

Steyn Puts His Case

Long Standing Hatred of British Plunges Orange Free State into War

Claims the Diamond Mines as the Rightful Property of His Republic

Holds That Boers Had Won Prescriptive Right to Absolute Rule Forever

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 8.—The consul-general of the Orange Free State in this city gave out to-day the full text of President Steyn's proclamation calling on the Orange Free State Boers to support the Transvaal. The proclamation reads as follows:

"Burgers of Orange Free State: The time which we had so much desired to avoid, the moment when we as a nation are compelled with arms to oppose injustice and shameless violence, is at hand. Our sister republic to the north of the Vaal river is about to be attacked by an unscrupulous enemy, who for many years has prepared himself and sought pretences for the violence of which he is now guilty, whose purpose it is to destroy the existence of the Afrikaner race. With our sister republic we are not only bound by ties of blood, of sympathy and of common interests, but also by formal treaty, which has been necessitated by circumstances. This treaty demands of us that we assist her if she should be unjustly attacked, which we unfortunately for a long time have had too much reason to expect. We therefore cannot passively look on while injustice is done here, and while also our own dearly bought freedom is endangered, but are called as men to resist, trusting the Almighty, firmly believing that He will not permit injustice and unrighteousness to triumph.

"Now that we thus resist a powerful enemy, with whom it has always been our honest desire to live in friendly relations notwithstanding injustice and wrong done by him to us in the past, we solemnly declare in the presence of the Almighty God that we are compelled thereby by the injustice done to our kindred, and by the consequences that attend their independence, to demand the existence as an independent state of no significance, and that their fate, should be decided by the power which has the overwhelming power, will soon afterwards be our own fate.

"Solemn treaties have not protected our sister republic against annexation, against conspiracy, against the claim of the British to the territory, and now against a renewed attack which aims only at her downfall.

"Our own bitter experiences in the past have also made it sufficiently clear to us that we cannot rely on the promises and agreements of the British government, and that we have been a government prepared to trample on treaties, to look for pretexts for every violation of the faith by her committed. This is proved, among other things, by the unjust and unlawful British convention, after we had overcome an armed and heretofore invincible eastern frontier, as also by the forcible appropriation over part of our territory, whereby the British have been caused the desire for this appropriation, although contrary to existing treaties. The desire and intention to trample on our rights, and to deny our sovereignty and independence, notwithstanding a solemn convention existing between our state and the British government, has been more than once and is now again shown by the present government, by the seizure of our public documents, and by the unfounded and unauthoritative over the whole of South Africa, and therefore also over this State.

"With regard to the Republic of the Orange Free State, Great Britain has moreover refused until the present to allow her to regain her original position in respect to foreign affairs, a position which she had lost in no sense by her own faults. The pressure of circumstances has been perverted and continually been used by the present British administration as a means for the practice of tyranny and of injustice, and among other things, for the support of a revolutionary propaganda within the republic in favor of Great Britain. And while no redress has been offered, as justice demands, for injuries done to the Republic of the Orange Free State, and while no gratitude is exhibited for the magnanimity shown at the request of the British government to British subjects who had forfeited under the laws of the republic their lives and property, yet no feeling of shame has prevented the British government, now that gold mines of immense value have been discovered in the country, to make claims on the republic, the consequence of which if allowed, will be that those who or whose forefathers have saved the republic from barbarism and have won for it civilization with their blood and their tears, will lose their control over the interests of the country to which they are justly entitled according to divine and human law.

"The consequence of these claims would be moreover that the greater part of the power would be placed in the hands of those of depriving foreigners by means of our sister republic, and who have never shown any loyalty to a foreign power. Besides, the inevitable consequence of these claims, would be that the independence of the country as a self-governing, independent sovereign republic would be irreparably lost.

"For years past British troops to great numbers have been placed on the frontiers of our sister republic in order to compel her by fear to accede to the demands which would be pressed upon her

Making Plans Of Campaign

Buller's First Business Evidently Will Be to Drive Boers from Natal Railway

War Office Intimates That Transports' Arrival Will Not Be Published

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 7.—The newspapers publish a list of the transports due to arrive at Capetown from to-day, according to which some 20,000 men next week, but the admiralty issued warnings last evening to the effect that no disappointment must be felt by the public if the transports should not arrive at the dates mentioned, which the war office says are "based in many cases on too sanguine expectations."

