## Committee

Investigation Yesterday Into the Calling Out of the Militia to Steveston.

Evidence of the Magistrates Who Signed the Requisition-Other Witnesses.

Officers Testify as to What Happened at Steveston During the Strike.

Chief at New Westminster Did Not Advise Calling Out of Militia.

August 24.

Quite a number of witnesses were examined at yesterday's meeting of the special committee of the Legislative Assembly appointed to inquire into the circumstances surrounding the calling out of the militia during the recent strike of the cannery employees at Steveston. All the members of the committee consisting of Messrs, Tatlow (chairman), Kidd, Ralph Smith, Oliver, Brown and Attorney-General Eberts, were present.

The first witness examined was Michael Wilkinson, the reeve of Richmond, cannery man and farmer, who said that he was one of the justices who callleast provoking to the strikers, and prove requisition that had already been signed by the other two magistrates. He had seen certain acts of intimidation and had observed the strikers force a man to discontinue fishing—the man's name was Louis Constantine. In another instance, as many as thirty men surrounded a boat and ordered its occupants to cease fishing. This was previous to the calling out of the militia to Steveston and he considered that their presence there would a least provoking to the strikers, and prove are effective. The cost would be about the other two magistrates. He had seen certain acts of intimidation and had observed the strikers force a man to discontinue fishing—the man's name was Louis Constantine. In another instance, as many as thirty men surrounded a boat and ordered its occupants to cease fishing. This was previous to the calling out of the militia to Steveston and he considered that their presence there would never have been blows struck between the men. One treason for the union holding out for the American side. Some and the force continued to be increased until it numbered 42 men. There were requests from different parts of the river for police protection, and he had instructions from the Attorney-Gen-and he went acrown lug. Brown Jug. Brown Jug ed out the militia on July 23rd upon a least provoking to the strikers, and provo element from the American side. Some blows struck between the men. One sidered that their presence there would exert a moral effect at North Arm. In the second instance of intimidation, Ed. Wilson, a member of the union, was the man in the stern of the boat and the leaders in the other boats were union men. Eight boats were fishing at the time, and although they were compelled to pull up owing to the strikers' patrol no action was taken by Special Constables Julian and Fyle, who were on the wharf, The special constables had never proved sufficient protection, as they were not ent at Lulu Island because of the strike and the stories of intimidation justified fish, but were afraid. He did not know whether they were union men or not. Tranquility was restored after the arrifished at night. He considered that the

ton, the first magistrate to sign the requisition, was next called, and stated that it had been drawn up in Vancouver by a man named O'Donohue. On Monday night a meeting was held at which most of the cannery men were present, as were also Provincial Constables Murray and Lister. Mr. Lister expressed doubt as to whether he could cope with the trouble if the Japs went out, owing to the lack of a larger force. Constable Murray agreed with Lister that the militia were required on the scene. Witness and Mr. Whiteside then signed the requisition and communicated with Reeve Wilkinson of Richmond. Witness was prepared to sign before he went to the the legislature to inquire into the circummeeting, as he greatly feared trouble if the Japs went out. He was certain that the presence of the militia prevented the the militia on the occasion of the recent trouble. If it had occurred, in his opin- strike on the Fraser river resumed proion, the whites would have got the worst ceedings this morning. of it. His object was to prevent racial strife and this had influenced him more and at 12:30 o'clock another adjournperty. Mr. McClain, the leader, had done | morning. more to continue the trouble than anyone. He claimed that the canners had the Fraser, who was at Steveston during remainder of the evidence. recognized the union, but would not give the strike, said that his cannery employthem 25 cents a fish. Mr. Bremner had ed about 30 boats, but none were fishing spoken to men at the meeting, advocating at the time the militia was called out. 20-cent fish. McClain followed, advising Nearly all his white fishermen were will- latter part of the strike. He had athanging out for 25 cents and to burst ing to go out at the time, but were afraid tended one of the meetings of the strithe cannery combine. Witness did not to do so. He saw boats patrolling the kers, but stated that he never heard any hear McClain talk of bloodshed. Threats river and the occupants of them ordering inflammatory language used. He also had been made by whites and Indians fishermen ashore. He attended a meet- attended the meeting of cennerymen held against Japs generally. He was firmly ing at Steveston prior to the militia be- in Malcolm & Windsor's cannery on the of the belief that there would have been ing called out, which had been called to evening of the 23rd ult. He had attendtrouble next day, and considered the presence of the militia had the desired and Lester, of the provincial police, were meeting was to discuss the advisability force were quite inadequate to quell an outbreak had one started.

