The Colonist.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1896.

HOW TO SAVE LIFE.

There are many disbelievers even in these days in sanitary science. Those disbelievers regard the men who talk about taking precautions against the spread of disease, who insist upon having their own and their neighbors' premises kept clean, and who go to a great deal of trouble and expense to have their houses well ventilated and the water supply made pure and kept pure, as faddists, as a kind of amiable cranks who are sometimes a little troublesome, and who every now and then require to be sat upon heavily and resolutely.

It is a pity that these sceptics could not be convinced that they are the enemies of themselves, of their own families and of their fellow-citizens. If they could be convinced that attention to what they regard as matters of little consequence saves the lives of thousands of men, women and children every year in the cities of the civilized world, they would change their minds and see that what they regard as trifles are no trifles at all, and that what they condemn as fussiness is a sure means of promoting the general health and diminishing the general mortality. They will hear with incredulity that what they call faddism and fussiness has been the cause of lengthening the average term of life in most parts of the civilized world, and would make life even still longer if they were more generally practised.

At the Congress of the Sanitary Institute held in Newcastle in the early days of the present month, Professor Corfield delivered an address on sanitary science and preventive medicine. In this address he sketched the progress made in the preservation of the public health and discussed various current questions in relation to the subject. Among other things—

Professor Corfield pointed out that the death-rate of the country had decreased since the passing of the Public Health Act of 1875, and he had no doubt but that a similar result would follow the London Act of 1891. How far could such a reduction go? Was it within the bounds of possibility that the permanent death-rate of a mixed community should be as low as 10 per 1,000 per annum? With a death-rate of 10 the mean length of life would be just under 70 if the birthrate were 20 per 1,000, and would be 55½ with a birthrate of 30, and a little under 51 with a birth-rate of 35. Now, the mean length of life in London during the past 18 years was nearly 39 years, and in St. George's, Hanover-square, in 21 years, over 55 years; while during the last 10 years the figures were 40½ years for London and nearly 60 for St. George's, Hanover-square. A mean length of life of 51 years, which, with a death-rate of 10, would merely imply a birth-rate of 30—the present birth-rate in London—was not only attainable, but ought to be attained.

A death rate of 20 in the thousand is not in these days considered by any means high. In many places it is much higher. If a law could be passed the operation of which would reduce the death rate to 10 in the thousand, would not such a law be an unqualified blessing? Would it not increase the enjoyment of life in the community in which it was in operation, immeasureably? It should be remembered that lessening the death rate so largely would lessen sickness and suffering from disease in a proportionate degree. No one needs to be reminded that the fewer deaths there are in a community in proportion to its numbers, the better is the health of those composing it.

It may be worth while to inquire what would be the result of changing the death rate from 20 in the 1,000 of the population of a city say of 20,000 inhabitants to a death rate of 10 in the 1,000. At the former rate the deaths in the city would be 400 in a year, at the latter rate it would be 200. Here we have a saving of 200 lives every year by observing sanitary law—by fussing about air and water and decomposing filth and drainage, etc. Is not the chance of saving even half that number of lives every year well worth a little trouble and more expense?

THE MANITOBA DEAL.

Our Ottawa correspondent, who is generally very well informed as to what is going on in the Dominion Capital, said in yesterday's dispatch: "Inquiry in official circles elicits the information that Mr. Martin has the refusal of the British Columbia judgeship in his pocket." This, we presume, is part of the policy of conciliating Manitoba. Mr. Sifton is to have the position of Minister of the Interior, and Mr. Joseph Martin, who, if he is so disposed, can make himself troublesome and do mischief, is to be kept quiet by a British Columbia judgeship.

The people of the Dominion will in course of time know all about Mr. Laurier's "sunny ways of patriotism." We are further told that the matter is not likely to be settled until after the session. Does this mean that the Manitobans are not to get their pay until after the "goods are delivered"? Are the seat in the Cabinet and the British Columbia judgeship to be used to stimulate Messrs. Sifton and Martin to do their utmost to get the Manitoba school question settled in such a way as will satisfy Mr. Laurier's Ontario Protestant supporters and his Quebec Roman Catholic drivers? This is evidently the object of the "negotiations." But what is Mr. Greenway to get in this conciliation deal? What is to be done to compensate him for the risk he runs and the trouble he takes. He is not the kind of man to permit himself to be passed over when there is anything good to be divided, or to run risks and make sacrifices for the benefit of colleagues and supporters. There is a whisper in circulation as to what he is to get, which will no doubt become louder and more definite before the negotiations are concluded.

