Pleased At Martin's Fall

Ottawa Politicians Believe Mr. Dunsmuir Will Make a Good Premier.

Prospect of a Scandal in Connection With The Paris Exposition.

Ottawa, June 16.—Great interest has been taken here this week in the political situation in British Columbia. Col. Prior endeavored to elicit from the government an expression of opinion on the situation, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier declined to be drawn out. It will be remembered that Mr. Martin some time ago tried to secure the Premier's endorsation of his policy, but it is well known that Mr. Martin is not regarded seriously by the federal Liberals, and they were only too well pleased to be rid of him from the Dominion house. It is significant that there was not a man in Ottawa, who knew anything of the situation in British Columbia, that considered Martin had a ghost of a chance of securing a majority in the assembly, and when the news came that he had been defeated, both sides felt relieved. It would be regrettable if there were many politicians of the Martin type in Canada. Half a dozen such men might lead to a state of political chaos. It was felt, however, that the air had been cleared when the news came yesterday that Mr. James Dunsmuir had undertaken the task to form a ministry. It is significant that members on both sides expressed satisfaction with the Lieutenant-Governor's choice. In sending for Mr. Dunsmuir, Lieutenant-Governor McInnes has, it is considered, adopted the wisest policy. Great respect is entertained for Mr. Turner, whose honesty and integrity are unimpeachable, but in view of his relations to the Lieutenant-Governor it was recognized that there could not be any further rapprochement between them. Lieutenant-Governor McInnes took upon himself to dismiss the Turner government, and the province has shown that it does not sustain the representative of the crown. Mr. Dunsmuir is looked upon as a gentleman of high character and ability, whom it is felt will be able to form a strong government, and thus relieve British Columbia from the state of uncertainty which has prevailed for some months past.

The course of the Lieutenant-Governor, it is felt, will hardly save him, although to a great extent it certainly minimizes his original action. Much speculation is being indulged in here as to what will become of the ex-premier, Mr. Martin. He has a few friends left in Ottawa, and they allege that he will run for a seat in the House of Commons for one of the British Columbia constituencies. Should Joe get back in the house he will be sole member of the "third party," and it is said that his scalping knife will ever be ready for his old-time associates on the Liberal benches. The Toronto World has been pro-Martin all through the British Columbia campaign. It has had daily despatches from the Coast, foreshadowing the election of a majority of Martin's supporters, but immediately the province of British Columbia goes against him, the World turns round and publishes most scurrilous despatches against him. A telegram in Thursday's issue of the World makes pointed allusion to Mr. Martin's personal habits, and it is stated here that the ex-Premier will not allow this paragraph to pass without calling the World to account for it in a court of law.

To say that the British Columbia members are disappointed at the action of the government with respect to the anti-Chinese bill is a mild way of expressing it. Col. Prior on Thursday reminded the Premier of his telegram to Mr. J. C. McLagan in 1896 that the wishes of British Columbia in this matter would prevail. The Pacific province has time and again, through its representatives in parliament, through the trades organizations and other bodies, pressed for an increase in the poll tax to $500. Surely this evidence of the state of public feeling in British Columbia should have led the government to carry out its pledges made in 1896. But no; the Liberal ministry has repeatedly seen found guilty of breaking its promises, and its position on the Chinese question, therefore, occasions no surprise. It is but what was expected. The increase in the poll tax to $100 will satisfy nobody. If the Chinese are to be kept out of Canada—and even the Premier himself admitted that they were an undesirable people—the tax should have been made much more severe. Conservatives have no reason to complain of the government's action. They have for the past four years shown conclusively what little reliance can be placed upon Liberal promises, and once more their statements are justified by the results.

The proposal to deal with the Japanese question by means of a royal commission will satisfy nobody. The commission is to be appointed for the sole purpose of furnishing a nice trip to the Coast to

There is every prospect of a huge scandal in connection with Canada's representation at the Paris exposition. Seemingly the Minister of Agriculture, who has charge of this branch, has made a woeful mess of the business. It looks as if Canada will spend half a million dollars in being represented at Paris, the only tangible result of which will be that Mr. Tarte and a few others will have a jolly good time. Just fancy one-eighth of a million of dollars having to be put up for space in the exposition, or in other words, after Canada had gone to the expense of arranging for the exhibit, she is called upon to pay for the privilege of exhibiting, to the extent of $125,000. To make the matter worse, a prominent American is on record as stating that the exposition is nothing but "an aggregation of fakes." Mr. Fisher was told in the house the other day that his true course, when he found what action the exhibition authorities were taking, that he should have withdrawn from the affair altogether. And in this respect public opinion in Canada, judging from what has taken place, will certainly endorse this view.

