The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

CITY BUILDING OPERATIONS

Have a Healthy Tone and Indicate the Commencement of the Victoria Stone Age—The Sewerage Question Again.

The outlines of the Pandora street Methodist church are assuming proportions which give promise of a handsome structure, bearing out the statement of a prominent builder recently that the Stone Age has only commenced in Victoria. The walls are rising very rapidly, and stone-cutters make the air musical with their work of facing the material which is to go to make up the huge pile soon to be known as the Pandora street Methodist church.

Near by is the nearly completed Presbyterian church extension. Plastering is going on rapidly in the interior and soon a very commodious place of worship will be thrown open to its members.

Work on the Roman Catholic cathedral is also well under way, the foundations already appearing several feet above ground. The excavations here have been almost without difficulty or obstacle of any kind to the workmen, so that everything was plain sailing.

In general building has a healthy tone, judging from the operations going forward in the various sections of the city and suburbs, but a strong tendency has set in in favor of brick and stone structures, in preference to wood. A gentleman said yesterday that he would not be surprised to see nothing but brick and stone dwellings go up after, say, another year. The people are looking more to permanence and stability now-a-days as compared with ten or fifteen years ago, he said, and this feeling is manifesting itself in the buildings that are being put up. The gentleman in question, who is one of considerable prominence and stake in Victoria, said he hoped the present spirit would remain in the council with regard to the adoption of a system of drainage. He had watched the question, year after year, with the greatest interest, and had become discouraged as one scheme after another was abandoned. "Things are more promising now," he added, hopefully, "and I look forward to the early adoption of a good drainage system. I noticed a paragraph in THE COLONIST the other day with reference to this subject, in which it was stated that matters would be greatly facilitated and expedited by placing it in the hands of a board of commissioners with a civic and possibly a government representative. I think there will be but little good accomplished until some such step is taken. As to the statement in the same paragraph to the effect that the city was ready and willing to furnish the money, I can fully bear testimony to the truth of that. Of course there may be a few of those chronic grumblers who "kick on principle;" they must be overruled, because the city would have to wait till the end of the world for drainage if they had to wait till there were no kickers."

BURGLARS BEGIN BUSINESS.

Two Successful Robberies Mark Thursday Night—Professionals Evidently at Work.

Rev. Dr. Reid and his family have been vacationing in the country for upwards of a week past, and their home on Richardson street has, in consequence, been partially deserted. This fact was evidently known to at least a portion of the criminal class, fortunately small, who make Victoria their home; and during Thursday night the house was systematically gone through, by professionals evidently, and considerable booty was secured by the burglars. From marks on the window casings, it is evident that the burglars used a half round instrument of hard metal in attempting to force the fastenings, but did not succeed. They then called the nippers into service, and unlocked the back door with the key that had been left in the lock on the inside.

Having gained an entrance to the house, not a box or drawer, locked or unlocked, escaped attention, and everything of possible value was removed, the thieves evidently being in no hurry, not fearing a return of the occupants of the house. Among the the stolen articles were a number of pieces of silver plate, two watches, a small amount in money, and a few articles of jewelry. Altogether, the fruits of the burglary would probably be worth several hundred dollars. The housebreakers left nothing behind that would furnish a clue to their identity.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Thursday evening, the home of Mr. Taylor, who is a neighbor of Rev. Dr. Reid's, was also burglarized during the brief absence of the family. The nippers or skeleton keys were here used, and a considerable sum of money fell into the hands of the burglars, together with a watch valued at $100 and several other small articles of worth. By the two robberies, the burglars, who were presumably the same, realized upwards of six hundred dollars in cash and valuables, and left no clue behind them. They are evidently no novices in the business, and would be well for everyone to look well to bolts and bars, and the police to exercise especial vigilance in the protection of homes and property of Victoria's citizens.

AMERICA'S ITALY.

Mr. C. E. Bolton, who is an old newspaper man himself, had a little to say in conversation with a COLONIST reporter last evening, after the lecture, which may prove interesting reading to all Victorians.