BARBAROUS CONQUERERS.

The inhabitants of Formosa, it is said, are finding the Japanese very hard masters. They are fearfully oppressed by their conquerors. They are robbed and murdered, their crops are destroyed and the most dreadful outrages are inflicted on them with impunity. A correspondent of the North China Mail gives a pitiful account of the way in which the inhabitants of the Island are treated by their conquerors. It seems that there is no means of redress available to those who are injured. They must bear their injuries and losses in silence lest worse things should befall them. The following is one example among many of Japanese tyranny and barbarism:

Yesterday a man from Hunnim told me that a few days previous to June 21 the Japanese had burnt about thirty villages in the region. The Japanese approached one village which was specially noted as having never been accused of any evil. The villagers saw the soldiers coming. They hastened to prepare tea and eggs to treat the Japanese. A good many went outside of the village to receive them. The soldiers suddenly surrounded about fifty men and killed them on the spot. The same man told me that on June 21 several got passes from the Japanese authorities allowing them to visit a certain district near which the Japanese soldiers had been burning villages. Most of the inhabitants had fled and were afraid to return to their houses. That afternoon one of those who got passes asked a Japanese official if they intended burning any more villages, if not he besought them to put out a proclamation to comfort the people. The result was that on June 22 the Prefect of Hoonim put out a proclamation exhorting all peaceable people to return at once to their homes. Many obeyed, but alas for them! On June 23 and 24 soldiers were sent to these villages and burned and killed as before.

The Chinese complain that many of the inhabitants of the country join the bands of robbers that infest the mountainous districts. If the peaceable villagers are treated as the correspondent describes it is not surprising that they are ready to do anything that gives them an opportunity of being revenged on their oppressors.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The Cuban insurrection is still dragging its slow length along. As far as appearances go it is no nearer its close to-day than it was three months after it began. But it must be nearing its end. Spain, which is by no means a rich country, cannot much longer bear the expense of the wasting war in Cuba. When that war commenced the debt of Spain amounted to the immense sum of $1,250,000,000, and the debt of Cuba increased it by $173,000,000. The country thus burdened was obliged to raise an army of 130,000 men to quell the insurrection in Cuba and to equip it. It had to purchase new ships of war and to put old ships on a war footing. It was also necessary to erect fortifications in Cuba, to build hospitals and to incur large expenses in the Island of Cuba. It is estimated that the expenditure which the rebellion in Cuba has already caused amounts to $130,000,000, and additions are being made to it every day. It is said that the expenses of the army and navy in Cuba amount to $7,500,000 a month. To raise the money necessary to carry on the war an issue of bonds authorized by royal decree in 1890 for the purpose of consolidating all Cuban debts previously incurred was turned to account. "By this desperate method the money that was to replace the Cuban debt—has been added to it." Cuba has been greatly impoverished by the war. The policy of the insurgents has been to destroy sugar and tobacco plantations, and consequently the revenue must be greatly diminished. When Spain wants to raise more money, which she will soon have to do if the war continues, she will be forced to make many and great sacrifices.

The Cuban rebellion has caused great loss of life as well as an enormous expenditure of money. Comparatively few of the Spanish soldiers have fallen on the field of battle, but very many have died of fever and other diseases in the hospitals. Men to fill the places in the ranks of the dead and the invalided men must be raised in Spain, and the drain on the population has been terrible. It is deeply felt by the people, but they are too proud to give up the struggle with the Cubans. They are determined to continue the war, no matter what sacrifices they are required to make. Harold Frederic in his letter to the New York Times of the 19th inst., gives the following description of the situation in Spain:

A public man who formerly lived much in Spain, who knows the language like a native, and who has a large acquaintance among Spanish politicians, has just returned here from a five weeks' holiday, spent chiefly in Madrid and Malaga. He says that the condition of that country is one of indescribable pathos. The people are broken-hearted over the tragedy which they see in the shipping of their young sons by tens of thousands to death in Cuba, but with them all it is a matter of savage and implacable pride to go on and send still more. Crowds assemble everywhere along the routes to Cadiz, and as they witness the departure of the troops they weep and groan and pray, but the patriotic feeling is still so bitter that any one who raised a public objection to the sacrifice would be in imminent danger of lynching. The same spirit prevails in the Cortez. Probably a majority of its members are entirely convinced that Gen. Weyler's task in Cuba is a hopeless one, but the politician who should say so publicly would be knifed before he could get home. Knowledge of this is what restrained Martinez Campos from telling the truth in the Cortez, as he had announced he would do, and it is what absolutely prohibits free speech on the subject anywhere in Spain. It is admitted in private talk, though, that the rich and influential classes of Cubans have finally turned solidly against Spain, and the gloomy impression prevails that the insurgents will be in Havana by New Year's. What will be done then no one is willing to think. Meanwhile, ferocious efforts will be made to stamp out the revolt in the Philippines by using a superior force at the start, even if every man on the islands who can read and write is exterminated.

It seems to us that the sacrifices of the people of Spain are all being made in vain. The struggle in Cuba can have but one end. It will gain them independence, but it appears to be more than questionable if the population of the Island—that is the part of it in insurrection against the Government—will be able to use their independence for their own good and for the good of their country.

AN ENORMOUS LIST.

The pension list of the United States is still wonderfully large. The number of names on the list amounts to nearly a million. The actual number of the recipients of the nation's bounty was for the year ending June 30, 1896, 970,678, and this multitude receive in the aggregate $138,214,761. The veterans of the cival war must be pretty tough customers and their surviving relatives must be a healthy crowd, when there are so many of them to the fore to-day to draw their pensions. There are cynics who say that a very large proportion of the pensioners have no right whatever to the money they claim. Their pensions were in the first place fraudulently obtained and many of them are kept up through fraudulent representations and forged documents. It is said, too, that politicians of all parties wink at the pension frauds and that the pension list is, to a very considerable extent, a gigantic bribery fund. Attempts have been made to cut it down and to place it on an honest basis, but it seems that they have been all to a very great extent failures, so the taxpayers continue to be robbed every year by men and women who have not the shadow of a right to the money they draw.

"IAN MACLAREN."

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—John Watson ("Ian Maclaren"), the well known author, landed this morning. He was in good health and spirits. To a reporter the Rev. Mr. Watson said: "When the steamship came in sight of the Statue of Liberty I felt a thrill of deep emotion all through me. I am a Scotch Highlander by birthright and sentiment, and well love freedom. As a subject of Great Britain, also, I am a friend of the United States. The friendship between Great Britain and the American Union cannot be broken. All true subjects of Great Britain love freedom." He refused to discuss American politics, and said: "As a whole, I admire the Americans—I am their friend and they are my friends." He stated that he would open his lecturing tour in Sprfngfield, Mass., in October, and would also appear in Brooklyn and New York. "I should," he added, "dearly love to go to California and the Pacific coast, but I must be governed in my movements by the time that I shall have at my disposal." He said he would visit the principal cities in Canada. He also said he had an engagement to lecture to the students at Yale before beginning his public lectures.

TYNAN'S U. S. CITIZENSHIP.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A letter has been received at the district attorney's office from the American legation in Paris, asking for the naturalization papers of P. J. Tynan, the alleged dynamiter.

THE "BIG" FOUR.

A Quartette of Remedies that are Effecting Wonderful Cures.

Dr. Chase's four great remedies are: Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, Dr. Chase's Ointment, Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, his latest and greatest discovery for all throat and lung affections.

"I was sick for three years," says James Simpson, of Newcomb Mills. "I tried various alleged patent cures and several boxes of a certain pill which has been greatly cracked up. I got no relief. Then I tried Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Since. I have been able to work every day and feel like a new man. Your pills alone cured me at a cost of 25c."

"I have been subject to severe colds every fall and spring," says Miss Hattie Delaney, of 174 Crawford street, Toronto. "I used many cough medicines, but none cured me until at a cost of 25 cents I tried Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine."

"My husband was troubled with the worst kind of piles," writes Mrs. Jane Potts, of Meyersburg. "He was often unable to work. Since using your Chase's Ointment he is completely cured. It is truly worth its weight in gold instead of the price you charge, only 60 cents."