The evacuation of Colenso and Stormberg taken together with this admiralty announcement may indicate some change of plans necessitated by the bad position of affairs in Natal. It was expected that the army corps would land near Capetown for an invasion of the Transvaal through the Orange Free State but in the handiest position to be forwarded. Reports that Rosemead and Nauwouters are also to be evacuated seem to corroborate the idea that Gen. Buller's first business is to relieve Sir George Stewart White.

It is believed the Orange Free State commander now has 11,000 men concentrated against Kimberley and on the Free State southern frontier opposed to them are only 7,000 British troops. The towns which lie open to their attack are Allwal North, Burgersdorp, Steynburg, Barkly and Molteno.

A despatch from Pietermaritzburg dated Friday reports that railway communication with Ladysmith is severed, the Boers having effected a lodgment at Nellothorp south of Ladysmith about seven miles.

Among those invested at Ladysmith are Col. Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes, Sir John Wouloughby and it is believed Dr. Jameson as well as most of the press correspondents and probably the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava.

All the Cape railways are now in the hands of the military authorities. Five hundred tons of food stuffs were seized on board the steamship Maria at Durban consigned to Delagoa Bay for the Transvaal.

Twenty missionaries have arrived at Durban from Swaziland after many narrow escapes.

It is reported from a Boer source that the Boer gun with which Gen. Cronje had hoped to demolish Maritzburg, and which he expects to receive from the director of the Cape railways, is a Schneider-Canez gun weighing with the carriage 120 tons, and which is expected to be sent to Durban whither it is expected Gen. Sir Buller will go within a week or two to investigate the situation for himself.

There is also a possibility of a movement through Delagoa Bay, and the admiralty notes regarding transports simply mention that their movements is to be suppressed.

Stormberg was understood to be the depot where stores, tents, guns, ammunition and all commissariat stores of the third division—that under Sir Wm. Gatacre—was in process of accumulation. The stores had been sent to Queenstown and the obvious explanation of their removal arises out of Boer advance from Bethulie and Allwal North.

In view of the near approach of British reinforcements a Boer invasion of Cape Colony could hardly be regarded very seriously. There may be therefore another reason for the withdrawal, and the stores destined by repute for Queenstown may be intended for East London or Durban. It may be Gen. Buller's intention to send Col. Lord Paul Methuen's division to the immediate assistance of Natal. For the present the Boer diversion may be intended of some of the stores of the third division which are about to reach London, and the recollection as to throw the gun of general every time it is fired. After using the weapon two days, the Boers gave it up.

The Morning Post says that the Basuto, that the Boer attempt to incite the Basutos against the British has failed.

It is understood that when they come to arrange terms of peace Natal will claim an appointment of territory which besides recompensing the territory for losses sustained will put it in a position less open to attack in future.

There are renewed rumors of another engagement at Elandslaagte with severe Boer loss.

It is reported from Cairo that the German steamer Zanzibar bound for Zanzibar arrived at Port Said without passengers and that having embarked thirty there she sailed, followed and watched by the British cruiser Fearless.

ASPIRANT FOR COMMAND.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—There is considerable enthusiasm in Montreal militia circles over the prospect of a second Canadian contingent being sent to South Africa. A large number of volunteers from this city have already offered their services. It is rumored that in the event of a second contingent going the command will be given Lt.-Col. Gordon, D.O.C.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Bobcaygeon, Ont., Nov. 6.—The Presbyterian church and contents were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

Montreal, Nov. 6.—Fire in the basement of 1803 Notre Dame street, occupied by Maloe & Robertson, picture frame manufacturers, did \$10,000 damage.

Napanee, Nov. 6.—West, Webster & Boyes' carriage factory was destroyed by fire.

WEARY OF EXPERIMENTING?

With salves, suppositories and ointments and dreading a surgical operation, scores and hundreds have turned to Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment and found in it an absolute cure for Piles. The first application brings relief from the terrible itching, and it is very seldom that more than one box is required to effect a permanent cure.

Boers Lose Heavily

Eight Hundred Killed and Wounded the Story of Thursday's Encounter

Resumed Fighting on Friday and Again Were Driven Back to Camp

Alarming Rumors Officially Denied in London-Walseley on Boer Ambitions

By Associated Press.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 4.—(Delayed)—It is reported that the Boers lost 800 in killed, wounded and captured in Thursday's battle on Tatham's Farm near Ladysmith.

A reliable messenger from Ladysmith who passed the Boer lines during the night reports that heavy fighting occurred on Thursday around Ladysmith. The night reports that the Boers' farm on the Orange Free State side of Beeston's. The British drove the Boers back to their camp. The enemy suffered great loss and thirty mounted Boers were captured.

