

MONDAY, MAY 11, 1890.

RAILWAY CHARTERS.

The granting of a charter by the Dominion Parliament to a company to build a railway on Vancouver Island, on the plea that it is a work for the general advantage of Canada, directs attention to the whole question of railway charters. Under the B. N. A. act, parliament has a right to enact any laws that may be necessary for the peace, order and good government of Canada, to legislate on all subjects that are for the general advantage of the Dominion. The power to legislate is for the general advantage of Canada, that is, the courts have to say about it. There are local railways all over the country which have been declared to be works for the general advantage of Canada, and have, therefore, been chartered by the federal parliament. The practice of acquiring jurisdiction by a declaration of this kind is almost as old as confederation, and has the sanction of high political parties. As far as we have been able to see, no special harm has resulted from it. Yet it is very clear that the exercise of this power may conflict with the provincial jurisdiction to deal with property and civil rights and with provincial ownership and control of crown lands within the jurisdictions of the several governments. To a certain extent the claim may be fairly made that the conferring of a legislative right carries with it whatever degree of authority may be necessary for its exercise. Hence parliament may have the power to legislate in regard to property and civil rights to such an extent as may be necessary to enable it to authorize construction of railways which are "for the general advantage of Canada." We are not asserting that this is the case, for we are not aware if the courts have ever been finally decided by the courts, but the position is one in support of which strong argument can be made. This does not touch the matter of the crown lands. If the Parliament of Canada has a right to give a railway company authority to take possession of a right of way over crown lands, and if such right gives the company a title to the right of way, by a parity of reasoning it might be held that parliament might, by declaring it to be for the general advantage of Canada that certain provincial crown lands should be given as subsidy, divest the province of a part of its property. We do not say that the courts would not draw a distinction between a right of way and a subsidy, and while upholding the one nullify the other, but it might be difficult sometimes to know just where to draw the line.

This matter is of immediate importance, because during the present session of parliament several applications will be made for charters to construct railways through British Columbia, and nearly all of them will mean the entry of the several corporations upon provincial crown lands and the occupation of a very considerable area, as well as the cutting down of much timber belonging to the province. It would be well, therefore, to have some understanding as to how far the powers of parliament go in this direction. We concede that it is desirable that the right to authorize the construction of railways for the general advantage of the Dominion ought to vest in parliament, for it would be very unwise to permit any one province to declare that a line should not be built across its territory to unite two other provinces, or give an interior province access to the coast. Our point is only that there should be an understanding as to how far the powers of parliament go, and at what stage it is necessary to obtain the concurrence of the local legislatures.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Many requests have come to the Colonist for information about the Pacific cable, the inquirers thinking, not unnaturally, that this paper must have some facts in its possession regarding the project, or it would not have expressed any approval of the offer of a portion of the cost by the local government. The cable has received much consideration in a general way from the press of this province, and we think the opinion expressed has been unanimously in favor of it. It is true that the suggestion was never made that the province should become a party to the construction of the cable until a few days ago, the endorsement being of an enterprise to be undertaken by certain Australian colonies, New Zealand, Canada and the Mother Country. The people of British Columbia may be taken as committed to the desirability of constructing a cable under an agreement between the governments named, and as prepared to support the proposition that they, as a portion of the population of the Dominion, shall be called upon to bear their share of the cost. All this does not touch the proposal that the province should assume the construction of the cable. It only renders unnecessary any argument that such a cable is desirable.

In action by this province necessary in order that the cable may be secured? We do not know that it is. It is not, so much the better, for it is not advisable that the province should engage in business undertakings of any kind, even if they are likely to be a source of profit. But let it be said that in order to secure the cable, British Columbia must take some such step as has been proposed, what are its merits? A number of traders have been received for the construction of the cable, the highest price being offered for the maintenance of the cable for three years—being in round

numbers \$9,000,000. Of this cost it is proposed that the several governments shall contribute in certain proportions, retaining a proportionate ownership. The interest on the cost, if the money was raised by the several governments acting in unison and with an Imperial guarantee, would be not to exceed \$225,000 a year, without making any allowance for sinking fund. This is allowing 2 1/2 per cent. for interest. If British Columbia assumed one-ninth, her share would be \$25,000 a year for interest.