He was asked if he had enjoyed his present visit, and he replied: "Well I was pleased to return to the Pacific Coast. It contains all the elements for a mighty empire, except that the people are keenly alive to the fact that republics, not empires, are trumps in these practical days of ours. Busy? I should say, every day since the opening of the lecture season in October. I've scored two hundred lectures in the past year, a total of one thousand illustrated lectures since I began."

"What is the secret of your success?"

"Oh, its the old story, success and genius all around the globe are spelled with four letters w-o-r-k. In seven years I have examined critically 150,000 negatives in Europe for the views in my scores of 'Realistic Tarvels,' and always make it a point to study on the spot all the localities I attempt to portray on the canvas. I have crossed the Atlantic a dozen times, 36,000 miles on the ocean and more miles on the continent."

"What do Europeans think of America?"

"Well that is a most comprehensive question. As a rule Europeans are much occupied by their own varied interests. The born "Americans" they apply to Canadians, citizens of the States, and of Central America and South America. Europeans began to view with jealousy a people of seventy millions, more or less, that has taken a front rank in a century. To even dream well as to the future of America, one must study the value of the mixture of races on the British Isles. For a thousand years that mixture of kindred bloods has been going on, until to-day the intermarried Britisher owns half the commerce of the world. His daily bath and four substantial meals furnish healthy body and active mind, and he collects annually $600,000,000,000 of interest from loans made off the British Islands. A characteristic American, we have none to-day, but after five centuries of mixture in their continent of the best races, we shall be able to make the globe pay tribute to our greatness."

I discover here on the Coast a most cosmopolitan class of citizens, energetic to a fault, anxious for success. Of course, all want to know how success can be won. In a nutshell, it is all embraced in the little and omnipotent word "work." It seems to me as if the cities along the Pacific Coast have within themselves all the elements that have made the cities east of the Rocky Mountains not only great, but independent of the rest of the world.

When I came to the Northwest, I found in sight rivers and lakes, with fish of every kind, grand forests abounding in valuable timber, and hills that fairly groan with gold and silver, coal and iron of the best quality. Americans on the Pacific Coast do not fully appreciate the great advantages they enjoy. Last summer, on my return from Victoria to Ohio, I spent six weeks writing the results of my observations into a lecture entitled "The Italy of America."

"In what manner, Mr. Bolton, does this coast remind you of Italy?" was asked.

"Have you not here your own snow-clad Appenines and Alps?" was the reply. Have you not, what is better, a soil and climate that furnish the best of crops; cereals of every kind, olives, lemons, oranges and other fruits, you have a lovely lake and a sea coast with valuable harbors equal to those of the Mediterranean? Are you a lover of the quaint and old in history? You have the shipwrecks of the Japanese and Chinese craft on your shores and the legends of the old Spanish missions of the Aztecs and Toltecs? "But to be a little more practical, the sound of the hammer is heard, and the flash of the saw seen on every hand since I was last in Victoria. The spirit of push has touched Vancouver island, and a generation is hardly needed to convert Victoria into a Liverpool. You have the iron and coal for shipbuilding and manufacturing, and Victoria can become if she wills it, the city of ships and sailors. Victorians, dust your spectacles, look into the extensive forests and mountains north and west and you will capture a mighty prize for the generations that follow you.

DISTRICT EXAMINATIONS.

CRAIGFLOWER SCHOOL.

Craigflower school has a most charming situation, and is just the place where a pupil can work and play with great pleasure. To the many who pass the old building it may not be known that it is the first school ever built in the province, having been erected by the Hudson's Bay Co. in 1854, when the Craigflower was one of the company's most productive farms. It is also unknown to the great majority that one of the officers of the H. B. Co. at that early date, Mr. James Stewart, is one of the present trustees of the school, and, in spite of the hard work of thirty-seven years of pioneer life, is still hale and hearty, and capable of performing a day's work as he was a quarter of a century ago. His fellow-trustees, Messrs. D. Adams and R. Porter, are also old pioneers of the province.

Friday was examination day, and, as usual, at Craigflower, it was made a most interesting event. The school room was prettily decorated with flowers for the occasion, and the pupils were dressed in their best and looked bright and happy. There was a large attendance of the mothers of the children attending the school, the trustees and the teacher, Mr. Bannerman, also being present. Mr. Robb C. Johnson, the teacher of the school, has had charge only two months, but the knowledge displayed by the pupils in the various subjects in which they were examined, showed that they had been excellently instructed. During the afternoon a number of recitations and songs were given, the motion singing being especially good.