The methods of Sittonism were exposed by Mr. Davin in the house this week. As far back as 1885 the Conservatives provided that licenses and permits to cut timber should be given by public competition; that parties tendering should be required to state the sum or bonus per square miles which they would pay in addition to ground rent and royalty, and that each tender should be forwarded in a sealed envelope and be accompanied by the cash or an accepted cheque of a chartered bank [illegible] that the limit should be awarded [illegible] to the tenderer offering the highest [illegible] bonus therefor; and that the licen[illegible] should pay an annual ground r[illegible] of five dollars per square mile. Mr. [illegible]ton, on the 1st of July, 1896, passed an order-in-council enabling him at his discretion to issue permits to mill owners to cut over a definitely described tract of land not exceeding fifty square miles in extent, on payment of crown dues at the rate of fifty cents per thousand feet on sawn lumber, and a further sum of fifty cents per thousand feet in lieu of bonus and ground rent, all other products of manufacture to be paid for at the rates set forth in other parts of the regulations. Immediately on this coming into force, T. A. Burrows, brother-in-law of Mr. Sifton, applied for a permit, and though he had no mill on the tract covered by his permit or contiguous thereto, he got a permit, and that, though the department knew he did not intend to manufacture any timber in any sawmill. He never manufactured any, but cut timber for ties, which he sold to the Dauphin railway, of which he was land commissioner. Burrows never fulfilled the conditions of the clause, but cut timber illegally. It is evident that the clause was passed for the purpose of allowing Burrows to cut ties for the Dauphin railway, and to get the permit without competition and without paying anything for it. When Burrows had made his little pile, estimated at $25,000, the clause was rescinded. There was no defence from the government; the best they could do was to use the tu quoque argument. The result was one of the most disgraceful scenes which has been enacted in the House of Commons for many a day.

It is the custom of the ministerial press to represent the opposition as pursuing a policy of continuous obstruction, but one of their own members gave the lie to the slander. In the course of the discussion on the Burrows matter, Dr. Macdonald, the Liberal member for East Huron, said that Dr. Sproule had applied for a number of timber licenses for himself and his friends. Dr. Sproule immediately denied this statement, and Speaker Bain called upon Macdonald to apologize, and withdraw his remarks. Amid great uproar, Dr. Macdonald flatly refused to obey the chair, and in this refusal he had the demonstrative support of the Liberal back benches. Mr. Speaker endeavored to enforce his ruling, but without success. There was one course open to him, namely, to "name" the offending member, and this the Speaker hesitated to do. Had he adopted this course, and then instructed the sergeant-at-arms to remove the offender, it would have taught the noisy Grits a lesson, from which they would have profited. Mr. Speaker, however, allowed the opportunity to pass. Dr. Sproule, explaining the transaction to which reference had been made, said that all the connection he had ever had with the matter was to send to the department formal application at the request of various gentlemen, most of whom he had never seen. He never had the slightest financial interest in any timber license. He added that no Grit member dare make these remarks about him outside the house. If he did he would knock him down as quickly as he could reach him. This remark was greeted with loud applause from the Conservatives.

The "dog-biscuit" policy of the government as respects the gallant boys in South Africa is the great political sensation. Mr. Monk, the member for Jacques Cartier, has formulated definite charges against Dr. Borden. Day after day the government have endeavored to ward off the blow, and even yesterday, when they were compelled to face it at last, with their docile majority, they took the crucial portion of the motion away, and left in a somewhat vapid state. Mr. Monk will, however, go ahead. There is the best evidence that a gross fraud has been perpetrated at the expense of the country and to the danger of the lives of our brave volunteers, and the opposition will not rest until the matter is probed to the bottom.

some importunate member of the Liberal party, who will draw his $10 per day and expenses, and will report in the end that so many Japanese have entered the country; that they are law-abiding citizens; that they readily adapt themselves to the prevailing conditions of life in Canada, and that these facts should be reported to the Imperial authorities.

