to health.

Mr. Thompson is only one of the many thousands who have been cured of Kidney Diseases, by Dodd's Kidney Pills. The simple, unedniable truth is that every person who has used them for any of these diseases has been thoroughly and permanently cured. This cannot be said, truthfully, of any other medicine that has ever been used. Dodd's Kidney Pills stand alone, in proud position, far above any rivals.

Dod's Kidney Pills always cure rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Gout, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Female Weakness, Gravel, Stone in Bladder, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and all impurities of the blood. They are the only medicine on earth that will positively cure Bright's Disease and Diabetes. Dodd's Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists, at 50 cents a box, six boxes for $2.50, or will be sent, on receipt of price, by the Dodd's Medicine Co., Limted, Toronto.

Licence Authorizing an Extra-Provincial Company to Carry on Business.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 43.

This is to certify that "The Carlisle Canning Company, Limited," is authorised 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 in England.

The amount of the capital of the company is fifty thousand pounds, divided into ten thousand shares of £5 each.

The head office of the company in this Province is situate at 26½ Broad street, Victoria, and Joshua Holland, general agent and broker, of the same address, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been established are:—

(1.) To acquire and take over as going concerns, and extend and develop the following undertakings and businesses, viz.:—(a) The undertaking of the Carlisle Packing and Canning Company, Limited Liability, and all or any parts of its assets and liabilities (but with the exceptions mentioned in the first of the three agreements hereinafter mentioned), and (b) the undertaking or business of, or now carried on by or under the name of The Lummi Island Packing Company, and all or any of the assets and liabilities thereof (but with the exceptions mentioned in the second of the three agreements here-nafter mentioned), and with a view thereto to adopt and carry into effect, with or without modifications, all or any of the three agreements referred to in clause 3 of the Company's Articles of Association.

(2.) To purchase, catch, freeze, salt, cure, smoke, can, preserve, pack, pot, tin, sell, barter or consign to agents for sale, salmon and all other kinds of fish, and the products thereof:

(3.) To make and sell fish-oils, fish-manure, and any other substance or thing which may be made out of fish or fish offal or refuse, or otherwise dispose of the same:

(4.) To harvest, buy, sell, and manufacture ice, both wholesale or retail, to deal generally in ice, natural and artificial, and utilize ice and other material for the purpose of cold storage:

(5.) To purchase and otherwise acquire, build, barter, hire, use, hold, equip and let steamers, sailing, and other vessels, barges, fishing and other boats and craft, for the purposes of fishing, trading, transporting or carrying passengers and merchandise of all descriptions, and generally:

(6.) To purchase, make, hire, use, hold and let nets, seines, lines, gear, hooks, implements, appliances, instruments, materials and things for catching, taking, preserving, and carrying fish:

(7.) To engage in all or any of the following businesses, viz.:—Fishermen, and fish dealers, merchants, importers and exporters in all their branches, lumbermen, timber merchants, saw-mill and shingle-mill owners, wharfingers, warehousemen, shop-owners, carriers by land and water, draymen, packing-case manufacturers, pot, tin, and can makers, metal-workers, blacksmiths, tin-plate manufacturers, store-keepers (whether for the supplying of food, clothes, and other articles to the employees of the company, or otherwise), wholesale and retail merchants, farmers, horse and cattle raisers and dealers, commission agents and consignors, and to purchase, sell, trade, and deal in goods of all descriptions:

(8.) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of, or render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

(9.) To divert, take, and carry away water from any stream, river, and lake in British Columbia) for the use of any of the company's businesses, and for that purpose to erect, build, lay, and maintain drains, aqueducts, flumes, ditches and conduit pipes, and to use, sell, or otherwise deal with the same:

(10.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person or company carrying on any business which this company is authorised to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this company:

(11.) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, any patents, brevets d'invention, licences, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret or other information, as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit this company, and to use, exercise, develop or grant licences in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights, or information so acquired:

(12.) To enter into partnership, or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operative, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on, or engaged in, or about to engage in, any business or transaction with this company is authorised to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company, and to lend money, to subsidise, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company:

(13.) To take or otherwise acquire, hold and deal with shares in any such company as aforesaid, or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this company:

(14.) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local, or otherwise, that may seem conducive to this company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any provisional Orders, Acts of Legislature, rights, privileges and concessions, which the company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, Orders, Acts, rights, privileges and concessions:

(15.) To establish or support, or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences, calculated to benefit fishermen or others, being employees or ex-employees of the company or its predecessors in business, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances, and 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:

(16.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the property and liabilities of this company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this company:

(17.) Generally, to purchase, take or lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights and privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its busines, and in particular any lands, warehouses, wharves, canneries, buildings, easements, machinery, plant, and stock-in-trade:

(18.) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out or control any roads, ways, tramways, railways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, shops, stores, and other works and conveniences, which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the company's interests, or to contribute to, subsidise, or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management, carrying out or control of the same:

(19.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required, upon such securities and in such manner as may, from time to time, be determined:

(20.) To lend money to such persons and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers and others having dealings with the company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons:

(21.) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the company's property (both present and future) including the uncalled capital, and to redeem or pay off any such securities:

(22.) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing, or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing, of any of the shares of the company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the company or the conduct of its business:

(23.) To draw, accept, indorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, charter parties, warrants, debentures, and other negotiable, transferable, or other instruments:

(24.) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the company, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company:

(25.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company:

(26.) To distribute any part of the property of the company in specie among the members:

(27.) To procure the company to be registered or recognized in British Columbia and in the United States of America and elsewhere abroad:

(28.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with, all or any part of the property and rights of the company:

(29.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

(30.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects:

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this third day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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