The fighting was resumed Friday, the Boers firing from Nosdwhashana Hill near Beeston's Farm. Again they were driven back with loss upon their camp. A large force under John Wessels with artillery has taken up a position on the left of Beeston, located on the Woodhouse, Pionees and Langavach farms facing Beeston's and a small command is now camped on the south side of Pietermaritzburg. The Boers have torn up the rails of the railway near Pieter's station and have burned the wooden partitions. No damage has yet been done at Colenso. The houses, stores, railway and iron bridges remain intact.

The messenger says he heard that the Boers would be in Colenso to-day (Saturday) and that the volunteers were leaving the hills.

ALLARMIST RUMORS DENIED.

London, Nov. 7.—The war office announced that the Boers had not been received beyond those already made public and nothing further would be heard before noon to-day. Thus not a solitary official item of news has been posted for nearly 48 hours. This has given rise to a crop of rumors that Ladysmith's ammunition is exhausted, that Sir George Stewart White is mortally wounded; that both facts are being confirmed and that other unlooked-for happenings have taken place. For all these reports there is absolutely no foundation.

At the same time the British have had little to stimulate him within the last 24 hours except the news of the confident attitude of the Ladysmith garrison and its slight success last Thursday and Friday.

LORD WOLSELEY'S VIEWS.

London, Nov. 6.—Gen. Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief, who was the guest of the Authors' Club last evening, said that the short service system in the British army had at last been acknowledged as the best one even by its most strenuous opponents. Discussing the situation in South Africa the Field Marshal remarked:

"In various commands I have learned much of the Boer character, and I can say truthfully that the Boers are having the good fortune of bringing the English people closer together."

EXETER ELECTION.

Government Majority There Increased in Choice of Successor to Sir W. Stafford Northcote.

London, Nov. 6.—A parliamentary by-election was held in Exeter to-day to fill the vacancy created by the recent appointment of Sir Henry Stafford Northcote as steward and hallier of the Chiltern Hundreds, as a preliminary to his appointment as governor of Bombay. The result was the return of the Conservative and Unionist candidate, Sir Edgar Vincent, by a majority of 650 votes over his Liberal and Radical opponent, Allan Bright of Liverpool. The polling was as follows: Sir Edgar Vincent, 4,600; Allan Bright, 3,950. Conservative majority, 650.

The Conservative majority at the last general election when Sir Henry Stafford Northcote was returned, was 484, so that Sir Edgar Vincent's victory was a slight increase in the ministerial majority.

Sir Edgar Vincent was governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank at Constantinople from 1880 to 1887, and previously was president of the council of the Ottoman public debt and financial adviser to the Egyptian government. He is now in his 53rd year.

SCALDED IN EXPLOSION.

Toronto, Nov. 6.—As the result of an explosion on Saturday morning at the incandescent plant in the Toronto Electric Light Co. Walter Spencer, John Taylor and Charles Tait, employees of the company, were terribly scalded and the face and arms and partially disfigured for life.

ANNIHILATION!

Cavalry Flank Boer Force Driven by British Bayonets and Plain Strewn with Bodies of the Slain.

General White Arrives Too Late to Save Colenso but Surprises Enemy and Turns Their Triumph Into Mourning.

Ladysmith Investment Not Complete and British Cavalry Freely Operating—Boer Treachery Meets Swift and Terrible Punishment.

By Associated Press.

London, Nov. 7.—To-night's welcome despatches from the front have rent the veil of gloom enveloping Ladysmith, and show that the British garrison has been not merely standing on the dogged defensive, but executing a series of brilliant sorties.

Accounts from different sources agree that the official description of Thursday's engagement as "an effective shelling of the Boers' laager" was unduly modest. It appears that Gen. White sent a strong force of cavalry and infantry to attack the Boers at Tatham's Farm, about ten miles to the northwest, near Beeston's, and apparently achieved a surprise, the Boers being caught in the open field and cut to pieces and their camp captured.

Encouraged by this success, Gen. White decided to risk an even more important engagement on the following day, which was justified by success.

Ladysmith had been isolated and a Boer force had intercepted the railway between Ladysmith and Colenso. This force on Friday had descended upon Colenso, and as shown by the despatches from Estcourt, had compelled a hurried abandonment of Colenso and a retirement of the British to Estcourt. Gen. White had ascertained that the Boers were attacking Colenso, but he was not aware of the British retirement. He determined, therefore, to attack the Boers in the rear, thus hoping to achieve the double object of drawing off an attack upon the garrison of Colenso and possibly of re-opening communication southward.