Not unnaturally, at this time, when affairs in the Far East are in such a critical condition, it is felt that it would be the height of folly for Canada to impose restrictions against the Japanese. Indeed, it may be said that both political parties in the Dominion parliament are as one on this point. The situation is relieved by the recent decree of the Japanese government that not more than ten natives of that country may emigrate to Canada each month. If such a regulation be enforced, British Columbia need not be unduly alarmed regarding Japanese immigration. Should this regulation be relaxed, the alternative remains to Canada of adopting a measure similar to the Natal Immigration Act. Col. Prior pressed very strongly for this the other day, and it does not seem unreasonable that the Dominion authorities should adopt a policy of this kind, especially when Mr. Chamberlain has suggested it. In effect, as your readers may be aware, the Natal Act stipulates that no Asiatic may enter that colony unless he can speak or write one of the languages of Europe. A provision of this kind applied to Canada would be most beneficial, as it would certainly have the effect of preventing the influx of a large alien population, no matter what the nationality might be, who were likely to enter into competition with white labor. Nevertheless the government does nothing. In all its methods the present ministry is pretty much like a man afflicted with locomotor ataxia—it pretends or attempts to walk and is unable to do so. This is characteristic of its methods in the house, the manner in which public business has been mismanaged in parliament during the past few weeks being the case in point.

KEMPFF NOT IN IT.

U. S. Naval Officers Regret He Did Not Help at Taku Battle.

Washington, June 20.—Naval officers generally bitterly regret that Admiral Kempff was not in the fighting at Taku. Up to the receipt of his despatch this afternoon they had continued to hope, even in the face of the foreign reports to the contrary, that the American naval forces had taken some part in repelling the attack of the Chinese forts. But the Admiral's statements that they were captured by the "other foreign forces" dismissed that hope. The prevailing idea among the naval officers is that the reduction of these forts was absolutely necessary to the safe progress of any international relief expedition to Pekin, and that Admiral Kempff should have found it to be within his duty in the protection of "all American interests" to have borne his part in the burden.

Pain-Killer is the best, safest and surest remedy for cramps, colic and diarrhoea. As a liniment for wounds and sprains it is unequalled. Avoid substitutes. There is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis' 25cts. and 50 cts.

CAPT. BLANCHARD DIES OF WOUNDS

Sad News Received At Ottawa Yesterday By Cable From Sir Alfred Milner---The Officer's Career.

Ottawa, June 20, 1900.

"Colonist, Victoria:

"With sorrow I have to announce that poor Capt. Blanchard is officially reported dead in South Africa.

"E. G. PRIOR."

The above brief telegram brought the news to Victoria of the death of another of the Victorians who volunteered for service in South Africa, this time the officer of the company which sailed from Victoria amid the plaudits of their fellow-citizens. Of those who went out, few were better known or more popular than "Doc" Blanchard, and the news of his death caused general regret throughout the city. Flags on many of the public and private buildings were half-masted, and everyone met had a few kind words to say of the officer who had laid down his life for his country. Capt. Blanchard was wounded at Roodeval on June 7, when the Boers cut Lord Roberts' line of communication and killed wounded and took prisoners the Fourth Battalion of Derbyshires. At the time surprise was expressed that the Victorian should be there, as his own corps was the 19th Brigade, under Major-Gen. H. L. Smith-Dorien. It appears, however, that Capt. Blanchard, who went out with the first contingent, was transferred to the Second Mounted Infantry, probably on account of his experience with horses, he being a graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. The official report of his wounding was telegraphed from Capetown to the Governor-General by Sir Alfred Milner on Monday, and a second despatch on Tuesday, received at Ottawa yesterday, announced that he had died on June 15. He was a lieutenant in the Second Mounted Infantry, and it was the expectation that, had he survived the war, he would have been given a commission in the Imperial army. All his life he had taken a great interest in military matters, and was constantly working to improve himself. During his residence in Ontario he served in the Ontario Field Battery, and, coming here in 1887, joined the Fifth Regiment as a gunner. He went through the private and non-commissioned ranks, and was company sergeant-major when, in 1894, he took a commission as lieutenant. A year later he was appointed captain of No. 2 Company, and in 1896 was appointed adjutant, which position he held until he sailed for South Africa late last year. In 1893 he took a first B certificate of qualification from the Royal School of Artillery ("C" Battery), and in 1895 a first A from the R. M. A.

During his residence here Capt. Blanchard practised his profession as a veterinary surgeon, and for a time was Dominion government inspector. He was born in Windsor, N. S., on January 24, 1864. His father is still a resident of Windsor, being a merchant of that city. A brother also practises law there.

While a large part of the Captain's leisure time was devoted to military matters, he also took an interest in other sports, particularly yachting and rifle shooting, and besides was a great favorite socially.

Of the Victorians who went to South Africa with the first contingent, 20 per cent. have been killed, the dead being Capt. Blanchard, Sergt. Scott, and Privates Todd, Maundrell and Somers. Several of the others have been wounded, some so badly that they were sent to the English hospitals.

CAPTAIN BLANCHARD.