What would be the probable revenue? The present cable business from Australia amounts to nearly 3,000,000 words a year. The last statement was for 1887, of upwards of 2,300,000 words, and the rate of increase was such that the number must have swelled to nearly if not quite 3,000,000 by this time. This is over 8,000 words a day. Assuming that no new business would be developed, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the Pacific cable would secure a certain portion of the current business. Sir Sandford Fleming estimates that the Australian and New Zealand governments alone have sufficient business. Sir Sandford Fleming estimates that this they would naturally send over a line of which they are part owners. It is reasonable to suppose that a portion, at least, of the Imperial government's business would be sent by the new line. Businessmen and from all American points would naturally seek this route. It does not seem unreasonable to assume that, taking into consideration the governmental business referred to, the American business, and such portion of the business with Great Britain as would seek an alternative route, which if it did not compete in price would do so in efficiency of service, 25 per cent. of the business now done would seek the Pacific cable. This is 750,000 words a year, which is Sir Sandford Fleming's estimate of the probable first year's business. He thinks the business would stand a tariff of 75 cents per word. If so, this would give a revenue from the outset of \$562,500 a year, or \$337,500 over and above the interest. The operating expenses are of course small in comparison to the receipts.

A question has been raised as to the right of the province to deal with the matter at all. Undoubtedly the government cannot bind the province to any such arrangement. There may be some doubt as to the authority of the legislature in this premises, but if the house expressed a desire to possess such a power, the British parliament would readily pass the necessary legislation. We are far from urging that the province ought to take hold of the matter in any event. Indeed, if an additional one-ninth must be assumed by a Canadian government, the Dominion government would not do so, and the Imperial government will not do what was anticipated, are the people of British Columbia content that the matter shall drop? This is the form the question will take, if the proposition of the provincial government is entertained at all by the other parties to the agreement.

SOME POSSIBLE VISITORS.

The United States Press Association is to meet in Portland in July. We are aware that its plans are, but an intimation, more or less official, has been given out that they would accept an invitation to visit Victoria. It would, therefore, be well to extend the invitation. No expense would be involved. The tramway company would, we suppose, repay their courtesy of last year towards the visiting press associations, and direct that the association badge would entitle persons to free transportation on the street cars, and the Quadra would doubtless be available for a trip to Esquimalt. A few people would have to give up a part of a day to the visitors, but His Worship the Mayor is always at his post on such occasions, and a sufficient number of volunteer assistants can always easily be got.

We are also likely to have a visit from representative newspaper men of Eastern Canada. The plan is, that it is decided upon. There are reasons why the reception of a Canadian party ought to be on a somewhat more elaborate scale than to our United States friends. The latter will come chiefly on pleasure; the object of the former will be to learn something about the province, and an effort ought to be made to see that they are brought as closely in touch as possible with public opinion here. There will be more to be said on this matter when we know positively that our Eastern friends are to visit us.

THE FERRY TO VANCOUVER.

We print this morning the proposal submitted to the Committee of Fifty, and at the request of the sub-committee, by Mr. James Dunsmuir, vice president of the E. & N. Railway company. The proposal contemplates a subsidy of \$700,000 in cash, but the company would have over to the city a valuable piece of property. The city would be expected to carry a portion of the Soughssee reserve for the railway company. The offer contemplates a bridge across the entrance of the harbor to the outer wharf.

Mr. Dunsmuir says that the cost of establishing the ferry will be more than double the amount of subsidy asked. The service which he undertakes to give will be excellent. It does not contemplate the bringing of passengers to the city from Vancouver, as we have supposed it did.

No proposition of equal importance to this has ever been placed before the people of Victoria. We hope it will receive full discussion, and the Colonist's columns are at the disposal of any persons who desire to treat it from a strictly business basis. We ask all correspond-

ents, or as many of them as feel like it, to sign their letters with their own names.

PASSING COMMENT.

The Toronto Telegram speaks of Victoria as a city that is asleep six days a week. The Telegram is a base slanderer.

The Columbian says the people of the lower Fraser would be greatly pleased at the establishment of a better connection between Vancouver Island and the Mainland.

