"DIANA'S" EXPEDITION

Commons Discuss Her Suitability for Testing the Hudson's Bay Route.

Commander Wakeham Will Stop American Whalers From Smuggling in Cumberland Sound.

OTTAWA, May 6.—Mr. Richardson, on the orders of the day being called, interrogated about the Hudson Bay expedition, which, he said, was very important to Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. He had heard that the vessel which the government proposed to send out was not suitable for the purpose, that it was too small and light and unsuited for ice navigation. He gave as his authority for the statements Mr. Hugh Sutherland, who said he had looked thoroughly into the arrangements being made, and who declared the vessel selected was not satisfactory. An impression also prevails that the men to be sent in charge of the expedition were without the necessary experience. He wished the minister of marine to state exactly the kind of vessel that had been fitted out and the ability of the men selected to discharge their duties.

Mr. Davies said that when the house voted $35,000 for the expedition last year he had determined to employ the very best boat possible, and that the men placed in charge should command the entire confidence of the Canadian public. He was happy to say such a man had been secured in the person of Commander Wakeham, for many years in command of La Canadienne in the gulf fisheries. His record in the department stood very high, and he thought there were very few better fitted to perform the duty. In the selection of the vessel to be sent he had had many consultations with Commander Wakeham, and the result was that he had sent an official to Newfoundland to inspect and report. This officer had recommended the Hope as the most suitable vessel, a ship which had been used by Lieut. Peary for two years previously. Unfortunately it was found that the vessel was already engaged. A sister ship, the Diana, was, however, secured. This vessel, though built nearly twenty-seven years ago, was entirely rebuilt in 1892. She was a Dundee whaler of 473 tons gross, 275 tons net, 70 horse-power, and 9 knots speed. She was under charter to leave Halifax on or about the 20th day of this month. He was aware that Mr. Hugh Sutherland had expressed the opinion that the Diana was not suited for the expedition. Mr. Sutherland desired that a very large steel steamer of some two or three thousand tons should be engaged, but on referring to his nautical advisers he had been informed that such a vessel would be too unwieldy, and not as well able to resist the action of the ice as one built specially for the purpose. The department, he continued, had hoped at one time to secure the services of Admiral Markham to accompany the expedition, a man of considerable experience in the navigation of ice waters, but found that he was unable to accept. He had recommended in his place Captain Bourke, R.N., whom he had thereupon invited in Admiral Markham's place. In size, point of speed and strength, the Diana was about what Admiral Markham had recommended. Captain Whitley, lately in command of some steam vessels in British Columbia, had been secured as sailing master. Mr. Davies then addressed arguments to the house to show that handiness in ice waters was equally or more important than power in a vessel, and cited the case of the Maranda, a large steel vessel sent to Labrador by the United States government, which had been stove in. Proceeding, he said Captain McCormack, who had had wide experience among the Esquimaux, had been engaged as translator. The crew were thoroughly competent to discharge their duties, and in addition the steamer would carry with her a large detachment of men from the Geological Survey, who would be landed part on the north shore of the straits and part on the south shore. It had been reported to him that some American whalers had for a series of years been visiting Cumberland Sound, north of Hudson Bay straits, and acting as if they owned the country. His instructions to Commander Wakeham were to take formal possession of the country, plant the flag, give notice that the country was theirs, and take necessary precautions to prevent smuggling on the part of foreigners as well as natives. After consultation with Dr. Lewieson, of the Geological Survey, he had decided that this matter was of the greatest importance. Dr. Dawson seemed to think that the encroachments by Americans might result, if not immediately resisted, in grave diplomatic difficulties, and he had consequently issued instructions to Commander Wakeham to assert his rights in an emphatic manner.

Mr. Richardson asked if the government had appointed a representative on the expedition from Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Davies said that Mr. Fisher had been selected, and he had reason to believe that the gentleman would accept. He would go as the representative of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Hughes—Is that the Mr. Fisher who was a member of the Manitoba legislature?

An Hon. Gentleman—Yes.