"I bought a box of your Catarrh Cure for 25 cents at Mr. Boyle's drug store here," says Henry R. Nicholls of 176 Rectory street, London, Ont. "I am thankful to say it cured me."

Chase's remedies at all dealers. Edmanson, Bates & Co., manfrs., Toronto.

No. 243.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

"Big Valley Creek Gold Mines, Limited," (*Foreign.*)

Registered the 18th day of August, 1896.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Big Valley Creek Gold Mines Limited" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at 6, Great Saint Helens, London, England.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(*a.*) To enter into a contract expressed to be made between Major C. T. Dupont of the one part and the Company of the other part, a draft of which has been prepared and is, for the sake of identification, endorsed with a memorandum signed by the said C. T. Dupont and by the first signatory of this memorandum:

(*b.*) To acquire property, real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and rights of any and every description in or to be exercised in British Columbia, North-West Territories, Canada, and all or any other part of North America and the adjacent islands, whether the same shall be from time to time part of the British Empire or not, and to associate with, subsidise or assist companies, partnerships, corporations or associations for the purpose of acquiring any such property or rights, and to deal in, improve, develop, work and dispose of any such property or rights, and to carry on business of any description in connection therewith, but especially mining business, and generally to do all such things as may be incidental or conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And it is declared that the property to be acquired and the business to be carried on by the Company shall be property situate in or arising from one or more of the districts hereinbefore mentioned, and business in or in connection therewith, except so far as the acquisition of property and the carrying on of business elsewhere shall be reasonably incidental and conducive to the due prosecution of the Company's undertaking and objects.

4. Subject to but without restriction of the purposes aforesaid, the objects for which the Company is established are as follows:—

(*a.*) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire lands, easements, and rights to water, timber, and otherwise in connection with lands, together with houses, buildings and appurtenances to lands, to acquire or erect houses, buildings and works; to construct, lease or otherwise acquire in connection therewith, or separately, roads, canals, lakes, irrigation work, waterways and wells, and generally to work, improve and develop the Company's property, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof:

(*b.*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire collieries, mines and quarries, deposits or accumulations of oil, petroleum, ores or minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, precious stones and other metals and substances, deposits of guano, nitrates, coprolites or other fertilisers, and any licences, rights or privileges in reference thereto, and any interest therein; and to work, develop, sell, lease or otherwise deal with the same.

(*c.*) To search for, seek, explore, win, open and work collieries, mines, quarries, oil wells, and mineral and other deposits:

(*d.*) To carry on the business of colliery mining and quarry prospectors, metallurgists, melters, refiners and manufacturers of oil and other substances from ores, minerals and other natural products:

(*e.*) To treat, make merchantable, transport and trade in ores, metals, metallic substances and minerals of every description, and the products thereof, and to trade in substances used in getting, reducing, treating or making merchantable ores, metals, metallic substances, minerals and precious stones, or in manufacturing products therefrom:

(*f.*) To acquire, manufacture, work, let on hire or otherwise dispose of plant, machinery, apparatus and materials of every kind for the production and distribution of electricity, and for the application of electricity to the separation of metals and ores, as well as for lighting, motive power and other cognate and subsidiary purposes, whether in connection with any of the businesses hereinbefore mentioned or not, and to supply electricity:

(*g.*) To acquire from the Governments of Canada, United States, or any other Sovereign State or authority in America or elsewhere, any charters, monopolies, concessions, grants, decrees, rights, powers and privileges whatsoever which may seem to the Company capable of being turned to account, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and turn to account the same, and to acquire, let, sell and otherwise dispose of patents, patent rights, trade marks and other similar rights:

(*h.*) To prospect, examine and explore any territories and places in North America or elsewhere, and to employ and equip expeditions, commissions, experts and other agents:

(*i.*) To develop the resources of and turn to account any lands or any rights over or connected with land belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by cleaning, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating, grazing and by promoting immigrations and emigration, and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements:

(*j.*) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, bridges, harbours, docks, piers, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, embankments, irrigation works, fortifications, hydraulic works, telegraphs, telephones, saw-mills, smelting works, furnaces, factories, warehouses, hotels, viaducts, exchanges, mints, transport and postal arrangements, stores, shops, churches, chapels, stations and other works and conveniences, and to contribute to or assist in the carrying out, establishment, construction, maintenance, improvement, management, working, conrol or superintendence of the same:

(*k.*) To grant monopolies, patents and other special rights, whether as regards the carrying on of any particular trade or business, or the use of any invention or process, or the growth, preparation, manufacture or sale of any particular article, or as regards any of the operations or matters, and to grant the same for a term of years, or in perpetuity or otherwise:

(*l.*) To buy, sell, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market, and deal in merchandise of all kinds, and generally to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters:

(*m.*) To carry on business as miners, storekeepers, farmers, cattle breeders, stockmen, carriers, provision preservers, mechanical engineers, builders, contractors and shippers:

(*n.*) To promote the establishment, carrying on and development of trades and businesses of all kinds within any territories in which the Company is interested, and to subsidise, grant special rights to, or otherwise assist, support, protect and encourage all persons and companies engaged or proposing to engage therein:

(*o.*) To undertake, transact and execute all kinds of agency business, and also trusts of all kinds:

(*p.*) To carry on the business of an international agency for all purposes, including treaties, negotiations, contracts, passports, copyrights, patent rights and protection for inventions, discoveries, writings, musical or dramatic compositions, works of art or photographs, and international relations generally whether, personal, political or otherwise:

(*q.*) To carry on all kinds of guarantee and insurance business, except life insurance, and all kinds of banking and financial business and operations:

(*r.*) To form, constitute and promote companies, syndicates, associations and undertakings of all kinds:

(*s.*) To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, reciprocal concession or co-operation with any partnership, person or company, and either in perpetuity or otherwise:

(*t.*) To lend or advance money, and to issue, place, acquire, hold, sell and deal in any stocks, debentures, bonds, shares or securities of any government, sovereign state or company:

(*u.*) To make donations to such persons in such cases as may seem expedient, and to subscribe for any purpose, whether charitable or benevolent, or for any public, general or useful object:

(*aa.*) To do and concur in whatever may be necessary to give the Company or its nominees, correspondents, representatives or agents, a legal domicile and status in British Columbia, or in any other part of America where it shall be desirable:

(*bb.*) To purchase the goodwill of, or the whole or any interest in, any company, undertaking, trade or business of a character similar to any undertaking, trade or business which the company is authorised to carry on:

(*cc.*) To issue shares as fully or partly paid up for property or rights acquired by the Company for work done or services of any kind rendered to or on behalf of the Company, or for any valuable consideration other than the actual payment of cash:

(*dd.*) To borrow or raise money on the security of the undertaking and assets, or any part thereof, of the Company, and to make and issue mortgages, debentures, debenture stock, bills, promissory notes, obligations and other securities:

(*ee.*) To do all or any of the above things as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

(*ff.*) To distribute any of the property among the members in specie, so that no distribution amounting to reduction of capital be made without the sanction of the Court if possible:

(*gg.*) To procure subscriptions for the Company's capital, and to pay brokerage, commission and other expenses in connection with such subscription:

(*hh.*) To invest or expend, whether temporarily or permanently, any moneys not immediately required for the company's purposes in the purchase, or on the security, of any trustee security in the United Kingdom, or any property or rights, real or personal, in America, or in the stocks, shares, debentures, obligations or securities of any company or corporation carrying on or interested in business or property situated in America:

(*ii.*) Subject to a special resolution of the Company first passed in this behalf, to amalgamate with any other corporation or company, or to transfer the whole undertaking, or any part thereof, to any other corporation or company for such consideration in cash shares fully or partly paid up, or securities, as may be agreed on, and to apply to the Government of the United Kingdom and its Colonies for any Act of Parliament, Royal Charter or other authority, power or privilege:

(*jj.*) Generally to undertake and carry out any operations or transactions whatsoever, except life assurance, which may lawfully be undertaken and carried out by capitalists and which the Company may think it expedient to undertake and carry out.

The capital stock of the said Company is one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, divided into one hundred and twenty-five thousand shares of one pound each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of August, 1896.

[L.s.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
se7 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

No. 242.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

"Companies' Act," Part 4, and Amending Acts.

"Golden River Quesnelle, Limited," (*Foreign.*)

Registered the 18th day of August, 1896.