The Boers had advanced southward until they had occupied the hills north of Tugela river and dominating Colenso on the other side of the stream. The hills slope to the north and reaches to the banks of the Tugela.

Gen. White's division caught the Boers in the rear, and after they had been shelled the British infantry stormed the position. Meanwhile the British cavalry swept round the hills, and as the retreating enemy descended into the plain, with British bayonets behind them and the river in front, they were charged by the cavalry and seem to have perished almost to a man. The British then returned to Ladysmith without coming into touch with the Colenso garrison which had retired to Estcourt.

Sunday's despatch from Estcourt, however, showed that an armored train had been sent back to Colenso to repair the line, and the next news may possibly be the restoration of communication with Ladysmith.

While the British troops are thus engaged in successful endeavors to wipe out the Nicholson's Nek disaster, the situation inside Ladysmith, as shown by official reports, is satisfactory, with a hope that Gen. White may yet completely retrieve his reputation, and his force may emerge triumphant from the ordeal through which it is now passing.

The Boers Driven With Great Slaughter.

Estcourt, Natal, Sunday Evening, Nov. 5.—It is now possible to furnish official details of Friday's fighting south of Ladysmith. The British cavalry was constantly out, the investment not being close enough to prevent this. Cavalry and artillery under Col. Brocklehurst about noon drove the enemy from all their positions and with great slaughter.

This attack was directed against a reputed move of the enemy toward Pietermaritzburg. Our artillery shelled three of the enemy's guns into silence. The British casualties were slight.

The Boers are now shelling the town. Their artillery is handled well, but is doing little damage.

The Boers profited by a flag of truce on Thursday to send a Transvaal artillery officer disguised as an ambulance driver with the wounded to observe the action of the Boer artillery fire.

The Plain Strewn With Slain Boers.

Estcourt, Natal, Nov. 5 (Sunday).—A reliable native has brought confirmation of the reports of Friday's fighting south of Ladysmith. A reconnaissance in force was made by a British division for the relief of Colenso garrison which had been attacked by the Boers. The British infantry charged the Boers who were strongly entrenched on Glibbe Eskaloor hill and drove them down on the plain toward the Tugela river, when the British cavalry executing a fine flank movement, charged the Boers, almost annihilating them. The plain was strewn with slain Boers.

Repairing the Railway to Ladysmith.

An armored train left for Colenso with a company of Dublin Fusiliers and a railway engine carrying a staff to repair the track. This is supposed to have occurred on Saturday as no firing was heard.

Boer Treachery Meets Terrible Punishment.

Durban, (Sunday) 5 p.m.—A native eye-witness to Thursday's battle near Ladysmith says the Boers were caught on the open ground and raised several white flags. The British then advanced, without firing to accept the surrender of the Boers, but were received with a volley at close range.

Enraged at this treachery, the Lancers, Hussars and Dragoons, followed by the infantry with fixed bayonets, charged through and through the enemy and did great execution. A lot of prisoners and loot were captured.

Another battle on Friday, with the Boers was proceeding, according to the native, in the south with a similar result.

A Raid into Zululand.

Durban, Natal, Sunday evening, Nov. 5.—The Boers have invaded Ingwavuma Zululand, and looted and burned the public buildings and stores. The magistrate, police and other inhabitants fled toward Eshow.

TO CHECK RUSSIA.

Japan, China and Korea May Forestall Completion of the Siberian Railway.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—The Associated Press correspondent at Yokohama sends the following per steamer Doric, under date of October 21:

"Judging from the tone of the native press in comment on the Masanpo fair, it would not be at all difficult just now to arouse against Russia the latent war spirit which has been gathering force and depth ever since the retrocession of the Taru Peninsula. Ever since that stage of the rapid progress of her naval armament programme, the consciousness of her growing strength is affecting the nation, while at the same time the conviction that with the completion of the Siberian railway the hour for successful revenge will have passed,

ONTARIO BY-ELECTIONS.

One New Minister Must Fight for Seat While Other Goes in by Acclamation.

Toronto, Nov. 7.—(Special)—Nominations called for by the acceptance of office of two new provincial ministers were held to-day. Mr. Stratton, whose majority last election was a thousand, was returned by acclamation in West Peterboro, but in South Renfrew there will be a contest, Thomas A. McGarry being nominated in the Conservative interest to oppose Hon. F. H. Letchford.

