CROW'S NEST BARGAIN.

Some of the Ottawa dispatches relating to the Crow's Nest railway arrangement state that by one of the conditions other companies than the C.P.R. will be able to secure running powers over the road. This is an important concession and would appear to remove most of the objections to the Canadian Pacific holding the right to construct and own the road. It is also specified that work on the road must commence at once and be carried to a conclusion as soon as possible—one report stating that it must be finished this year, which seems a little doubtful. It is further stated that while the subject was being discussed in the government caucus Mr. Blair announced that for the section from the Columbia to Penticton the subsidy would be given to an independent company. He was thereupon asked whether this was to be Mr. Heinze's company, and he replied that the matter had not been closed. It is the general impression that the Columbia & Western is to be the recipient of this subsidy, a prospect which is not at all agreeable to the people of the coast districts. Mr. Maxwell is reported as informing the government that such arrangement would have his active opposition, and we should expect all who understand the situation and are alive to the coast cities' interests to give Mr. Maxwell their aid in this. Of course the provincial government has been doing its best for Mr. Heinze in this matter, and Mr. Turner may be depended on to put forth his best efforts to secure the plum for the Columbia & Western.

MR. TURNER AT OTTAWA.

Mr. Turner's visit to Ottawa has produced wonderful results—if we believe Mr. Turner's organs. A prompt settlement of the Songhees reserve question, suspension of duty on fresh salmon brought from the Sound, and the policy of the government in respect to the Crow's Nest Pass Railway—all are laid to the credit of our own Mr. Turner. The Dominion government, as a matter of fact, has been ready for months to settle the Songhees reserve question, and if there has been any delay it was because Mr. Turner and his colleagues imposed impossible conditions. Mr. Davies, also, had decided long ago to admit, this year, salmon caught south of the boundary free of duty. Mr. Turner had no more effect upon the minister of marine and fisheries, in bringing this about than his colleague, Mr. Martin, had in the framing of the new tariff. But as to the Crow's Nest Pass railway, it is not impossible that the mere advent of Mr. Turner in Ottawa brought the government to realize the danger of further procrastination. He no sooner reached Ottawa than the Liberal government announced its policy. He pressed the button and Mr. Blair did the rest. Just think what might have happened in the Crow's Nest if Mr. Turner had not gone to Ottawa!

DUNCAN'S DISMISSAL.

It is more than probable that Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, the dismissed quarantine official, is responsible for the occasional editorials in the Colonist in defense of his offensive partizanship and grossly improper conduct as medical health officer during the general election. Dr. Duncan evidently has an itching for notoriety, and the Conservative organ seems inclined to gratify his vanity.

Dr. Duncan was dismissed for liberating from the isolation hospital a guard and a smallpox suspect to vote on the 23rd June last. In doing this Dr. Duncan proved that he was a political partizan, defied the authority of the mayor and council, nullified the effects of quarantine, and demonstrated his incompetence for the higher and more important position of Superintendent of Quarantine. Dr. Duncan liberated a smallpox suspect. The false suggestion that the patient was suffering from chickenpox was made afterwards and to minimize the offence of the unfaithful servant.

The discussion in parliament, which was brought about by Col. Prior, elicited nothing new and left Dr. Duncan precisely where he was before—in the position of a public official whose unfitness for office had been clearly and unmistakably proven. The only new statement made was by Col. Prior, who alleged that Dr. Watt had neglected to visit a smallpox patient who had afterwards died. When asked for his authority Col. Prior would not give it. Subsequently Col. Prior's statement was unequivocally contradicted by the minister. The discussion was evoked for the purpose of injuring Dr. Watt, and incidentally of course his unworthy predecessor came in for a little whitewashing at the hands of our representative, who was but feebly backed up by the leader of the opposition. The minister of agriculture and Mr. McInnes defended Dr. Watt, and proved most clearly to the house that Dr. Duncan had demonstrated at once his incapacity and offensive partizanship in his unworthy zeal for the success of Messrs. Prior and Earle.