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I have this day registered the "Golden River Quesnelle, Limited," (Foreign), under the "Companies Act, Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies, and amending Acts.

The head office of the said Company is situated at 6, Great Saint Helens, London, England.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(*a.*) To enter into a contract expressed to be made between Major C. T. Dupont of the one part and the Company of the other part, a draft of which has been prepared and is for the sake of identification indorsed with a memorandum signed by the said C. T. Dupont, and by the first signatory to this memorandum.

(*b.*) To acquire property, real or personal, corporeal, or incorporeal, and rights of any and every description in or to be exercised in British Columbia, North-West Territories, Canada, and all or any other part of North America and the adjacent islands, whether the same shall be from time to time part of the British Empire or not, and to associate with, sudsidise or assist companies, partnerships, corporations or associations for the purpose of acquiring any such property or rights, and to deal in and improve, develop, work, and dispose of any such property or rights, and to carry on business of any description in connection therewith, but especially mining business, and generally to do all such things as may be incidental or conducive to the purposes aforesaid. And it is declared that the property to be acquired and the business to be carried on by the Company shall be property situate in or arising from one or more of the districts hereinbefore mentioned, and business in or in connection therewith, except so far as the acquisition of property and the carrying on of business elsewhere shall be reasonably incidental and conducive to the due prosecution of the Company's undertaking and objects.

4. Subject to but without restriction of the purposes aforesaid, the objects for which the Company is established are as follows:—

(*a.*) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire rivers, water-courses, lakes, lands, easements, and rights to water, timber, and otherwise in connection with lands, together with houses, buildings, and apurtenances to lands; to acquire or erect houses, buildings and works; to construct, lease or otherwise acquire in connection therewith or separately, roads, canals, lakes, irrigation work, dams, waterways and wells; and generally to work, improve and develop the Company's property, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof:

(*b.*) To purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire collieries, mines and quarries, deposits or accumulations of oil, petroleum, ores or minerals, gold, silver, copper, lead, precious stones, and other metals and substances, deposit of guano, nitrates, coprolites or other fertilisers, and any licenses, rights or privileges in reference thereto, and any interest therein; and to work, develop, sell, lease or otherwise deal with the same:

(*c.*) To search for, seek, explore, win, open and work rivers, creeks, water-courses, colleries, mines, quarries, oil wells, and mineral and other deposits:

(*d.*) To carry on the business of colliery, mining and quarry prospectors, metallurgists, melters, refiners and manufacturers of oil and other substances from ores, minerals, and other natural products:

(*e.*) To treat, make merchantable transport, and trade in ores, metals, metallic substances and minerals of every description, and the products thereof; and to trade in substances used in getting, reducing, treating or making merchantable ores, metals, metallic substances, minerals and precious stones, or in manufacturing products therefrom:

(*f.*) To acquire, manufacture, work, let on hire, or otherwise dispose of plant, machinery, apparatus and materials of every kind for the production and distribution of electricity, and for the application of electricity to the separation of metals and ores, as well as for lighting, motive power, and other cognate and subsidiary purposes, whether in connection with any of the businesses hereinbefore mentioned or not, and to supply electricity;

(*g.*) To acquire from the Governments of Canada, the United States, or any other Sovereign state or authority in America or elsewhere, any charters, monopolies, concessions, grants, degrees, rights, powers and privileges whatsoever which may seem to the Company capable of being turned to account, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and turn to account the same; and to acquire, let, sell and otherwise dispose of patents, patent rights, trade marks and other similar rights:

(*h.*) To prospect, examine and explore any territories and places in North America or elsewhere; and to employ and equip expeditions, commissions, experts and other agents:

(*i.*) To develop the resources of and turn to account any lands or any rights over or connected with land belonging to or in which the Company is interested, and in particular by cleaning, draining, fencing, planting, cultivating, building, improving, farming, irrigating, grazing, and by promoting immigrations and emigration and the establishment of towns, villages and settlements.