The prizes were distributed to the various winners as follows: Provincial rolls of honor to John B. Adams for proficiency; Grace Calvert, for deportment; and to Harriet Williams, for punctuality and regularity. Each child received a prize, those given to the more advanced pupils being fine. John Adams received a handsome copy of Byron's poems; Alice Porter, "Songs of the Great Dominion;" Grace Calvert, Mrs. Browning's poems; John Adams also received T. N. Hibben & Co.'s prize for the best speller in the school. Miss Lillian Wilson received a handsome book for being proficient in the 4th class. One of the young ladies presented a lovely book to Millie Williams for the way in which she recited a piece entitled, "How we licked the teacher."

The exercises finished, the treat of the day was given to the pupils, the ladies having prepared a bountiful spread of good things under the wide-spreading branches of the trees in the school ground. Ample justice was done to the feast by the children. Trustee Porter remarked that "if he had been treated that way when he went to school he would be going still." After the elders had partaken of tea, races were held for the pupils on the bridge under the happy direction of Mr. Porter, who seemed to enjoy the sport as thoroughly as the youngsters. It was 7 p.m before these were finished, after which good-bye was said and the summer vacation entered on.

BANK OF ENGLAND MARVELS.

The Bank of England's doors are now so finely balanced that the clerk, by pressing a knob under his desk, can close the outer doors instantly, and they cannot be opened again except by special process. This is done to prevent the daring and ingenious unemployed of the great metropolis from robbing this famous institution. The bullion department of this and other great English banking establishments are nightly submerged in several feet of water by the action of machinery. In some of the London banks the bullion departments are connected with the manager's sleeping-rooms, and an entrance cannot be effected without setting off an alarm near that person's head. If a dishonest official, during either day or night, should take even as much as one from a pile of thousands of sovereigns, the whole pile would instantly sink and a pool of water take its place, besides letting every person in the establishment know of the theft.—St. Louis Republic.

LOST, A LITTLE CHILD.

How the City's Waifs Are Cared for Until They Are Called For.

A great policeman, big enough and strong enough to have felled a horse with a single blow, carrying in his arms a little golden haired girl, upon whose sleeping face the tears had washed clean places in the dust and grime, walked briskly down Houston street toward police headquarters. The child was slumbering as comfortably as though she had been in the little crib at home, and the officer was as tender as if the little one was his own and helped make sunshine in his home on his days off duty. Half a dozen children of the street, quick to catch sight of the pair, followed closely on the big policeman's heels until he went up the steps of the marble building in Mulberry street, and was lost to view behind the swinging doors.

Bluff Sergt. Kelleher was on duty, and when he saw the little bundle of humanity brought in, he sat down at his desk and began to turn, in a businesslike way, the leaves of an enormous book which lay in front of him. He kept turning until he came to the page where he had written last. Then, after carefully adjusting his eyeglasses, and dipping his pen in his big inkstand, he queried:

"Boy or girl, officer?"

"Girl."

"How old?"

"Bout 4 years."

"Where did you get her?"

"Sixty-fifth street and Third avenue."

"Take her upstairs."

"Upstairs" meant to the top floor of the big building, where Matron Webb presides and acts the part of foster mother to the waifs and strays and foundlings of this big city who are picked up by the police.

The same scenes are enacted every night, and each day sees the pages of the big book, which Sergt. Kelleher keeps, fill up one by one with the brief stories and records of lost children.

Every night in the year fathers and mothers visit police headquarters and ask for the children who have been lost during the day. On pleasant evenings they sit on the stone steps and wait if the child has not already been found, and on stormy nights they go home, to return again later on.

A woman comes running down the street. She is one of the East Side poor. A shawl answers the purpose of cloak and hat. She stops long enough to ask of an idler on the corner:

"Where is the headquarters?"

"Down where you see the green light" is always the answer, and she is off again. Up the steps she runs eagerly. As she passes the swinging doors she almost runs down Old Joe, the doorman, who keeps a little private record on a slate of the children who are brought in during the night. Joe's voice is gruff, but it belies his nature.