Robert Whiteside, the other magistrate who signed the requisition and fore- militia was therefore sent to the gov- peace—he expressed the opinion that man in Pacific Coast Cannery between Stevenston and Landon, stated that he had signed it after Mr. Hunt at the same meeting, having considered it necessary from his own personal observation. On Friday night the strikers' patrol had seized three Phoenix boats under the eyes of specials, who were too few to in-The strikers' patrol had been ready and working since July. They surrounded three boats, stopped them from fishing and abused one man. George Brown had been very badly treated indeed. Brown's assailants were strangers, but as the union put out the patrol, he considered that they were union men. Six specials were aboard a tug near by, but there were four strikers' boats there. Next day Brown and O'Donohue went to Vancouver and took some proceedings, but he did not know what. He thought that the canners' property had been in danger and feared racial trouble as well. ly about the Japs. He knew McClain

and shiploads of food which he had ar- wharf. ranged to be sent from Nanaimo, and In answer to a question the witness him to sign the requisition. He had not noticed any drinking amongst the special policemen. He knew men who had ing the strike. Prior to the special pomore than four of the Pacific Coast fishermen were union men. As regards the costs of the militia there was no guarantee given by any one that the expenses of the militia should be paid otherwise than by the municipality. He was thoroughly convinced that there would have been trouble if the soldiers had not come.

Col. Worsnop, the next witness, gave the details incidental to the calling out of his force. The requisition was receiv ed at 1:30 a.m. on the 24th. It was the first that he had ever received as a commanding officer, and having assured himself of its proper form, he called out the force. There had been an intimation at 9 o'clock that evening that their services might be required, and some preparatory arrangements were then made. All the men were not notified, but 189 had turned out from a total roll of 355. Reaching Steveston after 6 o'clock, he had reported to the magistrates and camped there for seven days. There had been no trouble. The men were kept under very strict discipline. Active interference was not called upon, but he was informed that fishing was at once proceeded with. No guards were placed, except at quarters, but the men were kept concentrated. The canners requested guards for the canneries, but these were 7th. He found things quiet at Steves- had been spoken of frequently in the discretion, being of the opinion that a danger prevailed from the fact that the been made by the latter. It was his

watchmen. He had himself witnessed anything done by the white fishermen to an overt act of violence. The strikers' intimidate the Japs. patrol boats had one evening seized a He had attended the meeting of can-Phoenix boat. He put out with a steam- ners to discuss the situation, and had puller. The strikers took-the boat in tow offer protection, was not correct. He and said, "Let's take the steamer; too." stated most emphatically that he did not val of the militia—25 boats started out retary Rogers, of the Fishermen's Union, 13th, but there was no disturbance then. price of fish was more responsible for the kicked him. This was on the Friday gregated together, but apart from these before the soldiers came. Two hours Edward Hunt, postmaster at Stevesout after the militia came until the agree- chief of the crowd say that if the Japs ment had been made regarding the price. The men had told him that his boats, marked with a large crescent, were all marked by the strikers, and their nets would be interfered with. The men suggested that the boats be repainted, but this he would not have. These had invaded his Jap houses, and when he had

> The committee then adjourned until this morning. The special committee appointed by stances leading up to the calling out of

> spoken to them he had been threatened.

