Our Ottawa correspondent to-day corrects a report that seems to have been set affoat from Victoria in reference to the alien labor bill passed by the legislative assembly and reserved by the Lieut.-Governor. The question naturally grises, why should any person or persons have taken the trouble to create the false impression that this reservation was due to the actions of the Dominion government? Assent was evidently withheld by the Lieutenant-Governor on his own. responsibility or by the advice of his ministers, and either they or some of their accommodating friends must have origin. ated the false report for a purpose. The suspicion attaching to the transaction from the first is increased by this crooked proceeding. Perhaps a full explanation of all the peculiar circumstances surrounding this incident will yet be forthcoming.

### PROVING TOO MUCH.

Tory leaders in parliament are very anxious to prove that the preferential clause in the Fielding tariff will admit at the reduced schedule not only British goods but the goods of all foreign countries whose treatics with Britain contain the "favored nation" clause. Recently they took up two or three days of the house in insisting upon this contention, and Mr. Foster grew very angry in a similar waste of time by going into anxious for a preferential arrangement with Great Britain, and that he moved a resolution in the house declaring that "if and when" Great Britain consented to discriminate in favor of Canadian goods Canada would be ready to extend a similar preference to the mother country. If the treaty arrangements stand in the way of the Fielding preferential clause they were surely as much in the way when Mr. Foster moved his resolution. Does the ex-minister mean to confess that his resolution was simply a false pretence, conceived for the purpose of humbugging the public? That is what his present argument amounts to, and the more thoroughly he proves his case, the more completely he discred, its his own bogus scheme of "prefer-

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

A correspondent yesterday very reasonably called attention to some matters in connection with the new government buildings in which the public should have some interest. The state of the grounds is disgraceful, as he says, and surely it is quite as much the duty of the works department to clean up there as it is for the civic authorities to put vanced that the waste stone heaps are to be preserved as a quarry from which to serve out material for private buildings, strong enough. The other matter to which "Bumblehee" of graver character. When the contract was let for the erection of the building the specifications were changed so as to leave out the marble finishing for the legislative chamber. This was done for the purpose of bringing the cost within the limit of the first loan, which ministers had distinctly promised would cover the whole. Now the marble is being put in, after all, and in a most expensive as to fit the finishing material. The tion respecting it." work is being done by day labor, the superintendence of which alone costs \$200 be doubled before all the extra expenditures are met. The government organ has on several occasions prated about the cheapness of the building, but it conveniently ignores the fact that the cost might have been much less than it has been only for such bungling as that connected with this marble work. Another little item of waste is the \$15,000 or so which the province will have to pay on account of the Koksilah Quarry Company's claim which resulted from bungling of the grossest character. When the government and its organs feel inclined to talk about "cheapness" they should recall these little matters and have the grace to forbear.

## THE RESERVED BILL.

With reference to the Oriental labor bill the government organ says: "The Times has invented a story about a report being circulated from Victoria that the Lieutenant-Governor had been instructed from Ottawa in the premises. It seems to us that this is an entire! gratuitous and profitless falsehood, since the Colonist knows quite well that the Times did not invent, and had no occasion to invent any story concerning this matter. Our Ottawa correspondent stated plainly that the report mentioned had reached Ottawa; we believe his statement, and we believe further that the report must have had its origin in Victoria. The organ says that if Lieut. Gov. Dewdney asked for advice at Ottawa, as our dispatch indicated, he "took the only course open to him, and that was to throw the whole responsibility upon the shoulders of the Dominion gov ernment." But that, it seems, is just what he did not succeed in doing. According to the dispatch, the Dominion government have declined to say what should or should not be done with the bill until it comes before them in an official way. That we take to mean that the Provincial government must treat the bill in the ordinary way and leave

the Dominion government either to alow or disallow it, as they see fit. It must be evident to any person possessed of ordinary common sense that this wa: the proper method of procedure in the first place. If, as the Colonist alleges, the bill might have been held an improper one for the legislature to pass because of its raising international issues, or for other reasons, why not have let it go before the Dominion government in the ordinary way? If they had seen cause to disallow it, then it would have been disallowed, and on them would have lain the responsibility. As the case now stands, the Lieutenant-Governor, or whoever advised his course, occupies an absurd position because of fear the Colonist's blundering attempt at apology and excuse does not make that position any better.

Montreal Herald: Nothing speaks for general business better than railroad earnings. For the last five weeks the Canadian Pacific shows a gain of \$265,-000 over the corresponding year.