"What's the matter?" he growls.

"Have ye found me baby?" and the toil worn hands clutch nervously at the frayed edges of the old red shawl.

"Boy or girl?"

"A little girl with light hair."

"Go up stairs and look—top floor."

The stairs are steep and tiresome to climb, but mothers on such errands don't care easily, and up she goes. Five minutes later a step is heard on the stairway. She is coming down again and the red shawl is the background for a head of golden hair. Two dirty, chubby hands are about her neck. The woman is smiling now. She is about to go out to the street, but Old Joe again is in the way.

"Go in there and give your name," and he points to Sergt. Kelleher, and chirrups at the baby.

The sergeant takes the woman's name and address, and, hugging the lost one tightly, the woman passes out into the street.—New York Evening Sun.

The "Driver" Ants.

The most formidable of the insect pests that affect the dwellers of the West African coast is the "driver" ants. These insects move in vast armies of several millions, marching in a dense column two feet in width, at a uniform pace, and in a straight line.

If a native hut lies in their path, and the inmates fail to prevent the ants from gaining the threshold, the hut must be vacated till the long line has passed through and consumed everything eatable within the building.

The author of "Glimpses of Feverland" says that the only thing which will stop the "drivers" is a large fire directly in their line of march. A native, when he discovers in time that the ants are marching towards his hut, kindles a fire in front of the advancing column. It turns neither to the right nor to the left, but plunges into the flames, for every ant seems impelled to go forward, no matter at what cost.

After the "drivers" have walked into the fire for an hour or two, and several hundred thousand have been consumed, their sturdy stoicism weakens. They deflect their line to the extent of a few feet, and, passing the fire, set out on a fresh path of destruction, which leads them clear of the hut they had threatened.—Youths' Companion.

Danger in Turning Gas Low.

In spite of the fact that these are days of popular enlightenment, the newspapers are not unfrequently called upon to chronicle a case where persons have been asphyxiated through ignorantly blowing out the gas instead of turning it off.

Little attention, however, has been drawn to a danger not as great, but more common. This consists in the habit many persons have of allowing one bracket to burn dimly all night long while they are asleep. If the gas is to be kept burning at all, it should for safety's sake be kept blazing fairly high; for when the flame is reduced to the faint blue spark the least diminution in pressure at the works will cause this to go out, and when the pressure is renewed the gas, of course, escapes steadily into the room, to the possible injury of all its inmates. A night lamp should be used if light is necessary, or a fair blaze so shaded as not to fall upon the faces of sleepers.—Somerville Journal.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

WRESTLING.

The following business-like letter has been received from D. S. McLeod, the strong man of Nanaimo, whose is now regarded as one of the foremost athletes of the city by the Golden Gate:—

SPORTING EDITOR, COLONIST:—The S. F. Call of the 21st inst. reports a wrestling match to take place at Victoria on July 1st between W. H. Quinn and Matseda Sotakichie, the Jap, and that the winner will challenge anyone of "Parson Davies" combination, which is expected from the east this month. I challenge either Quinn or the Jap to wrestle me, catch-as-catch-can style, for $500 or $1,000 a side, match to take place in Nanaimo or Victoria, four weeks after signing articles. I make the same challenge to Ferris (D. H. Cameron) and Richardson, or I will wrestle any of the above named gentlemen Greco Roman style for $1,000 a side, or upwards. If these people are willing to wrestle Evan Lewis, Cariack, or Tom Connors, they should not hesitate in arranging a match with me. I don't say that I will throw any one, but I am in the business, and open for engagements, and will cover any reasonable forfeit that either may deposit with THE COLONIST. D. S. McLEOD.

Olympic Athletic Club.

San Francisco, June 22, 1890.

BASEBALL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Athletics 9; Rochester 5.

SYRACUSE, June 26.—Syracuse 4; Brooklyn 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—St. Louis, 3; Louisville 0.

TOLEDO, June 26.—Toledo 0; Columbus 8.

Grand Rapids, 3; Montreal, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—The New York Brotherhood club won to-day by bunching their hits; Pittsburg batted well but played in hard luck. Score: Pittsburg 9; New York 10.