The Colonist, we note, approves of dismissals for partizan conduct. There are others, but they have not been dismissed. A government official in Victoria acted during election day as a scrutineer in behalf of the Conservative candidates. It will not be disputed that that was a partizan act. Several other government officials canvassed for votes. To do so, clearly, was to act in a partizan manner. Our contemporary, therefore, cannot complain if those officials are removed, since it approves of the policy of the government, i.e., that those guilty of offensive partizanship have incapacitated themselves from holding office. Similarly, it must, on the facts of the case and uninfluenced by an absurd sympathy for the late quarantine official, admit that the removal of that officer was justified out the ground of indecent and offensive partizanship as well as on the ground of incapacity, as shown by utter disregard of duty in temporarily breaking a smallpox quarantine to assist in electing political friends. If offensive partizanship, in the opinion of the Colonist, is sufficient cause for dismissal, it must follow that offensive partizanship, which at the same time proved the partizan's official incompetency, is a stronger reason still. On both counts Dr. Duncan was found guilty.

WHERE IT ORIGINATED.

With its customary hardihood the Colonist affirms that the Rossland Miner's Ottawa dispatch lays in Ottawa the source of the report that the Dominion government instructed the Lieutenant-Governor to withhold assent from the Oriental labor bill. The Miner's dispatch did nothing of the kind. There is a remarkable unanimity of effort on the part of the Turner government's organs to misrepresent the facts concerning this affair, and they need not be at all surprised if they succeed in making the government's position even worse than is is. The Vancouver organ in its turn fumes over the statement that the report alluded to found its origin in local government circles, and asks: "Did the Times ever enquire if the report had its origin in the inner consciousness of its veracious Ottawa correspondent?" The World is quite well aware that the report had no such origin. We commend to the World and the Colonist the following editorial utterance of the latter on May 9th:

"The Lieut.-Governor has not given his reasons for withholding his assent to this bill, nor has he informed the legislature whether in point of fact he received instructions from Ottawa. It is not difficult, however, to suggest a reason why the federal authorities may have desired to have assent to this measure withheld. Negotiations are now pending for a treaty with Japan, and the whole subject of Canada's relations with the Orient must shortly be dealt with. In the meantime it is not desirable that any one of the provinces should complicate the situation by special legislation."

By a little attentive study of this deliberate attempt to fasten the responsibility on the Dominion government, they may gain a correct idea of where the false report originated. The Colonist is certainly to be ranked amongst the "accommodating friends" of the Turner government.

COAST KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

According to the Colonist's code it is a deadly sin to say anything against Mr. Heinze or to find fault with any arrangement that will give him the building of the railway between Penticton and the Columbia. Curiously enough, in the issue of the Colonist in which full approval is given Mr. Heinze as an enterprising man and a builder-up of the province there appears an Ottawa dispatch stating that "it is said that Mr. Heinze has transferred the charter of the Penticton line to the C. P. R.." This is just the event feared by those who knew the circumstances and who desired to seen an independent connection between the coast and the mining country. The Colonist will be interested in observing that among the anti-Heinze heretics is to be numbered its fellow-organ, the Vancouver World, which would prefer to see even the Canadian Pacific get hold of the Penticton-Columbia section. Thursday's World says:

"The fact cannot be denied that there exists a strong feeling of hostility towards Mr. Heinze being allowed any further privileges or hold upon this province. Even with many who are not at all enamored with the Canadian Pacific Railway, there is a deep-rooted conviction that it would be far preferable to give the plum to that organization rather than to him. It was organized as a Canadian enterprise. The people's money, along with the exceedingly generous land subsidy, built it. No other institution is so internally connected with the Dominion's prosperity or adversity as is the Canadian Pacific Railway. Hence it is that however otherwise it may be regarded as objectionable and a target for general abuse, it carries with it a feeling of sympathy—even a clannishness—on the part of Canadians which, after all, is pardonable. So that in reaching a decision as between these two lines neither government can err in favoring the 'all British line.'

"The undertaking certain to accomplish most good for the province, especially to that portion lying to the south of the Canadian Pacific Railway and likely to run parallel to the international boundary for a considerable distance will be the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern railway connecting directly the waters of the Columbia River with those of the Fraser, Burrard Inlet and Gulf of Georgia and the straits of Fuca, the only line, we believe, which carries with it the support of the large majority of the people of the province. From west to east it is intended to traverse a section of the country, already largely settled, it is true, but badly in want of railway connection, without which such progress as it would make did it but possess this advantage need not be looked for. It is to be hoped, therefore, that in view of all these facts that the claim of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern railway Company to be the first in the choice as to which shall receive the subsidies shall not be overlooked. Any other decision will not be acceptable to the people, and it should be in their interests solely, that such a decision as we have indicated should be reached.