A Chicago man some weeks ago asserted that he discovered the secret for earnestly, and that he could transmute the baser metals into gold. His claim was taken so seriously that expert metallurgists were set to work to investibecause the ministers refused to indulge gate it, under the direction of a mint director. They of course found that the elaborate arguments on the other side. claim was baseless. There was no gold Mr. Foster seems to forget that once or silver in the compound submitted to upon a time he himself professed to be tests, except a small quantity that had been put in by the "alchemist. Middle Age myths cropping up at the end of the 19th century to be seriously investigated are rather out of place.

> A London correspondent of the Toronto Mail and Empire gives a long review of the attacks made by certain Irish Nationalist papers on Canada, apropos of Mr. Devlin's arrival as Canadian immigration agent in Ireland. The Nattion, Tim Healey's paper, the Kilkenny Journal and the Munster News were particularly bitter in their remarks on Canada, asserting that Mr. Devlin had been sent not worse than Siberia, having nothing but ice-bound and always dreary and inally some speculation as to why this hos-Ireland at the moment of Mr. Devlin's arrival. The Mail and Empire's correspondent holds the theory that the hard to imagine why any person in this ada, the same preferential arrangement country should have proved so traitorou. is extended to them which is offered to

The Globe says: "Mr. George Anderson, manager of the Royal Qil Company, has been selected by the government to jal treaties, but it is assumed, in spite of streets in a condition fit to meet the eyes pay a visit to Japan for the purpose of Sir Charles Tupper's contention of ilof visitors. If the plea is to be ad- ascertaining what prospect there is for enlarging the market for Canadian products in that progressing kingdom. Mr. been pointed out, the treaties with Germany and Belgium are terminable by twelve months' notice, no insurmountable the answer must be that the plea is not | into the class of goods the Japanese buy obstacles should present themselves, and from abroad and the prices they pay for the advantages to be gained are too imthem, but also endeavor to ascertain partialities and prejudices of our nearest Asian neighbor. Like all far eastern peoples, they are much governed by the mitual advantage of both nations, whom in their disposition towards what and, is offered for sale, and to capture a share number of the most promising of Canof their trade it is necessary to respect ada's sons also migrate to the States these whims. The enquiry will call for the exercise of qualities which Mr. Anderson is believed to possess in no ordinary degree. He will visit Vancouver higher than that of America, and it is a fashion, for the brick and cement of and Victoria before sailing, and in the remarkable fact that the Canadian the walls has to be cut and shaped so will be glad to receive or impart informacase of persons interested in his mission banks stand pre-eminently in advance of

After examining the proposed Yukon says: "This company is, it is true, not enormously greater tract of country, and, the larger for this added cost. The new asking powers to govern such as were \$100,000 loan will very likely have to held by the Hudson's Bay Company and by Rhode's company, but it is seeking to control all the interests of the region and to be practically omnipotent, while interest in all business men on this side shouldering neither the cost nor the require apart from its influence upon the sponsibility of meeting whatever troubles trade of this country. its management may bring about. It would be really too risky a business to give the Yukon company the privilveges and powers it seeks." The trouble is of Adolf Hamburger, in Aschaffenburg, that members on both sides in parlia- Bayaria. During a conversation in the ment have false notions in regard to the tailor-shop of his father be made a rude private office of the company's establishcompany's desires and the country it proposes to operate in. There is no need to grant any monopolistic or exclusive th's remark, but who, poticing the look privileges in order to secure the opening, of constarnation on the faces of the othup of the Yukon region.

A bill is at present passing through Parliament which will give the Northwest Territories a form of government more like that possessed by the provinces. The present executive, as it is called, is practically a committee of members chosen by the assembly to ad vise with and assist the Lieutenant-Governor. By the bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Sifton, something like a regular responsible cabinet will be substituted, exercising very much the same powers as the governments in the provinces. There are, however, limitations. It is the intention to give the new Northwest government the control over and right o appoint officials such as county court clerks, who are paid by fees, but the power to appoint sheriffs will still be rested in the federal government. The measure introduced to bring about these changes provides also for the incorporation of insurance companies under territorial charters.

For Table and Dairy, Purest and Best

THE CANADIAN TARIFF. Another British Opinion in Favor of the months. New Policy.