Four more witnesses were examined

effect of keeping the peace. The police both in attendance and expressed them- of calling out the militia. Mr. Malcolm. charge of the river down as far as the strikers. Gulf. At the time Mr. Brown was hurt Musgeam Jim, an Indian, who had there were fully 2,000 people in Steves- been fishing for the Greenwood cannery, ton, and there was great excitement. A was the second witness. He testified to large element of so-called fishermen were being accosted about 11 o'clock one night He had heard whites speak threatening- American side who had no licenses to he did not desist fishing they would cut and heard him calling the militia "cow- ting prior to the calling out of the mili- and has never gone out since.

drels." This was in a speech to a big this went on. His cannery, in one in- dence of interference by the strikers, crowd. He also spoke of barrels of money stance, had a net cut right at their

promised that the miners would come said that the disposition of the Jap is over 3,000 strong and give the strikers not to work for smaller wages than moral support. The general state of at- white men receive. The Jap was more fairs, from Mr. Lister's remarks about easy to deal with, and this is one reason his force and the stories of fishermen why they were preferred, although the that they were coming by the net men. about intimidation on the Gulf, had led bona fide white fishermen were all right. that he was at Steveston during the George W. Shay, chief of ponce at

Steveston, said he was at Steveston dur-

been ready to fish but were afraid. Not lice being sworn in things began to look like trouble. The strikers would visit the fishermen and warn or ask them to hold out. He had attended two of the union meetings and had heard some of the speeches, but the tenor was not inflammatory. He knew of no acts of intimidation on the part of the union men and no white men had been arrested up to the time of the calling out of militia. Neither did he hear of any threats being made by the leaders of the strike, except by some half-grown boys. He did not act altogether in concert with the special constables, whom he believed had been sent out to look after the cannerymen's interests, and he did not bother with their work. He saw no one looking for trouble except agitators. The strikers generally were looking for a higher price for fish and if they got the prices they wanted it would be tantamount to a recognition of the union. The general manoeuvring of the strikers might lead negotiate the strike, but at none of these to the intimidation of the Japs. That were any resolutions passed for the purwas looking at it from the latter's standpoint.

be trouble at Steveston and had gone any longer. They considered the best there in consequence. This was on July thing to do was to go home. Arbitration not given, he having refused on his own ton when he first arrived. A feeling of union, but no proposal for such had ever quiet position of preparedness would be union was largely composed of a rough opinion that there would never have been William Alfred Munro, manager of the boat with Brown in it. Some days the Phoenix and Britannia canneries, was there would be as many as six patrol then examined. He had considered that boats on the river, but no one had made the situation was very serious. One boat complaint directly to him of being notiload of spotters had talked about burn fied by the strikers to take in their nets. ing his cannery when they had not been Non-union men could go out and fish for allowed to tie up at its slip. So he put food so long as they had up the strikers' some 13 men of his gang on as night red and white flag. He had never seen

called him a "scab," the lowest thing on He went again on or about the 21st or earth, and they shoved him over and 22nd of July, and saw the strikers condemonstrations saw nothing to indicate after the latter arrived 1,000 to 1,300 trouble. The only meeting of the strikers boats went out, mostly Japs, but a few he attended was an open-air one, held Indians. None of the whites had gone at Vancouver and at which he heard the went out they (the strikers) would know what to do with them. Abbot Brooks, assistant tax collector

at Vancouver another witness who was in Steveston at the time of the trouble. gave evidence that he saw no acts of violence but beard a stranger ask the Indians why they did not knock the Japs off the wharf into the river. Several meetings by the strikers were held while he was at Steveston, but he attended none. There was a general feeling that if the Japs went out they would be interfered with. He had evidence of this fact in a substantial way from what L. Brown had told him of being very roughly handled.

The meeting then adjourned. August 25.

This morning the committee of investhan consideration for the cannery pro- ment was taken until 9:30 to-morrow tigation into the calling out of the milwas nothing to prevent them making itia at the time of the fishermen's strike Chas. S. Windsor, a cannery owner on on the Fraser river sat and heard the