BUFFALO, June 26.—To-day's game reminded Buffalonians of the days when the "Big Four" used to "eat" pitchers of the old league. But to-day's feasting was all done by the visitors. When the Phillies got through with the Bisons, the latter were fit subjects for an ambulance from the effects of chasing the ball. Score: Buffalo 12; Philadelphia 30.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Brooklyn Players' League narrowly escaped a shutout to-day. The home nine played a strong game both at the bat and in the field. Delhanty's work at short was the feature of the game. He also batted hard. Score: Cleveland 7, Brooklyn 2.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Tony Mulone led the reds to victory this afternoon in one of the most exciting games of the season. There were stops, catches and throws of a lurid order, and every spectator had a sore throat when the game was ended. Score: Cincinnati 7, New York 5.

PITTSBURG, June 26.—Pittsburg (National League) did not figure as a factor in the game to-day. Bowan was wild, while Clarkson pitched a magnificent game. Score: Pittsburg 0, Boston 5.

CLEVELAND, June 26.—Philadelphia National league won to-day by heavy stick work. Myers covered himself with glory at second, putting out six and making seven assists. The local team could do nothing with Smith's delivery. Score: Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 8.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Anson's colts batted like veterans to-day, and easily defeated the Brooklyn National league club. Score: Chicago 11, Brooklyn 5.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Pfeffer's home run hit in the seventh innings knocked the nerve out of Kilroy and the local brotherhood team won in a canter. Dwyer, Brown and Stovey made remarkable catches. "King" Kelly was given a warm reception. Score: Chicago 10, Boston 6.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

London 3, Toronto 5.

Grand Rapids 1, Montreal 4.

Saginaw 1, Detroit 7.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—St. Louis 8, Louisville 6.

TOLEDO, June 27.—Toledo 5, Columbus 9.

SYRACUSE, June 28.—Syracuse 8, Brooklyn 7.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Buffalo and Philadelphia Players League played again to-day and the visitors won a third consecutive victory. The Buffalos played loosely at critical points. Score: Buffalo 5, Philadelphia 7.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—The Pittsburg-New York Players' League game was a fright from start to finish. The umpiring was very unsatisfactory to the crowd and Capt. Hanlon, and some vigorous kicking was indulged in. Score: Pittsburg 10, New York 8.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—The Brotherhood game to-day was one of the sharpest ever witnessed in this city. Both pitchers were hard, but the magnificent work of the fielders held down the runs. Score: Cleveland 5, Brooklyn 6.

CHICAGO, June 27.—It was a pitcher's battle at Brotherhood park to-day, King and Radbourne being in their best form. The heat was terrific. Score: Chicago 2, Boston 0.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—The visitors had a streak of luck in their ninth inning, and defeated the local National League team. Score: Boston 7, Pittsburg 5.

CINCINNATI, June 27.—The New York National League played red to-day and deserved their victory. Score: New York 8, Cincinnati 4.

CLEVELAND, June 27.—The features of to-day's game between Philadelphia and Cleveland National League were Veach and Zimmer's batting and Meyer's work. Score: Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 4.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The Brooklyn's National League defeated Anson's yearlings to-day by bunching their hits. George Smith's all round playing was good. Score: Chicago 2, Brooklyn 7.

AN OPPORTUNITY LOST.

The Original Madison Square Company Touring the Coast and Unable to Secure the Local Theatre.

For some time past the theatre has been closed and dark, and now it would seem just because it has been engaged for certain evenings this week, an opportunity offers itself that scarcely presents itself once in the course of a very considerable period of time. There is not one theatre goer in this community who has not heard of Mr. Palmer's famous Madison Square company, whose popularity is such as to ensure the performance of any piece in that great theatre for hundreds of nights consecutively. It was this company who were coming to Victoria, but present circumstances prevent the carrying out of this intention and previous engagements render impossible their renewal of their offer to play here. This is to be regretted, in view of the infrequency of opportunities to hear and see either high class drama or grand opera. Mr. A. Morrissey, advance agent of the Madison Square company, was in the city yesterday, and was forced to leave again in view of his inability to secure the theatre. He remarked that Mr. Hayman, of the Baldwin theatre, San Francisco, has the management of the original Palmer company for this coast tour; and it is possible, as soon as the new theatre is built in Seattle and a complete tour of the coast thus laid open, that Mr. Hayman will send most of his first-class companies to Victoria this winter. Mr. Percy Winter, the Palmer company's stage manager, accompanied Mr. Morrissey, and he joined with that gentleman in his expressions of regret at the adverse state of circumstances which met them here. All over the coast the company is scoring unlimited success, and they looked forward to crowning their laurels in Victoria, whose people are well known for their appreciativeness of good plays.