London Daily Telegraph: It is somewhat surprising that the new tariff pro- Particulars of His "Nanaimo Coal Minposals of the Canadian finance minister should have provoked such an outburst of feeling from the opposition as was reflected in Sir Charles Tupper's recent speech in the purliament of the Dominion, seeing that the present policy is on the lines somewhat similar to those favored by themselves when in power, but which has been left to their successors to formulate and bring into operation. This speech was directed not at the measure itself apparently, but at the mode of carrying it out. The main obthe line of procedure adopted. And we ject of the bill, as Mr. Fielding explainfelt that the new duties recently impos- and stocks were ed by the United States government, and Que., said the shortly to come into force, were aimed Loan & Trust at the Canadian trade, and as a great deal of friction has necessarily been and guaranteed the caused by the alien labor law, some retaliation was to be expected, if only to a certain degree of reciprocity between of them, but meanwhile the trust comwhich the alchemists of old sought so the two nations so closely connected. pany investigated in British Columbia law that precludes Canadian workmen his selling the bonds to investors there. guage is spoken and the same interests ditional statement: are bound together by the ties of relanoxious law in question. Such proceedings as these are not calculated to imdent of the Nanaimo enterprise, came prove the friendly feelings between the two countries and it would obviously be unreasonable to expect Canada to quietly ignere what is being done by her neighbor likely to prejudice her interests. The spirit of animosity has been quite of fect upon business is fully realized the deed drawn up on both sides. versely upon themselves.

be large commercial dealings between hospitable plains," etc. There is natur- two countries divided only by a frontier line extending over something like 4,000 tility to Canada should have broken out miles, there is no reason why Americans should monopolize so large a proportion; session. Assuming that the States and be due on their property. Dr. Griffin of the trade with our great celonial posother countries are prepared to establish then left for England to proceed with aspiration came from Canada, but it is fair and reasonable relations with Can-the sale of the securities. Great Britain. It has been questioned whether the proposals could be carried out without coming into conflict with the legality, that a way out of the difficulty had already been foreseen. If, as has portant to be abandoned which the Can adian government appears fully to realize. Canadian produce, representing a addition, a very considerable where, owing to their higher education, they command some of the best positions in the big American cities. The morale of Canada is stated to be relatively similar institutions in such cities as New Coal is sent in large quantities from the marine province of Nova Scotia. to the States, and importers there can- London covering the balance of his aca month, and it is to be expected that Company's project the Montreal Witness their own supplies have to travel over an He was requested to discount the differ fageous terms. Clearly, both nations have everything to gain by maintaining amicable mommercial relations wild this new move will be watched with fintense

TESE MAJESTE

A giver case of lese majeste was that mirk about crazy King Otto. One of those present was a deaf and dumb workman, who, of course, did not hear ems had it transcribed for him on a piece of maper. Several years passed and nothing came of it until one day the deaf mute quarreled with the son of his

Nerves just as surely come from the use of the blood affects the condition of all the in the mouth.

bones, muscles and tissues. If it is impure it cannot properly sustain these parts. If made pure, rich, red and vitalized by Hood's Sarsaparilla, it carries health instead of disease, and repairs the worn, nervous system as nothing else can do. Thus nervous prostration, hysteria, neuralgia, heart palpitation, are cured by

Because it is the One True Blood Purifier.

employer, and then denounced him. The fews days ago I spent the whole even- erwise), court sent the young man to jail for six

DR. GRIFFIN. ing Company" Deal.

A New York Dispatch the other day told of the operations of Dr. Griffin in organizing "fake" companies for the mother, resides at the Occidental hotel. benefit of New Yorkers. Among these She has three sors living, Richard O., was the Nanaime Coal Mining Company of British Columbia. Dr. Griffin and the cigar business in San Jose. nounced himself as the owner of large and valuable coal properties in British the trouble was that I refer to, but it Columbia, and organized a company by will be arravelled as this affair is probthe name of the Nanaimo Coal Mining Company of British Columbia under ed, was to give to the people the bene- the laws of West Virginia. Stock was fits of preferential trade with the mother issued to the amount of \$3,000,000 and country, and as it comes into operation bonds amounting to \$1,500,000. Dr. at once the advantage to England will Griffin was president of the company, soon be made manifest. Among leading and several New Yorkers were interestcity firms and undertakings it has been ed financially in the scheme. The bonds in Montreal Western ....eal. registered the bo amounting to \$180,000 per

Griffin then went to England to a spose What can be more exasperating than a and cabled to London, which prevented from crossing the border into United In connection with this affair the Mont-States territory, where the same lan-real Herald supplies the following ad-