The Vancouver World gives the heartiest kind of support to the proposal for a railway ferry to the Island. The World realizes that there will be business enough upon this coast for both British Columbia's chief cities.

The News-Advertiser is heartily in favor of the proposed improvement in the connection with Vancouver. About the only objection to the proposal is the long valued hostility of the Times, which seems to think the proposed ferry a part of a line to Alberni.

The citizens are reminded that the voting on the debt consolidation by-law takes place on Wednesday. It means a saving of \$4,000 a year. We suppose there will be no serious opposition to the by-law, but as nothing is certain in such matters, we hope everyone will turn out and vote.

The Times says it was the duty of the Colonist to attack Mr. Pooley for going into court as the representative of a "pampered" corporation. The so-called pampered corporation is the E. & N. railway company. The dictionary defines "pamper" to mean "to treat luxuriously, to indulge with rich food or with luxurious ease and comfort, to gratify to the full with whatever delights, or ministers to ease and luxurious living." Now will the Times explain how, even figuratively, this definition can be applied to the company in question?

The illness of the Duke of York will cause some anxiety owing to his known general physical weakness.

The Deadman's Island plot thickens, and Attorney General Martin's position becomes daily more indefensible.

A Dawson letter says that the estimate of \$20,000,000 as the gold output may be doubled when the wash-up is completed.

The Colonist is asked to mention that an important meeting of the Queen's Birthday Finance Committee will be held to-night, at which all the appropriations must be settled upon, and therefore that a full meeting is very desirable.

Matters seem rapidly moving towards a crisis in the relations of Great Britain and the Transvaal. Last night's despatches intimate that President Kruger cannot count implicitly upon support at home in his antagonism to British interests.

The railway upon which work was begun on Saturday at Nanaimo was the Cowichan Lake road but a Nanaimo enterprise. The charter for it was granted by the local legislature in 1897, and the incorporators are: Andrew Haslam, Joseph H. Davidson, William McGregor, R. E. McKee, Thomas W. Glaholm, William K. Leighton, Albert E. Planta, Thomas Kitchen and John Mahler.

We print some questions put to the ministry by Colonel Prior, and the replies thereto. We are hardly able to reconcile Minister Borden's statement with the fact set out in Mr. Prior's first question relating to the Boston & Alaskan Transportation company. The questions and answers in regard to Mr. E. C. Wade will be read with much interest and will form a subject for further reference.

It may be of passing interest to note that this is the jubilee year of the Bloomer. The first bloomers were worn in public by the wearer being Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, a well-known Washington lady. The movement spread to London, where a bloomers ball was held in 1851, amid something very much like a riot. The movement took its name from Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the Lily, who suggested it as a joke.

A very important church trial is now in progress in London to discuss the ceremonial use of incense in the Church of England. The court consists of the Primate of All England, the Archbishop of York and one other. It has no legal status, but its decision will undoubtedly carry great weight with it. While only the question of incense is nominally before the tribunal, it is likely that the deliberance will cover all the principles involved in the ritualistic controversy.

The Kaslo Board of Trade asked the government to expend \$10,000 on a road from the head of navigation on the Duncan river to the mines on Hall Creek, a distance of fourteen miles. The Premier admits the great importance of the road, but says that the government has no right to spend any money on it. Commenting on this, the Kootenai says that the man who is not prepared to provide funds for such necessary public works has no right to take the position of premier, a proposition to which we heartily assent. Facility for transportation is the great need of interior British Columbia, and the government has made a serious error in not asking the legislature for authority to meet reasonable demands.

Methodist Missions.—There was a short service at the Methodist Missions conference yesterday, after afternoon session, the topics of potlatch legislation and industrial schools being again "held over"—this time until tomorrow, when the convention will be brought to a close, as those attending must be at Nanaimo for the general conference on Tuesday.

THE FUND ENLARGING.

Collections for the Benefit of Mrs. McKelvie Has Reached Eighty Dollars.