In connection with the proposal to erect a memorial to the dead heroes, Dr. Ernest Hall has addressed the following letter to the press:

"Now that the shadows of bereavement have fallen thicker with the receipt of news of Capt. Blanchard's death, allow me to suggest as a fitting tribute to those of our brave boys who died for the Empire upon the South African veldt, that we erect, in connection with the Jubilee hospital, an additional building for lecture, concert and church service purposes, to be known as Memorial Hall.

"This would be a worthy tribute of respect and be of a decidedly practical nature, and would be appreciated by the directors as meeting a recognized necessity.

"This suggestion is made with the approval of the president of the board, Mr. H. Dallas Helmcken, M. P. P.

"ERNEST HALL."

GRAND FORKS WATERWORKS.

A Proposition to Sell to the Granby Smelter—Franklin Looking Up.

Grand Forks, June 18.—The board of trade, at a meeting held to-day, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the principle of the proposition of selling the city waterworks and electric light systems as well as granting exclusive street railway privileges to Messrs. Jay P. Graves and A. C. Flumerfelt, of the Granby smelter. A sub-committee was Grunby smelter. A sub-committee was of the city council in regard to the terms, etc. Its members are Alex. Miller, chairman; E. Spreggett, Chas. Cumings, Jeff. Davis, John A. Manly, Chas. Powell and Commodore Biden.

The lower tunnel on the Yankee Girl and Yankee Boy properties, Hardy mountain, two miles from Grand Forks, has attained a length of one hundred and fifty feet. At the present rate of progress the ledge encountered in the upper tunnel, it is expected, will be struck within the next three weeks.

The Grand Forks Hotel-keepers' Association has just been organized.

Jay P. Graves has just acquired an interest in the R. Bell and Remington claims, in Summit camp. The development work now in progress is in charge of Jack Hanly, one of the principal owners.

The Grand Forks hose team will participate in the competition at Greenwood on Dominion Day.

A strike of six feet of gold-copper ore to do good in the Blue Bell, Summit camp, is reported.

The new Presbyterian church is nearing completion.

A large number of prospectors have left here during the past fortnight for Franklin camp, fifty miles up the north fork of Kettle river. The Banner mine, in that camp, is practically on a shipping basis.

GERMAN PREPARATIONS.

Another Cruiser Ordered to Prepare For Cruise to China.

Berlin, June 20.—The government has ordered the German consul at Chee Foo to establish a postal service by sea between Chee Foo and Taku immediately. The gunboat Luchs, which arrived at Kiel yesterday, destined for South America, has been ordered to proceed to China and is hastily preparing to sail to-morrow. The new armored cruiser Fuerst Bismarck is under orders to be ready to sail for Chinese waters within a week. The naval authorities in the shipyards at Kiel are showing extraordinary activity. An order has been issued directing that marines whose terms of service expire next month shall be retained in the service. Major-General Von Hoepfner will command the battalions of marines sent to China.

That tired, languid feeling and dull headache is very disagreeable. Take two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring, and you will find relief. They never fail.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Heart Trouble—"I had heart trouble for a number of years and different medicines failed to benefit me. I tried Hood's Sarsaparilla and three bottles completely and perfectly cured me." MRS. C. A. FLINN, Wallace Bridge, N. S.

A Safeguard—"As I had lost five children with diphtheria I gave my remaining two children Hood's Sarsaparilla as they were subject to throat trouble and were not very strong. They are now healthier and stronger and have not since had a cold." MRS. W. H. FLECKER, Pembroke, Ont.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

WHEAT SUPPLY.

New York, June 20.—Special cable and telegraphic communication to Bradstreets shows the following changes in available supplies: Wheat, United States and Canada east of the Rockies, increase, 117,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe, 1,600,000 bushels. Total supply, increase, 1,717,000; corn, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 1,081,000 bushels; oats, United States and Canada, east of the Rockies, increase, 312,000.

Take care of the stomach and the health will take care of itself. If people only realized the soundness of that statement the majority might live to a good old age like Moses, "the eye undimmed, the natural force unabated." It is in the stomach that the blood is made. It is from the stomach that nourishment is dispensed to nerve the muscle. If the stomach is "weak" it can't do its whole work for each part of the body. If it is diseased the disease will taint the nourishment which is distributed, and so spread disease throughout the body. It is the realization of the importance of the stomach as the very centre of health and the common source of disease, which led Dr. Pierce to prepare his "Golden Medical Discovery." "Diseases which originate in the stomach must be cured in the stomach." The soundness of this theory is proved every day by cures of diseased organs; heart, liver, lungs, blood—by the use of the "Discovery," which is solely and singly a medicine for the blood and organs of digestion and nutrition. It is a temperance medicine, containing no alcohol, whisky or other intoxicant.