The first witness called was Frank R. Murray, of the provincial police, who was at Steveston during the first and discuss the situation. Messrs. Murray ed by request, and the object of the selves as not able to cope with the trou- he said, was appointed chairman of the ble in the event of the men coming to meeting, and in addressing those present blows. The requisition calling for the -including a couple of justices of the ernment. He had seen no acts of viol- there was likely to be bloodshed next ence, but from threats made he consid- day if the Japs were going out. Others ered the action a wise one. In fact Mr. had spoken at the meeting, but Mr. Mal-Rogers, the secretary of the Fishermens' colm had seemingly voiced the opinion Union, had said to him that it was for- of all. The crowd at Steveston at the tunate that the militia was called out, time was a pretty hard combination, and for, in the latter's judgment, there would there were those present who would be otherwise have beer bloodshed. The prepared, he thought, to engage in alprice demanded by the union was the most any kind of turmoil. As an indifirst matter leading to the strike, but | vidual, he did not imagine any serious when the Japs went out affairs became outbreak would ever occur. There were acute. He saw as many as three and some four or five thousand Japanese, and four boats, generally with fifteen men, these, he presumed, would be capable of aboard, patrolling the river and ordering looking out for themselves, although fishermen ashore. This was going on they may have been harassed from time night and day, fully two weeks before to time by the strikers in the way of the militia was called out. From about cutting nets, etc. eH had never seen July 6th these boats were practically in any firearms in the hands of any of the

ards," "tin-horn soldiers" and "scoun- tia, and even afterwards considerable of Oki, a Jap fisherman, gave similar evi-

who overhauled the former's boat on July 10th, and not only ordered him to quit operations, but took all but two out of 35 fish in his boat. He did not go out fishing again until after the soldiers arrived These he knew were coming a day before they arrived, having been told

William Campbell, a fisherman, said

strike, but never fished until after the

strike. He belonged to the union, and at a public meeting held on the corner of the street in Steveston a resolution was passed that they would not go to fish unless they received 25 cents a fish. A communication was received from the cannerymen's union asking that the fish ermen appoint a delegate to meet a deputation of cannerymen at Vancouver. This was done, but the prices offered, namely of 18 cents for so many fish caught and 15 cents after that limit, were not satisfactory to the fishermen's union, although the latter, as a body of men, were prepared to accept a cent or so less than they had demanded. About a week after the militia came further negotiations were entered into between the cannery owners and the fishermen. He was at the wharf at Steveston when Brown was maltreated, and said that Mr. Lister, the chief of police, was present on that occasion. Lister was on the wharf but did not interfere. Witness stated that he attended most of the meetings held to pose of interfering with fishermen who did go out. After the Japs had formed Richard Lister, chief provincial con- a procession, the union men held a mass stable at New Westminster, was the next | meeting and came to the conclusion that, witness. He had received a telephone if the Japs were in possession of the message stating that there was likely to river, it was useless for them to hold out salmon for 28 cents apiece. Corrobora- Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan tive evidence of this he had in seeing the tug Natal arrive from across the bor der for a load of fish. While this was the case, fish were also taken across from the Canadian side to the American side and there sold.

nev-General. Fred A. Rogers, the secretary of the for the issue of new Crown Grant to the fishermen's union, said that he was a said land in favor of August Brabant, the The special constables had never proved sufficient protection, as they were not always on the scene. Four boats with ten or twelve men patrolled the river ordering the fishermen to cease, and on the Sunday previous to the arrival of the militia word that he occupants of ten boats, who were ready to fish, were intimidated by the patrol. The only boat that had fished at night was that belonging to Constantine. The strong feeling of disquietude prevalent at Lulu Island because of the strikers closed that the put out with a steam or sufficient protection, as they were not fishermen's union, said that he was a seafaring man, formerly a 'longshore for all like would be called out. He concluded that if 1,000 Japs were going to start fishing and that if 30 or 40 patrol boats were going to attempt to stop them from doing to constantine. The strikers claimed that they had rights and on the strikers claimed that they had rights and to act as its secretary. The union is affiliated with other unions, but there was no other fishermen's union in the provinces of ar as he knew. A meeting had been held by the union, at which the sufficient protection, and had taken possession. The provincial be called out. He concluded that if 1,000 Japs were going to start fishing and that if 30 or 40 patrol boats were going to attempt to stop them from doing to the microl of fishing. He had gone out to Steveston with the called out. He concluded that if 1,000 Japs were going to start fishing and that if 30 or 40 patrol boats were going to attempt to stop them from doing to the microl of fishing. He had gone out to Steveston with the called out. He called out. He called out. He called out. He called out the was a seafaring man, formerly a 'longshore man, and never engaged in salmon lish in the called out. He called out. He called out. He called out the was a seafaring man, formerly a 'longshore man, and never engaged in salmon ish full and that to opply for the cancellation of the said variety of the microl of said and that the was a seafaring had been held by the union, at which the resolution was passed asking for the action of calling out the militia. There the action of calling out the militia. There the action of calling out the militia. The tug was kept alongside, but with advise the calling out of the militia. The were men in his cannery who desired to brandished bars the patrol kept back moral effect of this action, however, had to the cannerymen, but they took no could not afford to pay the 25 a cents. After a careful study of the sallock between the canners and fishermen. There had been an understanding between the fishermen's union and the Japs, and the latter had promised to stay by the former's agreement. With the exception of a few individual cases no Japanese had gone out fishing up to the time the militia was called out. Both therefore went out and requested the man Kipp to stop fishing. He acknowledged taking him ashore and standinghim up on the box and afterwards giving him a push. Kipp was then struck, but, he did not know by whom. Special police officers were on the wharf and there