The fund for the benefit of Mrs. McKelvie, who was left without means of support by the death of her husband at San Juan some time ago, is slowly but gradually increasing. The fund now stands as follows:

Previously acknowledged	\$47.00
F. W. Vincent	2.50
Stomler & Co.	50
Collected by Mrs. Geddes:	
Sing Wing	25
A. friend	25
H. M. A. Crook	50
Alice Leigh	50
H. W. Walker	50
A. Rhodes	50
W. B. Smith	50
E. Ashby	50
A. F. McCremon	50
A. friend	1.00
J. A. Hall	25
Cash	25
H. Kent	1.00
E. Kirsheng	50
Johns Bros. (in goods)	15.00
Reele	25
F. B. B.	50
Timothy Collins	50
J. A. Daly	1.00
George J. Cook and employes in goods	5.00
Total to date	\$81.25

YOU CAN'T GET RESTED.

Because that tired feeling is not the result of exertion. It is due to the unhealthy condition of your blood. This vital fluid should give nourishment to every organ, nerve and muscle. But it cannot do it unless it is rich and pure. That is what you want to cure that tired feeling—pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla will help you "get rested." It purifies the blood, cleanses the system, and gives you vitality and brace you up so that you may feel well all through the coming summer. If you have never tried Hood's Sarsaparilla, do so now, and see how it energizes and vitalizes your whole system.

MISSION HALL.

To Be Erected on Johnson Street by the Members of the W. C. T. U.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is aggressive in its efforts in this city. Some ten years ago the ladies of that organization undertook the establishment of a home for friendless women. Success followed their efforts. In all kinds of ways they have honored, and during these ten years of helpfulness to the friendless and fallen their institution has done a vast amount of good, is free from indebtedness, and to-day is in a flourishing condition.

These same ladies are now led out by their faith and courage to propose to establish a mission hall on Johnson street, where evangelistic and song services will be conducted, a reading room provided and a refreshment counter arranged, where hot tea and coffee can be procured at any time. The rooms will be made as attractive as possible, and will be in charge of a suitable person.

Already one donation of a thousand dollars has been promised toward the erection of the building. This is an enterprise which cannot fail to recommend itself to those who are interested in the welfare and progress of the city. A number of the business men have already expressed their hearty sympathy with the project, and their co-operation and financial support.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union is one of the organizations that does not embarrass its work with debt, and therefore can only carry out this philanthropic and long-needed undertaking by actively raising money. It is a committee of ladies and gentlemen of the various churches has been appointed to arrange for the immediate prosecution of the work. The money will be placed to give any information regarding the undertaking, and will be glad to receive contributions towards the establishment of the hall. Rev. W. H. Barr, who has taken the initiative in this work in the Herald street mission, has published in the Colonist the names of the donors of the building fund.

It may be of passing interest to note that this is the jubilee year of the Bloomer. The first bloomers were worn in public by the wearer being Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, a well-known Washington lady. The movement spread to London, where a bloomers ball was held in 1851, amid something very much like a riot. The movement took its name from Mrs. Bloomer, editor of the Lily, who suggested it as a joke.

A very important church trial is now in progress in London to discuss the ceremonial use of incense in the Church of England. The court consists of the Primate of All England, the Archbishop of York and one other. It has no legal status, but its decision will undoubtedly carry great weight with it. While only the question of incense is nominally before the tribunal, it is likely that the deliberance will cover all the principles involved in the ritualistic controversy.

The Kaslo Board of Trade asked the government to expend \$10,000 on a road from the head of navigation on the Duncan river to the mines on Hall Creek, a distance of fourteen miles. The Premier admits the great importance of the road, but says that the government has no right to spend any money on it. Commenting on this, the Kootenai says that the man who is not prepared to provide funds for such necessary public works has no right to take the position of premier, a proposition to which we heartily assent. Facility for transportation is the great need of interior British Columbia, and the government has made a serious error in not asking the legislature for authority to meet reasonable demands.

Methodist Missions.—There was a short service at the Methodist Missions conference yesterday, after afternoon session, the topics of potlatch legislation and industrial schools being again "held over"—this time until tomorrow, when the convention will be brought to a close, as those attending must be at Nanaimo for the general conference on Tuesday.