SUMA VS. SCHOONER PENELOPE.

Provincial Police Magistrate Johnson Again Decides in Favor of the Jap, with Costs.

Provincial Police Magistrate Johnson, Thursday, gave the following decision in the case of Suma vs. schooner Penelope:

This is another claim by a seaman for wages and differs from the one I decided a week or two ago only in the defence. The complainant served three complete months at $30 per month, receiving an advance of $20 and goods to the value of $6. It is not denied that he did his duty and earned his wages for that period, but it is said that he cannot sue for the debt until the termination of the voyage, which may be six months hence. Being abandoned, but not discharged, by his ship in this home port, it is strongly argued that his duty is to remain here at his own expense till the ship returns, as he may be claimed at any moment. True, he is destitute, but that makes no difference. If such be the law I am bound to give it effect, but I should only do so on the clearest authority. After carefully considering what the learned counsel for the defence has said, and searching for myself, I find no such authority. In the case of Button vs. Thompson, (L. R., 4 C. P.,) quoted in my former decision, the court expressly said that the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, assumes that there may be cases in which the right to sue for wages before the completion of the voyage would arise; and in Smith's Leading Cases, commenting on Cutter v. Powell and Hulle v. Heightman, it is stated, as an established principle, that where one of the parties to a special contract not under seal has in an unqualified manner refused to perform his side of the contract, or has disabled himself by his own act from performing it, the other party has thereupon a right to elect to rescind it, and may, on doing so, immediately sue on "a quantum meruit" for anything which he has done under it previously to the rescission.

Mr. Mills refers me to s. 51 of the Seamen's Act, which provides that the master or owner shall pay every seaman his wages within three days after the delivery of the cargo, or five days after the seaman's discharge, which ever first happens. There is a similar clause in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854. I do not think this provision ought to delay a seaman's right to sue for wages earned where the ship has voluntarily left him ashore, without a discharge, before the termination of the voyage.

It is not proved that the complainant caused the detention of the vessel or any loss to it by the assault for which he was punished; and I must, therefore, dismiss the counter claim for damages.

The complainant may take an order for $37 to be paid forthwith, and as the defendant has not availed himself of the opportunity given by the order in Harata's case to settle with this man, I shall give costs if applied for.

Mr. Walls appeared for complainant, and Mr. Mills for the defence.

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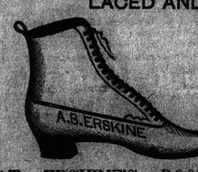

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CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT I HAVE this day registered the "Northwestern Gold and Silver Mining Company" (foreign) under the "Companies Act, Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies."

The objects for which the Company is established are: To mine for gold and silver and other precious metals, by hydraulic and other methods, in British Columbia, Dominion of Canada, and to this end to acquire all the real and personal property and water rights necessary.

The amount of capital stock of the Company is one million dollars, divided into fifty thousand shares of the par value of twenty dollars each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 29th day of May, 1890, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

[L. S.] C. J. LEGGATT.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
my30-1mo-w

"Middle Creek Gold Mining Company," (FOREIGN) Registered the 28th day of May, 1890.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS is to certify that I have this day registered the "Middle Creek Gold Mining Company" (foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies."

The objects for which the Company is established are: to acquire, either by lease or otherwise, mining claims, privileges, and concessions in British Columbia; to work the same; build ditches, sell, water, and do everything necessarily or properly appertaining to mining.

The amount of capital stock of the Company is five million dollars, and the number of shares into which it is divided is one hundred thousand, of the par value of fifty dollars each.

The place of business of the said Company is located at Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my seal of office this 28th day of May, 1890, at the City of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia.

[L. S.] C. J. LEGGATT.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
my30-1mo-w

FOR SALE.

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