(*j.*) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any roads, ways, tramways, railways, bridges, harbours, docks, piers, reservoirs, water-courses, wharves, embankments, irrigation works, fortifications, hydraulic works, telegraphs, telephones, saw-mills, smelting works, furnaces, factories, warehouses, hotels, viaducts, exchanges, mints, transport and postal arrangements, stores, shops, churches, chapels, stations and other works and conveniences; and to contribute to or assist in the carrying out, establishment, construction, maintenance, improvement, management, working, control or superintendence of the same:

(*k.*) To grant monopolies, patents and other special rights, whether as regards the carrying on of any particular trade or business, or the use of any invention or process, or the growth, preparation, manufacture or sale of any particular article, or as regards any of the operations or matters, and to grant the same for a term of years, or in perpetuity or otherwise:

(*l.*) To buy, sell, import, export, manipulate, prepare for market, and deal in merchandise of all kinds; and generally to carry on business as merchants, importers and exporters:

(*m.*) To carry on business as miners, store-keepers, farmers, cattle breeders, stockmen, carriers, provision preservers, mechanical engineers, builders, contractors and shippers:

(*n.*) To promote the establishment, carrying on and development of trades and businesses of all kinds within any territories in which the Company is interested, and to subsidise, grant special rights to, or otherwise assist, support, protect and encourage all persons and companies engaged or proposing to engage therein:

(*o.*) To undertake, transact and execute all kinds of agency business and also trusts of all kinds:

[*p.*] To carry on the business of any international agency for all purposes, including treaties, negotiations, contracts, passports, copyrights, patent rights and protection for inventions, discoveries, writings, musical or dramatic compositions, works of art or photographs, and international relations generally, whether personal, political or otherwise:

[*q.*] To carry on all kinds of guarantee and insurance business, except life insurance, and all kinds of banking and financial business and operations:

[*r.*] To form, constitute and promote companies, syndicates, associations and undertakings of all kinds:

[*s.*] To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, reciprocal concession or co-operation with any partnership, person or company, and either in perpetuity or otherwise:

[*t.*] To lend or advance money and to issue, place, acquire, hold, sell and deal in any stocks, debentures, bonds, shares or securities of any government, sovereign state or company:

[*u.*] To make donations to such persons and in such cases as may seem expedient, and to subscribe for any purpose, whether charitable or benevolent, or for any public, general or useful object:

[*aa.*] To do and concur in whatever may be necessary to give the Company or its nominees, correspondents, representatives or agents a legal domicile and status in British Columbia or any other part of America where it shall be desirable:

[*bb.*] To purchase the goodwill of, or the whole or any interest in, any company, undertaking, trade or business of a character similar to any undertaking, trade or business which the Company is authorized to carry on:

[*cc*] To issue shares as fully or partly paid up for property or rights acquired by the Company for work done or services of any kind rendered to or on behalf of the Company, or for any valuable consideration other than the actual payment af cash:

[*dd.*] To borrow or raise money on the security of the undertaking and assets, or any part thereof, of the Company, and to make and issue mortgages, debentures, debenture stock, bills, promissory notes, obligations and other securities:

[*ee.*] To do all or any of the above things as principal, agent, contractor or otherwise, and by or through trustees, agents or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others.

[*ff.*] To distribute any of the property among the members in specie:

[*gg.*] To procure subscriptions for the Company's capital, and to pay brokerage, commission and other expenses in connection with such subscription:

[*hh.*] To invest or expend, whether temporarily or permanently, any moneys not immediately required for the Company's purposes in the purchase, or on the security, of any trustee security in the United Kingdom, or any property or rights real or personal, in America, or in the stocks, shares, debentures, obligations or securities of any company or corporation carrying on or interested in business or property situated in America:

[*ii.*] Subject to a special resolution of the Company first passed in this behalf, to amalgamate with any other corporation or company, or to transfer the whole undertaking, or any part thereof, to any other corporation or company for such consideration in cash, shares fully or partly paid up, or securities as may be agreed on, and to apply to the Government of the United Kingdom and its Colonies for any Act of Parliament, Royal Charter or other authority, power or privilege:

[*jj.*] Generally to undertake and carry out any operations or transactions whatsoever, except life assurance, which may lawfully be undertaken and carried out by capitalists, and which the Company may think it expedient to undertake and carry out.

The capital stock of the said Company is three hundred and fifty thousand pounds, divided into three hundred and fifty thousand shares of one pound each.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of August, 1896.

[L.s.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
se7 Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.