Mr. Davin expressed regret that Mr. Richardson had not moved the adjournment of the house in order that this matter might be thoroughly discussed. He would therefore move the adjournment of the house himself. He regretted that the Northwest Territories was not to have a representative in the expedition.

Mr. Davies—A gentleman has been appointed to represent both Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Mr. Davin—We don't regard Manitoba and the Northwest Territories as identical. He went on to say that the Territories would consider Mr. Davies' answer as very disappointing. They did not want to know how a little sealing vessel of 275 tons, such as the refurnished Diana, could get on in Hudson's Bay, but whether those seas were navigable by vessels of 3,000 tons and many hundreds of horse-power, capable of carrying the grain and cattle of the Northwest to the British market. If the bay were found navigable by a sealing vessel, would there not be the same uncertainty as to whether these waters would prove a highway to large commercial vessels? He was given to understand that although Commander Wakeham was a good seaman he had had no experience in dealing with ice, and therefore was not fitted to command the expedition.

Mr. Davies desired to correct the last speaker. The Diana was not a vessel of 275 tons, but of 475 tons.

Mr. Foster said it would be false economy to secure an inferior ship in order that the expenditure might not exceed $35,000. The whole country was looking for a real test that would demonstrate the navigation of Hudson's straits, not by whaling vessels, but by ships of the mercantile marine, in order that commercial business might be done. The question was not as to whether sealing vessels could get in and out of those straits at certain days and months of the year, but whether it was possible for large freight vessel carrying the produce of the Northwest to pass through the straits and make sufficiently frequent voyages to render the venture a commercial success. If the Hudson's Bay railway was ever to be built it could only be on the ground that it would form a connecting link between the source of supply and line of steamships running to the Old Country, and what the country wanted to know was whether the straits could be navigated by commercial vessels for a sufficient length of time to render it a success from a trade point of view. He was afraid this expedition was not going to elucidate the problem. The house had been told that the most suitable vessel for the Arctic waters was a short vessel that could make quick turns, but ships of that class could not load hundreds and thousands of bushels and carry the load across the Atlantic. Whether or not the expedition went this year was of very little importance compared with the necessity of making a thorough and capable test of the straits. It would be better to wait until another year if by so doing a vessel better adapted for the purpose could be procured. Commander Wakeham was an able man, who had experience of ice in the Gulf, but if Admiral Markham, or a seaman of equal qualifications, could be induced to accompany the expedition there might be greater confidence in the result of the test. Was not Captain Rourke connected with a business enterprise having reference to Hudson's Bay?

Mr. Davies—He is one of the promoters of the Pacific railway which is planned to run from Churchill to the Pacific coast. Admiral Markham is the chief promoter and Captain Rourke the second.

Mr. Foster suggested that in the event of Captain Rourke accompanying the expedition the Hudson's Bay Railway Co. should also be allowed to send a representative.

Mr. Richardson said that one reason why the people of the West desired to see this question settled was that for the last fifteen years it had been used as a stalking horse in every election. The expedition would demonstrate the feasibility of the Hudson's Bay railway, as to which he himself was in doubt. The test should be a thorough one in order to satisfy the people of the West. It was of great importance that a man experienced in ice navigation should be in charge of the expedition. He did not regard it as indispensable that the vessel should be a large one or built of steel.

Mr. Bell (Pictou) thought it was unfortunate that a sufficiently large steamer had not been selected so as to solve the question. It would not be possible to see so much of those northern waters in a short season with a slow ship as with a swift and powerful vessel. As had been observed, the question of the navigability of Hudson's Bay and Straits had been settled a hundred years ago. What was of far greater importance was to ascertain whether it could be navigated by vessels carrying large cargoes. The result of this expedition, which would cost so large a sum, would be almost nil, and the real problem would be still unsolved.

Mr. Casgrain said he would regret to see the ports of Montreal and Quebec sacrificed to the Hudson bay route. For some years past experiments had been made with a view to ascertaining whether the St. Lawrence was not navigable in the winter time. If this large sum was voted to testing the navigability of Hudson bay, could not those who represented Quebec in the cabinet do something towards securing an expedition to test the navigability of the St. Lawrence in the winter months?