"Since the foregoing was in type it will be observed, by a special telegram from Ottawa, published elsewhere, that the announcement has been officially made that the Columbia & Western Railway, largely owned by Mr. Heinze, is to be given a Dominion subsidy, such as will enable that gentleman to make an immediate start on the line from Penticton in the direction of Boundary Creek. This announcement, we are sure, will not be received with that satisfaction which would have been the case had the subsidy been given to the Vancouver, Victoria & Eastern Railway Company. But more of this hereafter. It is sincerely to be hoped that Mr. Norman McLean will be successful in getting a charter for his line through the house of commons before prorogation, and that the federal government will see its way clear, if not this year, at all events next, to grant such aid to the V. V. & E. R. as will enable its promoters to carry the line direct through from the coast to Penticton."

If all the Ottawa reports are true there is a poor prospect for an independent road, the desideratum of the coast cities. It looks as though the public might as well settle down to the conclusion that the Canadian Pacific Railway will get control of the southern route to Kootenay, though in the course of the deal the Colonist may be satisfied by seeing Mr. Heinze and his friends get reward for their enterprise.

Some criticisms offered by the Nelson Miner have been construed by the Colonist into charges of corruption against the government, and the organ has worked itself into a state of frantic rage over the matter. So great is its agitation, in fact, that it becomes incoherent and indulges in such frenzy as this

"In regard to this particular matter (the Cassiar Central), we have a word to say to the Daily Times of this city. That paper originated this slander. We expressly direct attention to the above challenge. If it has the courage of a caterpillar it will take the challenge up, or else will have to withdraw its infamous insinuation."

We should like to know what all this talk about "slander" and "challenge" means. If the organ reaches a moment of coolness and rationality it might explain. For the present we can only surmise that it knows of some deed of unusually rank corruption which it fears will be brought to light, and hence its wild ravings. The organ further challenges all the world to bring charges of incompetence against its ministers and prove them. We respectfully submit that there is no need. The ministers have been at pains to prove their own incompetence and capacity for mismanagement.

The London Times hints that Mr. Laurier will get an exceptionally hearty welcome in England. He would have been well received in any event, but the government's practical proposal in the line of trade preference will naturally increase the enthusiasm.

Dr. Duncan should feel grateful to the Colonist for its announcement that he has nothing to do with its very injudicious outbreaks in relation to his case. It is certainly well for him to be relieved of all responsibility for the tissue of lies and misrepresentations woven by his self-constituted and ill-advised champion. What the latter hopes to gain by its peculiar efforts we cannot tell, for the people know the facts too well to be deceived.

Exposure of its false pretences on behalf of Premier Turner has put the Colonist in an exceedingly bad temper and caused it to pour out the vials of its nastiness. The organ should learn to be a little rational in its Turner-worship and so avoid absurd situations. It should also learn to refrain from snarling when its faults are corrected.

Judging from the reports that come from Quebec, the last moments of the Flynn government were very much like those of is congener at Ottawa. The parallel has been carried out through the opposition of Lieut.-Governor Chapleau and the rescinding acts of the new government.

Another outburst of "language" on the part of our ancient neighbor tends to confirm the impression that there is some worse scandal than the ordinary which it fears may be exposed. Will the organ kindly cool down and say just what it is afraid of.

—A Raymond excursion party of fifteen people are to-day taking in the sights of the city. They arrived this morning on the City of Kingston.

First

Last and all the time Hood's Sarsaparilla has been advertised as a blood purifier. Its great cures have been accomplished through purified blood—cures of scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, rheumatism, neuralgia, catarrh, nervousness, that tired feeling. It cures when others fail, because it

Always

Strikes at the root of the disease and eliminates every germ of impurity. Thousands testify to absolute cures of blood diseases by Hood's Sarsaparilla, although discouraged by the failure of other medicines. Remember that

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

THE O. K. MINE.

A Heavy Decline in Its Stock Causes a Sensation.