"A Herald reporter called on Mr. W tionship? Only recently two young Barclay Stephens, manager of the West! Canadian, as reported in the Canadian ern Loan & Trust Company, to-day and Gazette, crossed with the ostensible ob- asked him about the truth of the story gratefully recognize them and him." ject of visiting relatives, but were stop- telegraphed as above from New York. ped by the immigration inspector, and Mr. Stephens replied that the story was ordered to return to Canada on the in substance correct, except as regards ground that they were violating the ob- the guaranteeing of the bonds by his company. Dr. Griffin, who was presifrom New York, accompanied by Mr. Machette, the secretary, and approached the Western Loan and Trust Company with the object of having that association act as trustees for the bonds. An modern growth, and perhaps when its ef- agreement was arrived at and a trust Americans will see the folly of imposing \$1,000,000 of bonds were printed by the vexatious restrictions upon commercial Burland Company of Ottawa and sent intercourse, which can only react ad- to the Western Lyan and Trust Company. The greater part of the bill for but all failed to give any permanent re-Hitherto our trade with Canada has their printing was paid; the remainder lief. He had almost given up hope of been so extensive as could be wish- is still due. It was agreed that the a cure, and as a last resort procured a to induce Irishmen to imigrate to a land ed, and everything tending to increase !! Western Loan and Trust Company must be regarded with favor in every di- should guarantee the interest on the rection, and while there will at all times bonds for five years, on the Nanaimo company depositing with it the money for the purpose. Another condition of the agreement was that the Nanaimo & Co. company should deposit \$180,000 to pay off a balance which was understood to

"In the meantime a member of the Nanaimo corporation put through from New York two drafts of £1,000 each on the Clydesdale National Bank in London which the bank refused to accept most-favored-nation clause under Imper- Then the Clydesdale Bank wired the Merchants' Bank here that it was not satisfied with the deal, and would throw it up. The Merchants' Bank manager telephoned Mr. Stephens, and, after consultation, the Western Loan and Trust Company also threw up the transaction and wired London to that effect? This action was due not only to the course taken by the Clydesdale Bank, but to the fact that inquiries pursued by the company in British Columbia had disclosed the fact that the Nanaimo company had no title whatever to its alleged properties, but only an option on In this manner the deal was ended, and Mr. Stephens has not see Griffin since that time. The whole \$1,500,000 issue of bonds, all sealed and signed, is still in the vaults of the Western Loan and Trust Company where the reporter had a glimpse them. They are very pretty, bearing or each interest coupon a picture of Dr. Griffin's wife, and each promising the payment of a thousand gold dollars. The names of Messrs. Griffin and Machette are appended to them.

"Mr. Burland was given a draft or not afford to shut out this industry, as count, some \$600 and about \$200 more. ence, but cautiously refused to do so therefore, could not compete on advan- The draft was returned protested for non-acceptance and Mr. Burland was out the protest fees."

SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

Wholesale Clothing Merchant Killed in His Private Office. San Francisco, June 2.-Isaac Hoff-

man, of the firm of Hoffman, Rothschild, & Co., manufacturers and wholesalers of clothing, was found in a dying condition last evening at 6:45 in the ment, 11 Battery street. He was covered from head to foot with his own blood, which was flowing from three bullet wounds in his head. A few yards distant, in an adjoining room, lay a revolver, three of its chambers empty. H. Ferrenbach, a special officer, who found the wounded man, summoned the patrol wagon and Hoffman was removed to the receiving hospital, where he died in less than a hour.

Three shots had taken effect and all had been fired from the left side. One and ranged upward, grazing the skull." Another was fired into the left cheek and lodged in the mouth, and the third. Hood's Sarsaparilla as does the cure of which proved fatal, entered the top of scrofula, salt rheum, or other so-called the head on the left side and ranged blood diseases. This is simply because downward through the brain and lodged

The hair where the third bullet enter ed was burned and singed, showing that the muzzle of the revolver was held close to the head. The case was apparently one of sni cide, but later developments cast a sus

picio of murder. Hoffman, his wife and four children boarded at 927 Sutter street, and Manager Harris and the other employees said they lived happily, though there were rumors of domestic discord. The deceased married the daughter of his former partner, S. O. Alexander, and four children are the issue of Ithe

marriage, the eldest being nine years of "This is no suicide," said Abe Hoffman, a brother of the deceased, last

"I have been on the closest terms with Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner my brother and he has talked to me n clothes and other employees of the

ing with him and he dwelt at great length upon certain troubles in his family-the relations with his wife's famlly. He insisted to me that for months he was being watched.

"The firm changed about a year ago, following the death of Mr. Alexander. The trouble has followed the change in the tirm.

"Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Hoffma's Joe and Milton. They are engaged in "I am not at liberty to say just what

watched and followed." Other members of the family ex the same opinion of the trage

ed. I am sure that my brother was

MR. HUDDART PRAISE Thunderer Thinks He Has Not

Been Properly Recognized.