Mr. McNeill admitted that if the vessel was not powerful enough to contend against the currents in Hudson bay, and could not cover the distance in the short season, such objections would be fatal. Otherwise it did not matter whether the vessel was short or not, so long as she was commanded by experienced and capable officers.

Mr. Davies said the Diana was one of the strongest vessels that sailed out of Newfoundland, and possessed all the qualifications that experienced men seemed to think she could have. The suggestion that the Stanley should be used was made to Commander Wakeham, but he would not hear of it for a moment. He would not, he said, trust his life in her. The same view was taken by the captain and engineer of the Stanley. The Diana was of the size and horse-power that had been recommended by Admiral Markham, and was the same class of vessel that was always used in Arctic navigation. Did anyone ever hear of a steel vessel going up into these waters?

Mr. Kaulbach had a high opinion of Commander Wakeham, whom he thought was just the man for the command.

Mr. Casey thought it was but fair if the promoter of one railway company was sent that the other should be sent also.

Mr. Davin said this was but another exploratory expedition, and would not settle the question at issue. He doubted not that Commander Wakeham would return with the assurance that the bay was navigable, but they would still be no nearer the building of the railway. He thought the government should deal fairly with the two companies, and allow the old company to be represented as well as the new company. The government was about to do again what the Alert had already done, viz., establish the navigability of the bay.

Mr. Hughes thought all provinces bordering on the Hudson bay should be represented, Ontario included, either by separate or a joint representative.

The motion was lost.—Mail-Empire.

HE WAS SURPRISED.

A Montrealer Gives His Experiences of a Visit to Kootenay.

The More He Investigated the Better Seemed to Be the Mines.

Mr. A. W. Morris, a very prominent Montrealer, who has just returned home after a visit to British Columbia mines, gives the following account of his impressions to the Montreal Witness:

Mr. Morris stated that after a thorough investigation his anticipations have been more than realized. In the Rossland district, throughout Lookout Mountain, and in the Ainsworth Camp, he visited fifty-one properties, going down shafts, through tunnels, drifts, cross-cuts and stopes, and personally examining every foot of the property. Mr. Morris states that there are any number of mines practically on the verge of paying dividends; that in the Rossland district investors must realize that development work is slow and expensive.

"There have been quite a number of difficulties in regard to travelling owing to numerous washouts, snow and landslides," continued Mr. Morris. "In many cases I have found that where the dust was blowing at the bottom of the mountains there was fourteen feet of snow on the level at the top. This was demonstrated very clearly in the Ainsworth camp, near the Dellie mines. No traveller can experience any privation in going through the country. The hotels are good and well kept. On the boats on the Kootenay lake and through the Columbia river I cannot speak too highly of the value they give. The table is excellent, the staterooms roomy and airy.

You cannot travel a mile without seeing activity demonstrated on all sides. Prospecting parties are going out to the country almost hourly, and reports are coming in from the various camps showing without any doubt whatever that British Columbia will be the mining centre of the world. The public must realize that in Rossland it requires an immense amount of money to properly develop the land there. The rock is as hard as flint, and whereas in most cases from forty to fifty feet of development work can be done in a tunnel per week, it is difficult to carry out more than from fifteen to twenty-five on Red Mountain.

'I found,' said Mr. Morris, 'that the miners working in the Rossland camp and throughout the other districts are generous to a degree; receiving big pay as they do, they are ready at all time to divide the last dollar or the last meal with you. In no instance was I refused admittance to any property, and I cannot speak too highly of the manner in which I was treated from the very moment I entered the camps.

'I was very sorry to find that the mail service to Rossland is in a most lamentable condition. Many days that I was in that district the mails was left at Trail, when the passengers were brought through. There certainly does not seem to be any excuse for this, and the effect was serious in many instances to my personal knowledge.