Methodist Missions.—There was a short service at the Methodist Missions conference yesterday, after afternoon session, the topics of potlatch legislation and industrial schools being again "held over"—this time until tomorrow, when the convention will be brought to a close, as those attending must be at Nanaimo for the general conference on Tuesday.

Methodist Missions.—There was a short service at the Methodist Missions conference yesterday, after afternoon session, the topics of potlatch legislation and industrial schools being again "held over"—this time until tomorrow, when the convention will be brought to a close, as those attending must be at Nanaimo for the general conference on Tuesday.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been so far. Times, July 19, 1887.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus generally popular did it not "cure" what you want and fill a place. Medical Times, January 2, 1888.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. A. DAVENPORT, 38 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1/4d., 2s. 9d., 5s.

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON'S WHISKY.

"Own case" very old Black Bottle

Please see you get it with METAL CAPSULES

Blue One Star
Gold Two Star
Black Three Star
Of all dealers

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S. C. DAY & CO., London.

For Successful Farming

FERTILIZERS...

Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash, Saltpetre, Bone Phosphate Powder.

APPLY.....

Victoria Chemical Co., Ltd.

Outer Wharf, VICTORIA.

Hotel

Badminton

VANCOUVER.

Entirely renovated, furnished and enlarged; heating and lighting (electric) complete. In connection with hotel, San Francisco, and St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, in charge of the kitchen.

W. H. Mawdsley, Manager.

Hotel

Meakin....

TRAIL, B. C.

Now under the supervision of JOHN HAVERTY, formerly of Winnipeg, Man.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria.

Ladies' and Gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new

FOR SALE, CHEAP.—(Leaving the country) One of the most beautiful sites for a house in any country; fronts on Quamichan lake; 20 to 40 acres good land; at fishing, salmon and trout; near good tennis club; rail 2 miles. Apply James Robertson, Duncan, B. C.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, OR TO LET.—Cowan Lake hotel, V. Island; looking about a post marked G. S. P. Apply James Robertson, Duncan, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

"VAN ANDA COPPER AND GOLD COMPANY."

Registered the 7th day of April, 1890.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered the "Van Anda Copper and Gold Company" under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia is attached.

The head office of the Company is situated at the City of Seattle, State of Washington.

The amount of the capital of the Company is \$100,000, divided into 5,000 shares of \$1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated at Texada Island, and Harry Whitney Treat, miner, whose address is Texada Island, is the attorney for the Company.

The time of the existence of the Company is forty-nine years.

The objects for which the Company has been established are set out in the Certificate of Registration granted to the Company on the 6th day of May, 1890, and for sale or hire to, or in return for any consideration from any other company or person.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 7th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

NOTICE.

Thirty (30) days from this date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land: Situated about one mile to the south of Carmanah Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked G. S. P. and running thence eighty (80) chains north; thence eighty (80) chains east; thence 80 chains back to starting point.

Dated May 1st, 1890.

FRED PETERS.

NOTICE.

Thirty (30) days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described tract of land: Situated about one mile to the north of Carmanah Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, B. C., and starting from a post marked G. S. P. and running thence eighty (80) chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains back to starting point.

Dated May 1st, 1890.

GEO. A. STEWART POTTS.

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

"Companies Act, 1897."

CANADA: Province of British Columbia.

No. 133.

This is to certify that the "Scottish Copper Mines Syndicate of British Columbia, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth, which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situated in Scotland.

The amount of the capital of the Company is \$25,000, divided into 25,000 shares of 1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situated in the City of Victoria, and Henry Croft, Mining Engineer, whose address is in Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To enter into and carry into effect, without modification, or with such modification as may be agreed to by the agreement with Henry Croft, M. E., I. F., of Victoria, B. C., the one part, and Francis James Norie, W. S., Edinburgh, on behalf of the Company, on the other part, dated 2nd September, 1888:

(b.) To search for, prospect, explore, locate, purchase, take on lease, or in exchange, lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and to quarry, or lease, or otherwise acquire, or to maintain, and work or sell, let on lease, or otherwise dispose of any real or personal property, including mines, minerals, metals, minerals, ores, precious stones, mining rights, options, but not claims, in or out of Canada, or elsewhere in America, or other parts of the world; and