DIED.

MOORE—In this city on the 20th inst., at 90 Quebec street, Jennet Helena (Jean), youngest daughter of Fred. and Ida Moore, aged 1 year and 5 months.

McLELLAN—At the family residence, No. 62 Fernwood road, on the 13th inst., Grace Sarah Ellen, infant daughter of Frederick and Elizabeth McLellan, aged 4 months.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Richard III Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Chemainus District.

Where located:—At Mount Sicker.

Take notice that I, Lenora Richards, known as Mrs. S. A. Richards, Free Miners Certificate No. 48933B, 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 14th day of June, A. D. 1900.

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A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES
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Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES
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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, Etc.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be this singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1886.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Etc.
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.,

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LADIES' PARASOLS
Plain Effects in China Silk, Frill Effects in China Silk, Mourning Effects in China Silk Chiffon Effects in Taffata Silk, Black and White Effects in Taffata Silk, White and Black Effects in Taffata Silk, Striped (Pastel) Effects in Taffata Silk, Plain (Pastel) Effects in Taffata Silk, Mourning Effects in Taffata Silk
Also an equally well assorted stock of Children's Parasols, from 45c. upwards.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
CHILDREN'S SOCKS
Children's White Cotton Socks from 4½ to 7½ in. Prices from 20c. to 30c. per pair.
Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Socks. (Sizes 4½ to 6½ in. foot, and prices from 20c. to 30c. a pair.
Children's Fine Cashmere Socks in Black, White Merino, Assorted Tans, Navy, Cardinal, from 4½ in. foot. Prices from 25c. a pair up.
Also a line of White Merino Socks, lace fronts. From 40c. up.
Our assortment of ¾ hose is complete. Black, Tans, White and Navy Merino.

MEN'S BOOTS
Showing a range of Men's Laced Boots, Black and Tan, Goodyear Welt, Medium, Round and Square Toes, half sizes and three widths. These goods are splendid value and will give entire satisfaction. Price, $3.15. Less 5 p.c. off for cash.

BOYS' FOOTWEAR
Now in stock a large and well assorted range of Boys' and Youths' Boots and Shoes, Black and Tan, in Patent Leather, Dongola Kid, Box Calf and Willow Calf. Half sizes and three widths.
Also a full range of Slippers and Rubber Sole Running Boots and Shoes.
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A Commission house, twenty years established, who have a large staff of travellers constantly calling upon grocers and provision merchants in all parts of Great Britain, is open to add the sole representation of first-rate canneries of Salmon, Lobster, etc., for the United Kingdom. Exceptional facilities to introduce brands of first-class produce in Great Britain and the Continent. Highest Bankers and trade references given and acquired. No middlemen need apply. Address correspondence to Hasse & Co., 16 Water Lane, Great Tower Street, London.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

ALASKA PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

Registered the 1st day of June, 1900.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Alaska Pacific Express Company," as an extra-provincial company under the Companies Act, 1897, 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 the city of Seattle, State of Washington, U. S. A.

The amount of capital of the company is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situate in Victoria, and E. E. Blackwood, express agent, whose address is Victoria, aforesaid, is the attorney for the company.

The time of the existence of the company is fifty years.

The objects for which the company has been established are:

The establishing, maintaining, conducting, and operating any express or fast transportation route or routes, by land or water, or both, between, or from or to any place or places in the State of Washington, and to or from any place or places within the territory of Alaska, and between, or from or to, any place or places in the state of Washington, and to or from any other place or places within or without the said state, and between or from or to any place or places within the geographical limits of the United States of America, and, to or from any other place or places in the said United States or any place or places in any foreign country, possession or colony, for the conveyance or transmission, for hire and reward, of any kind of property, by express or fast transportation facilities; and for the purpose of facilitating said express or fast transportation business and effecting exchange between all or any of the several places at which said corporation shall or may transact any of its express business, the drawing, accepting, indorsing, guaranteeing, buying, selling, and negotiating of drafts, orders for money, and inland and foreign bills of exchange; the receiving at any place, of coin, money, silver and gold in any form, and any and all kinds of valuables for transmission and delivery of the same to and at any other place whatsoever; the buying, selling and disposing of gold and silver coin and bullion, gold dust and other valuable minerals and mineral products, money and securities for money, and the transaction of a general exchange and collection business; and to have and exercise all of the powers conferred by law upon corporations organized under the laws of the state of Washington.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this 1st day of June, one thousand nine hundred.

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