Spokesman-Review, June 4.—The sudden decline of O. K. stock on the exchange from the neighborhood of 20 cents, where it has been held for some time, to 7 cents, the price for which it sold yesterday, was the subject for a great deal of comment. The surprise was all the greater as there were such heavy offerings, for not only were there several lots of 10,000 shares offered, but one lot of 40,000. Competition among holders to sell caused a competitive decline, until it was finally offered at 10½, while 1,000 shares went at 7. Added to this were rumors that another onslaught would be made on the stock to-day. An effort was made to locate the exact reason for this sudden change in values, but brokers who were familiar with the facts were unwilling to talk at present, and a call at the Spokane office of the company found it locked yesterday afternoon. One of the stories on the street was that a large block of the stock had been placed within a certain bank as security and that the owner, realizing his inability to redeem it, had arranged for its sale in order to realize enough cash to pay off the debt and leave no deficits which might be found should the bank throw the stock on a dull market. This may or may not be true. Another story was that the company had recently examined the mine with diamond drills and that the result was quite satisfactory, so much so that some parties were now attempting to bear the stock on the market in order to pick it up cheap. This story also, necessarily, lacked confirmation.

Rossland Miner, June 4: What is the matter with the O. K. company? This is a question which has been quietly whispered around among mining operators and brokers for some time past until last night, when all sorts of rumors were flying around. Half a dozen people dropped into the Miner office in the course of the evening to learn if it were true that the O.K. mine had closed down and all that we could tell them was that if it had we did not know it. Whether or not the mine is shut down is a question that the people will be able to determine for themselves before the next issue of the Miner, but that there is something radically wrong with the affairs of the O.K. company is evidenced by the closing quotations on the Spokane exchange yesterday. O. K., which was only a few weeks ago quoted in the neighborhood of 30 cents, was quoted in Spokane yesterday at 10½ and 1,000 shares were sold at 7 to some adventurous buyer. For several months past the Miner has been endeavoring to get detailed information about the mine from Manager Warner, but so far without success. Several subscribers write asking for particular information and when these letters were referred to Mr. Warner, he only vouchsafed to reply in the most glittering generalities, asserting that if the enquirers were stockholders they could get full information from the secretary. The Miner, not being a shareholder, was in no position to demand a statement from the secretary. One thing is certain about the management of the O. K. company, and that is that it has not kept the promise it made to many purchasers of its treasury stocks. These were promised returns as far back as last fall, and when dividends failed to materialize, then they were promised them as soon as the mill ran a month. The new mill has now been running steadily since January 14, and according to the statement of its manager, made weekly to the Miner, 2,472 tons of ore had been milled up to last Saturday night. During the same period the mine has shipped 172 tons of ore and concentrates. This constitutes enough work to prove whether or not the mine is paying of whether or not there is any possibility of making it pay. Many shareholders have ben discussing for some time the advisability of applying for a receiver for the company, and now that they see their stock sold down to 7 cents, we shall expect to see some action in that direction taken very soon.

DURRANT AND WORDEN.

Can Appeals Be Carried On For an Unlimited Time?

San Francisco, June 7.—The appeal of Durrant to the United States supreme court is set for August 3rd. Worden's appeal is set for October 4th.

Warden Hale applied to-day to Attorney-General Fitzgerald for the latter's opinion on the advisability of hanging Durrant on June 11. The fact that the warden removed Durrant yesterday from the condemned cell is a clear indication that he has anticipated the result.

Durrant's attorney contend that they may continue the appeal indefinitely from all sentences against their client, and thus prevent the execution of the judgment against him. In making the assertion they anticipate that the judge who may pronounce the third sentence will fix the day at least sixty days from the date on which the sentence is pronounced.

This interval would give ample time to perfect an appeal, and the lawyers hold that they may thus prolong Durrant's life as long as section 776 of the revised statutes of the United States remains the law of the land.

ASHCROFT.

About 1,500 feet of work has so far been done on the Rivers mines. On the Ahearn property the drift is in nearly 100 feet, and is now in good rock and seems to bid fair to make a highly valuable property.

Reports from the Horsefly Gold Mining Co., the Ward mine, say the elevators are working well and with good results. Mr. Campbell is still sinking a shaft, and considers the indications favorable, but has found bedrock to be deeper than was at first supposed. He is down nearly 200 feet. His machinery is working perfectly.

—Black and Johnson, the two men accused of having stolen a quantity of jewellery from the store of Challoner, Mitchell & Co., at Rossland, will come up for trial on Wednesday next at San Francisco, on the charge of bringing stolen propery into the United States.

NEW DENVER.

The Ledge.

Thirty men are working at the Rew.