> whole matter by a desire to ascertain whether the fishermen had the authority of calling out the militia. The committee will meet on Monday morning to prepare their report for the legislature.

arrests. He did not feel grieved over

Kipp's actions, but was actuated in the

CAPTAIN TOM.

Ada. seems but a day since we had him, With love in his eyes of blue. And his dear little lips all puckered With a kiss and a smile for you, And a welcome and a laugh for "Bruz-

zer." And a stare that said "How de do."

His hattles were open and savage, But closed as the sun went down, And the pantry was all that suffered. 'Cept he at his mother's frown, And she was the "Bestest Muzzer" Of any good "Muzzer" in town.

Twas night and the army was sleeping; The angels came trooping along, And smiled on our brave little captain And lured him away with their song; They lured him away to a kingdom Where captains never do wrong.

And often we sing of his glories And often we wait for his call: And often we meet with his armies All scattered about in the hall; Still loved by his good "Ittle Muzzer," The best "Ittle Muzzer" of all

EAT WHAT 101 LIKE.—This may seem a startling speech to make to the poor despondent dispeptite who for years has been oh, so careful not to eat. Give the digestive organs some work to do. These functions need exercise as much as the seatons, but if no other than "scallawags' from the by seven or eight men, who told him if American side who had no licenses to he did not desist fishing they would cut fish. There was a great deal of net cut-his net. He therefore hauled in his net and part of the human anatomy, but if they're deficate, give them the ald that Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets afford and you can eat anything that's wholesome and palatable—60 in a box, 35 cents.

Oki, a Jap fisherman, gave similar evi
Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

THE DESIGNATION OF THE PARTY OF For All Lame Horses KENDALL'S SPAYIN CURE

Whether they have Spavins, Ringbon Splints, curbs, or other forms of hony enlargement, use

...SPAVIN CURE... Cures without a blemish, as it does no blister. As a liniment for family use, it has no equal. Price, \$1; 5ix for \$5. Ask your druggist for Kendall's Spavin Cure, also "A Treatise on the Horse," the book free,

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

ANT THE PART WE HAVE A VECTOR THE PART WE SHE WE



NOTICE OF SALE. Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale

BY PUBLIC AUCTION At the Mining Recorder's Office, Clayo-

Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1900

District, B. C.

NOTICE.

The witness was then subjected to a severe cross-examination by the Attorney-General.

Fred A Bogers, the secretary of the Attorney-General and was been made and was been made and was on the 8th day of September, 1871, issued in error to one Modeste Demers as therein described; and whereas application has been made

AUGUST BRABANT.

NOTICE:

the police. They drifted down to Steveston, where George Brown was pulled upon the wharf amongst the crowd. Secretary Rogers, of the Fishermen's Union, called him a "scab," the lowest thing on He went again on or about the 21st or cents. After a careful study of the salmon market, the witness decided that the fishermen were perfectly justified in making their demands. He then related the circumstances leading up to the deadlock between the canners and fishermen. east boundary of section nineteen (19) to the shore line, thence east following the shore line in a southerly and westerly direction to the point of commencement.