Mr. Letchford is a young barrister of Ottawa, hitherto prominent only in connection with the various Roman Catholic organizations at the Capital. He has not been in public life, or a candidate for political or municipal honors, and his choice as the Catholic representative in the Boer cabinet is no doubt due to the difficulty of deciding between the claims of rival politicians. Mr. Letchford had to look away from home for a constituency, and Campbell, the member for South Renfrew, resigned to make way for him. The constituency was supposed to be safe, as Campbell polled nearly five hundred votes more than the combined total of two candidates who opposed him, but the opposition have thought it well to make a test, and have secured a good candidate in McGarry.

FRENCH RASCAL SENTENCED.

Three Years Imprisonment as a Swindler Awaits Esterhazy's Return to France.

Paris, Nov. 6.—Major Count Esterhazy, the reputed author of the bordereau which brought about the conviction of Capt. Dreyfus on the charge of treason, was sentenced to-day, by default, to three years' imprisonment for swindling, to three years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 50 francs. He was ordered to refund the 35,000 francs claimed by Christian.

Shelled After Evacuation.

Colenso Garrison Slipped Out in the Night Unknown to the Enemy.

Brisk Fighting Before Long Range Guns Made British Position Untenable.

By Associated Press.

Estcourt, Natal, Friday, Nov. 3.—Colenso is now in the hands of the Boers. Before the evacuation was decided upon the enemy decided to cut off our outposts. The Durban Infantry under Lieut. Molynaux and a force of Dublin Fusiliers were sent to the relief of the outposts and a brisk fight ensued. The Boers were repulsed, leaving 12 dead. Twenty Boer horses were killed and the others stampeded.

There is also a rumor that the long range guns of the Boers had made the position untenable. No orders were received for retirement.

While the retirement was in progress the Natal Volunteers of Fort Wylie had great difficulty in getting away their arms and baggage. They were advised to spike the gun, but were exceedingly unwilling to do this, resolving to make a determined effort to take it with them. While they were running the gun on its carriage down a hill the ropes broke and the gun and carriage ran on the latter being smashed at the bottom of the incline. Nothing daunted, the plucky fellows undertook to carry the weapon itself which had not been damaged and they got it here safely.

The Boers shelled Colenso camp at dawn to-day, being apparently unaware of evacuation. They threw the stores but did not harm the bridges, saying they would want the railway themselves.

The women and children here are providing the trains bound for Pietermaritzburg and Durban.

SENSATIONAL SPECULATION.

London, Nov. 6.—The British retirement out of Colenso has given the Boers an opportunity to make a bid for the active support of the disaffected Dutch in Natal by proclaiming the annexation of the Upper Tugela section. Thus far the Dutch colonists seem to have confined their sympathies with the invading Boers to platonic emotion, except for surreptitious assistance, and there is no evidence that they have yet joined the Boers in any appreciable number.

All advices point to a critical situation in Natal and the Northern portions of Cape Colony, likely to grow more acute until Gen. White is either relieved or decisively defeats the Boers. Nobody dares to think of capitulation. Rather than that he is expected in the last resort, if Ladysmith becomes untenable, to make a desperate effort to cut his way through the Boers back into lower Natal and join hands with the garrisons there, which is now almost certain to be reinforced by the first arrivals of the army corps from England, to be pressed forward to renew touch with him. It is generally assumed, however, that Gen. White, with the aid of the naval guns, will be able to cope with any bombardment, and the idea that the Boers could take Ladysmith by assault is scouted as absurd.

The defence, then, depends on the uninterrupted working of the naval guns. Right here arises the important question upon which the despatches have thrown little light, whether the naval guns, which themselves only arrived at the last moment, have with them sufficient ammunition to repel to a bombardment lasting possibly several weeks. If not, it is hardly likely that works exist in a small town like Ladysmith for casting the special shell needed for the 4.7 gun, and moreover there is no mention of stores of powder at Ladysmith for recharging these shells.

Meanwhile vague remarks in the despatches point to the impending arrival of further big guns from Johannesburg, to be mounted among the hills within range of Ladysmith. Such considerations create the anxiety felt regarding Gen. White's movements and position, not only by the public but in official circles.

INCORPORATION OF "THE VALE MINE COMPANY," PERSONAL LIABILITY, \$1,000,000.

That "The Arctic Slope Company Limited," has this day been incorporated under the Companies Act, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into one cent shares each.

Specialty limited under the Act, which the company has taken over certain rights, water rights and land by the Dominion Mining Company, under the name of "The Arctic Slope Company Limited," with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into one cent shares each.

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