The Wonderful is shipping to Tacoma.

The Argo will make a shipment this week.

Several good strikes have recently been made along Four Mile creek.

A strike of clean ore has been made on the Cliff, a claim adjoining the Standard on Four Mile.

English capitalists are negotiating for the Canifornia, and it is likely they will obtain a three-quarter interest in it and the Clipper.

Work commenced this week on the Arlington, Meteor, Sultana, Alpine, and Silver Wreath. About 40 men are employed on the different properties.

The N. E. Arm, Fich creek, and all the streams in Trout Lake district, are dotted with the prospectors' tents. New finds are reported so fast that it is impossible to keep track of them. There must be over 1,000 prospectors in Lardeau and Fish creek.

CARIBOO.

B. C. Mining Journal.

A fire occurred at St. Joseph's Mission, completely destroying the harness shop with the entire stock. Mr. Foster has charge of the shop and lost his gold watch and also some money.

Ranchers at the 150-Mile House have been gladdened to-day by another shower of rain, and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest.

The 150-Mile House had a narrow escape yesterday, the high wind blowing burning embers from a bush fire onto the stable, which took fire. Owing to the heroic efforts of an amateur fire brigade the blaze was extinguished.

The rivers have rapidly subsided between four and five feet. They reached about the height of the high water in June last. It is believed that the June high water will not be much higher than at present.

Mr. McCaskill is vigorously carrying on the work on the dredge Pioneer No. 1. The new scow is launched and the crane and dipper are in position, and look as though they will scoop up the channel at the Quesnelle without much trouble.

The Smoky River Company have one of the scows well nigh completion. Mr. Cousins and two Indians started from Quesnelle for the scene of operation, taking a canoe. Mr. Cousine proposes going all the way on the Fraser, and will be able to note any obstruction of difficulty that may be encountered. He will take about three weeks to reach the ground, but may return in three days.

Mr. Betts, of the Cottonwood Gold Mning Company, has completed the sixteen-hundred foot tunnel. It was a most difficult job in the way of engineering difficulties.

CARIBOO AND LILLOOET

Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points leave Ashcroft as follows.

CLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

ALL POINTS IN CARIBOO, Monday and Friday (connecting with steamer Charlotte at Soda Creek).

LILLOOET direct, Monday and Thursday.

LILLOOET, via Clinton, Wednesday.

Through and return tickets at reduced rates. Special conveyances furnished.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPRESS CO., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—ASHCROFT, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF A FOREIGN COMPANY.

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

THE CARLISLE CANNING COMPANY, LIMITED (FOREIGN).

Registered the 14th day of April, 1897.

I hereby certify that I have this day registered "The Carlisle Canning Company, Limited" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act," Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said company is situated in England.

The objects for which the Company is established are:—

(1.) To acquire and take over as going concerns and extend and develop the following undertakings and businesses, viz:—(a.) The undertaking of the Carlisle Packing and Canning Company, Limited Liability, and all or any part of its assets and liabilities (but with the exceptions mentioned in the first of the 3 agreements hereinafter mentioned), and (b.) the undertaking or business of, or now carried on by or under the name of The Lummi Island Packing Company and all or any of the assets and liabilities thereof (but with the exceptions mentioned in the second of the three agreements hereinafter mentioned), and with a view thereto to adopt and carry into effect, with or without modifications, all or any of the three agreements referred to in clause 3 of the Company's Articles of Association.

(2.) To purchase, catch, freeze, salt, cure, smoke, can, preserve, pack, pot, tin, sell, barter or consign to agents for sale, salmon and all other kinds of fish and the products thereof:

(3.) To make and sell fish oils, fish manure, and other substance or things which may be made out of fish or fish offal, or refuse, or otherwise dispose of the same:

(4.) To harvest, buy, sell and manufacture ice, both wholesale and retail, to deal generally in ice, natural and artificial, and to utilize ice and other material for the purpose of cold storage:

(5.) To purchase, and otherwise acquire, build, barter, hire, use, hold, equip, and let steamers, sailing and other vessels, barges, fishing and other boats and craft, for the purpose of fishing, trading, transporting or carrying passengers and merchandise of all descriptions, and generally:

(6.) To purchase, make, hire, hold, and let nets, seines, lines, gear, hooks, implements, appliances, instruments, materials, and things for catching, taking, preserving and carrying fish:

(7.) To engage in any or all of the following businesses, viz.:—Fishermen and fish dealers, merchants, importers and exporters in all their branches, lumbermen, timber merchants, saw mill and shingle mill owners, wharfingers, warehousemen, shopowners, carriers by land and water, draymen, packing case manufacturers, pot, tin, and can makers, metal workers, blacksmiths, tinplate manufacturers, storekeepers (whether for the supplying of food, clothes and other articles to the employees of the Company or otherwise), wholesale and retail merchants, farmers, horse and cattle rearers and dealers, commission agents and consignors, and to purchase, sell, trade and deal in goods of all descriptions:

(8.) To carry on any other business (whether manufacturing or otherwise) which may seem to the Company capable of being conveniently carried on in connection with the above, or calculated directly or indirectly to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the company's property or rights:

(9.) To divert, take and carry away water from any stream, river and lake (in British Columbia) for the use of any of the Company's businesses, and for that purpose to erect, build, lay and maintain drains, aqueducts, flumes, ditches and conduit pipes, and to use, sell or otherwise deal with the same:

(10.) To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, company carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of the Company.

(11.) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive or non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret of other information as to any invention which may seem capable of being used for any of the purposes of, or the acquisition of which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to benefit this Company, and to use, exercise, develop, or grant licenses in respect of, or otherwise turn to account the property, rights or information so acquired:

(12.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits, union of interests, co-operative, joint adventure, reciprocal, concessions or otherwise, with any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to engage in, any business or transaction which this company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly, or indirectly, to benefit this Company, and to lend money to subsidise, guarantee the contracts of, or otherwise assist any such person or company:

(13.) To take, or otherwise acquire, hold, and deal with shares in any such company as aforesaid, or in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly, or indirectly, to benefit this Company:

(14.) To enter into any arrangements with any governments or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to this Company's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such government or authority any provisional orders, acts of legislature, rights, privileges and concessions which the Company may think it desirable to obtain, and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arangements, orders, acts, rights, privileges and concessions:

(15.) To establish or support, or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit fishermen or others being employees or ex-employees of the Company, or its predecessors in business, or the dependents or connections of such persons, and to grant pensions and allowances and make payments towards insurance, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable and benevolent objects, or for any exhibition, or for any public, general or useful object:

(16.) To promote any company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the property and liabilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculated to benefit this Company:

(17.) Generally, to purchase, take or lease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real and personal property, and any rights and privileges which the Company may think necessary and convenient for the purpose of its business, and in particular any lands, warehouses, wharves, canneries, buildings, easements, machinery, plant and stock-in-trade:

(18.) To construct, improve, maintain, work, manage, carry out, or control any roads, ways, tramways, railways, branches or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, watercourses, wharves, manufactories, warehouses, shops, stores and other works and conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the Company's interests, and to contribute to, subsidise or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, improvements, maintenance, working, management, carrying out, or control of the same:

(19.) To invest and deal with the moneys of the Company not immediately required upon such securities and in such a manner as may from time to time be determined:

(20.) To lend money to such persons and on such terms as may seem expedient, and in particular to customers and others having dealings with the Company, and to guarantee the performance of contracts by any such persons:

(21.) To borrow, or raise, or secure payments of money in such manner as the Company shall think fit, and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged upon all or any of the Company's property (both present and future) including the uncaled capital, and to redeem or pay off any such securities:

(22.) To remunerate any person or company for services rendered or to be rendered in placing, or assisting to place, or guaranteeing the placing of any of the shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company or the conduct of its business:

(23.) To draw, accept, indorse, discount, execute, and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, charter parties, warrants, debentures and other negotiable, transferable or other instruments:

(24.) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof, for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company:

(25.) To amalgamate with any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of this Company:

(26.) To distribute any part of the property of the Company, in specie, among the members:

(27.) To procure the Company to be registered or recognized in British Columbia and in the United States of America, and elsewhere abroad:

(28.) To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account, or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Company:

(29.) To do all or any of the above things in any part of the world, and as principals, agents, contractors, trustees, or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others:

(30.) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

And it is hereby declared that the word "Company" in this clause shall be deemed to include any partnership or other body of persons whether incorporated or not incorporated, and whether domiciled in the United Kingdom or elewhere.

3. The capital stock of the said Company is £50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of £5 each.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 14th day of April, 1897.

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