The above described tract to contain as nearly as nossible one themsend across

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after Japs and whites had agreed to keep up patrols, but he never knew of these coming into conflict with any individuals. ing into conflict with any individuals. Referring to the Brown incident, he said that word was brought to him that the tugboats with the specials aboard were only there to make a showing. He was anxious to test the matter, and therefore went out and requested the mouth of chains to point of company and as consideration for the pany, and as consideration for the pany, and as consideration for the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," thence 10 chains south, thence along the shore 10 chains west, thence 10 chains to point of company and as consideration for the pany, and as consideration for the state of the Company, and as consideration for the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," thence 10 chains south, thence along the sound of the company of the matter of the Company and as consideration for the pany, and as consideration for the pany, and as consideration for the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK. N. D. corner," the mouth of Inverness Slough, Dated July 22, 1900.

F. RUDGE. H. M'KENZIE.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that there will be ffered for sale by public auction at the Mining Recorder's office, Alberni, on 15th mining Recorder's omce, Alberni, on 15th of October, 1900, by Mr. Thomas Fletcher, mining recorder for the Alberni mining division, under the provisions of section 67, chap. 135, of the Mineral Act, the undivided one ½ interest of W. S. Harris, of Rossland, B. C., in the "Nil Desperandum," stuated in Snug Rasin, Uchucklesit Harbor.

T. H. KNIGHTS BAYNE. TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post on the west shore of Effingham Inlet, Barclay Souni, about half a mile north of a small stream or brook, thence west one hundred (100) chains; thence south one hundred (100) chains, crossing Pipestem Inlet; thence east one hundred (100) chains more or less to Effingham Inlet; thence in a northerly direction, following the shore of Effingham direction, following the shore of Effingham Inlet to the point of commencement.

The above described tract to contain as nearly as possible one thousand acres.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1900.

W. A. DIER.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post on the east shore of Vernon Bay, Barclay Sound, thence east forty (40) chains, thence north sixty (60) chains, thence west twenty (20) chains, thence north forty (40) chains, thence west to the eastern shore of Effingham Inlet, thence following the shore line of the Inlet in a southerly direction one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence east to Vernon Bay, thence following the shore line of Vernon Bay in a northerly sind easterly direction to the point of commencement. TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of

mencement.
The above described fract to contain nearly as possible one thousand acres.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1900. STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

WANTED—We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to represent the Midland Mouthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClures or the Cosmopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome premium given to each subscriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium Hst to the Twentieth Centur; Publishing Co., St. Louis Mo.

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

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." Canada: Province of British Columbia No. 184.

This is to certify that "The Vi: (B. C.) Mining Syndicate, Lir authorized and licensed to carry ness within the Province of Br umbia, and to carry out or effect of the objects hereinafter set which the legislative authority of slature of British Columbia extend The head office of the Company te in England.

The amount of the capital of the pany is £12,000, divided into 240 sh 50 each. The head office of the Compa

covince is situate in the City of and Israel Wood Powell, Doctor cine, whose address is Victoria s the attorney for the Company. The objects for which the Comeen established are:

(a) To locate, peg off, or otherwiuire any mining claims, mines, rights, and metalliferous land in Columbia or other parts of Amer elsewhere, and to explore, work, and turn to account the same, and ticular to acquire certain prope tions and rights in British Colum with a view to the acquisition the enter into and to carry into effect enter into and to carry into effect without modification, an agreem between The Wilkinson Exploradicate, Limited, of the one part, Vital Creek (B.C.) Mining Syndicited, of the other part, the draft has already been prepared, and the purpose of identification been by two of the subscribers hereigh. To search for prospect, exi (b) To search for, prospect, example any territories and places lish Columbia or other parts of Amelsewhere, and to employ and elsewhere, and to employ and elsewhere.