"Rossland is a town averaging from seven to eight thousand inhabitants, the majority of whom are interested in mines or in the supplies for mines. It has a number of flourishing papers, and will no doubt, after the election of a mayor and councillors, rectify the numerous evils that exist, being chiefly the want of drainage, fire protection, etc. The people are enthusiastic, thoroughly loyal to their town and to their mining properties, believing that success must ensue. Of course, there are any number coming from the east unable to secure work, and I would strongly advise any bookkeeper, clerk, or, for that matter, any one holding a position of that description, to remain in the east. There is no employment except for actual miners, prospectors and men of capital.'

EVEN THE ROCKS LIVE!

Dr. Von Holst, of the Chicago University, has returned from Naples bringing news that Prof. Von Schroen, a German scientist connected with the University of Naples, had discovered life in crystals.

The hills and mountains, he claims, are not dead masses, but filled with life. Prof. Von Schraen is a Bavarian by birth. He is sixty years of age and has spent half his life and nearly all his fortune in working out his theory.

This savant made his discovery by bringing the strongest magnifying glasses to bear upon the crystals. He watched their development and photographed the results. He has thousands of these views taken from fourteen kinds of different crystals. The photographs show the crystal at its birth, the head pushing forth from the mother crystal. The young ones of course is pictured until it grows away from the mother and its body becomes complete. Dr. Von Holst enthusiastically said: 'The crystal meets another one from a different mother. The two meet and then fight, striving and slashing against each other. Their battles are to the death, one invariably being killed. Crystals from the same mother never fight, however, no matter where they meet. All this—the life, the development and the contention of these living stones—may be plainly seen in the photographs. I am an historian, not a scientist, so I saw all this as a layman. But Spencer and others have studied my friend's views. They were struck with their tremendous importance, and were enthusiastic over the discovery. This new truth will revolutionize philosophy. It strikes right to the core of nature. Its influence will extend to every branch of science. It forms a new theory. None could do better for the advancement of science than give five hundred thousand dollars towards assisting Prof. Schroen's discovery."

Dr. Von Holst is writing an article on the discovery.—Montreal Witness.

The way for married couples to avoid separation on account of religion is for the husband to join the wife's church.—Kansas City Star.

NOTICES.

No. 466.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

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

Registered the 9th day of April, 1897.

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

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

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

No. 467.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

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

Registered on the 22nd day of April, 1897.

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

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

The objects for which the company is established are:

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

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

Registered the 23rd day of March, 1897.

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

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

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

"The Sidney Gold Mining and Development Company" (Foreign).

Registered the 2nd day of April, 1897.

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

The head office of the said Company is situated at the City of Buffalo, State of New York, U.S.A.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

For the purpose of prospecting, locating, procuring, holding, leasing, developing, selling and operating mineral claims, and of carrying on the business of mining and of the milling, smelting, reducing ores, and of obtaining from ores all that they may contain, and from river beds, bars and sands all of minerals, that they may contain by means of any process, and of purchasing ores for that purpose, and of prospecting, locating, procuring, holding, buying, leasing, selling, developing and operating mineral claims in river beds and bars and sands, and of mining river beds and bars and sands, and of engaging in quartz, placer and hydraulic mining, and of smelting, reducing, working, marketing and selling minerals obtained therefrom, and of acquiring, holding and leasing mineral lands by gift, purchase, lease, or as mortgagees, or otherwise as fully and freely as private individuals, and of selling, leasing, mortgaging and alienating the same.

The capital stock of the said Company is five hundred thousand dollars, divided into five hundred thousand shares of the par value of one dollar each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 2nd day of April, 1897.

[L.s.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
ap10 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

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

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

NOTICE

We, the undersigned, sixty days after date, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the eastern shore of Tofino Inlet, near the mouth of Kennedy River, Clayoquot District, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island; commencing at the northwest corner post of W. J. Sutton's, Lot No. 89; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, more or less, to the shore of Tofino Inlet; thence easterly along the shoreline to the place of beginning.

CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO.
March 2, 1897. mr18

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