agents: (c) To acquire any concessions, decrees, rights, powers, privileges, tracts from any state, company, or in British Columbia or other parts erios or elsewhere, which may seem Company capable of being turned count, and to work, develop, carretering and turn to account. exercise and turn to account the same (d) To crush, win, get, quarry, su calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, mar late, prepare for market and deal metals. stones and mineral substances of all kin and to carry on any other metallurg operations which may seem conducive any of the Company's objects.

peditions, explorers, experts, and

(e) To acquire by grant, selection chase, lease, or otherwise, and to d the resources of and turn to account ands, and any rights over or country with land belonging to or in which company is interested, and in paby laying out townsites and preparts ame for building, letting on the same for surround the same for same for building, letting on building lease or agreement, advancing money to or entering into contracts with builders, tenants, and others, clearing, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, the proving, farming, and irrigating, and by promoting immigration and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements:

(f) To carry on business as merchants, storekeepers, miners, farmers, stocknen, graziers, carriers, builders, contractors and brickmakers, and to carry on all kinds of agency business, and any other kind of agency business, and any other kind of of agency business, and any other kinds business which may seem calculate rectly or indirectly, to further the ing and development of any concess. rights, or property of the Company, otherwise to benefit the Company:

(g) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, work, control, and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, steamers, ferries, bridges, res voirs, watercourses, wharves, embrents, telegraphs, telephones, saws smelting and other works, furnaces, ories, warehouses, hotels, transport postal arrangements, stands stores, stations, and other works and ences for the working and develo or contract for the carrying out ishment, construction, maintenance agement, improvement, working, construction, the carrying contract for the carrying out. uperintendence of the same:

(h) To purchase, hire, or ot

(i) To acquire and carry on all or part of the business or property, an undertake any llabilities of any per firm, association, or company possesse property suitable for any of the pur of this Company, or carrying on any ness which this Company is authorize carry on, or which can be conveniently ried on in connection, with the same on in connection with the sa may seem to the Company cal

(i) To promote or concur in pro any other company or companies in purpose of acquiring all or any of t perty or liabilities of this Company perty or liabilities of this Company advancing, directly or indirectly, jects or interests thereof, and in tion therewith to remunerate and p missions to any person or persons vices rendered in the formation such Company, and the placing share capital, debentures, debenturer or other securities or obligations of or other securities or obligations or wise, and to purchase, subscribe otherwise acquire, and to hold the stock, or obligations of any Conthe United Kingdom or elsewhere.

on a distribution of assets or d profits to distribute such shares. profits to distribute such shares, stobligations amongst the members of Company in specie:

(k) To distribute among the many property of the Company in specie:

(l) To borrow or raise money for purposes of the Company, and for the pose of securing the same and it or for any other purpose, to more charge the undertaking or all or a few the property of the Company, or after acquired, or its uncalled and to create, issue, make, draw, and negotiate perpetual or redeem bentures or debenture stock, bills change, promissory notes, or othe

ions or negotiable instruments:
(m) To sell, let, develop, disporterwise deal with the undertak or any part of the property of the pany, upon any terms, with power cept as the consideration any share or obligations of any other company (n) To pay out of the funds of the pany all expenses of and incident formation, registration and adverti the Company and the issue of its including brokerage and commission obtaining applications for or placing lebentures or debenture stock (o) To make donations to s and in such cases, and either kind, as may seem expedient:

(b) To carry out all or any going objects as principals or agent partnership or conjunction with an person, firm, association, or compar person, arm, association, or compan-in are pure of the confit-int To procure the Company to be ferred of recognized in any foreign of or place, or in any colony or elsewhe art I a (to a) such barber things as

chlertal or are considered by the 'office are to the attainment of the attainment of the And so that the word "Company" clause shall be deemed to partnership or other body whether incorporated or not and whether domiciled in the dom or elsewhere, and the objects sin each of the paragraphs of this shall be regarded as independent and accordingly shall be in nowise by reference to any other paragrap Given under my hand and seal of at Victoria, Province of British Co.

this 15th day of June, one thousand S. Y. WOOTTON. Begistrar of Joint Stock Companies. The Exh Produc

And W. Trade

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