London, June - Referring to the fact that Patterson. Tait & Co., the Newcastle shipbuilders, have secured the contract for the fast Canadian service instead of the Allan Line Steamship company, the Times says: "Perhaps in this connection proper consideration has the contract to this connection proper consideration has not been given to the services of Mr. J. E. Huddart, promoter of the Canadian-Australian Steamship company. To his personal energy and labor it is largely due that difficulties apparently insuperable have been overcome, and the adoption of the scheme of his inception has been made practicable. The public, which profits from these srvices, should-

THIRTY YEARS OF GLOOM.

He Had Hunted the World for a Ray of Hopeful, Healthful Sunshine, but in Hopeful, Healthful Sunshine, but in company as aforesaid, or in other company having objects Brought a Midday Burst of Healing gether Light to Him and Made Him Strong Again.

Thomas Waterman, a well known and popular resident of Bridgewater, N. S., had been suffering from indigestion and weakness of the nerves for nearly thirty years. He had tried every remedy and treated with the best physicians, bottle of South American Nervine. One bottle greatly benefitted, and after taking three or four bottles he proclaimed himself perfectly well. Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall

# Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points ive Ashcroft as follows. CLINTON and Way Points, Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
ALL POINTS IN CARIBOO, Monday and Friday (conecting with steamer Charlotte LILLOOET direct, Monday and Thurs-

day. LILLOOET, via Clinton, Wednesday. rates. Special conveyances furnished.

HEAD OFFICE-ASHCROFT, B. C.

CERTIFICATE OF THE RECISTRATION 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 "The Carlisle Canning Comregistered pany, Limited" (Foreign), under the "Companies Act." Part IV., "Registration of Foreign Companies," and amending Acts.

The head office of the said company is

The objects for which the Company is established are:-(1.) To acquire and take over as going concerns and extend and develop the fol-lowing undertakings and businesses, viz:— (a.) The undertaking of the Carlisle Packing and Canning Company, Limited Liabiland all or any part of its assets and liallities (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 man-

ure, 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 manufact ture 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: 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, trans-porting or carrying pasengers 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 pusinesses, viz.—Fishermen and fish dealers, merchants, importers and ex-porters in all their branches, lumbermen,

timber merchants, saw mill and shingle mill, owners, wharfingers, wareh owners, carriers by land and water, drayand can makers, metal workers, black-smiths, tinplate manufacturers, storekeep-ers (whether for the supplying of food, clothes and other articles to the employees of the Carticles

erwise), wholesale and chants, farmers, horse-rearers and dealers, comm chants. and consignors, and to trade and dear in goods of all descri (8.) To carry on any other busine er manufacturing or otherwise) seem to the Company conveniently carried on

the above or calculate directly to enhance the vi profitable any of the Con or rights: (9.) to divert, take and carry awa from any stream, river British Columbia) for the the Company's businesses, purpose to erect, build, lay and drains, aqueducts, flumes, ditches duit pipes, and to use, sell deal with the same: (10.) To acquire and undertake

Work of Coustruction (11.) To appl, er, purchase acquire any patents, brevets icenses, concessions and the ring any exclusive non-exclusive Ottawa, June 2.-The aucus sat from 11 till 3

of, or otherwise turn to acc erty, rights or information so (12.) To enter into partners any arrangement for sharing pr of interests, co-operative joint ciprocal, concessions or otherwise, person or company carrying on or in, or about to engage in, any transaction which this compan ized to carry on or engage in ducted so as directly, or benefit this Company, and to lend to subsidise, guarantee the contracts otherwise assist any such person

(13.) To take, or otherwise acquire, and deal with shares in any gether or in part simil those of this company, or carrying business capable of being condirectly, or indirectly, to benefit this pany:

(14.) To enter into any arra any governments or authoriti nunicipal, local or otherwise. eem conducive to this Compa or any of them, and to obtain fi such government or authority any ional orders, acts of legislature privileges and concessions which pany may think it desirable to ob carry out, exercise and compl any such arangements, orders, acts, rights privileges and concessions:

(15.) To establish or support the establishment and support tions, institutions funds, trusts and ances calculated to benefit fish others being employees or ex-empl the Company, or its predecessors ess, or the dependents or conne such persons, and to grant pensi surance, and to subscribe or gramoney for charitable and benevole ects, or for any exhibition, or for any

ic, general or useful object:
(16.) To promote any company e purpose of acquiring al part of the property and liabilities Company, or for any other purpose may seem directly or indirectly to benefit this Company: (17.) Generally, to purchase, take

ease, or in exchange, hire, or equire any real and personal and any rights and privileges Company may think necessary ent for the purpose of its busi canneries, buildings, easements.

(18.) To construct, improve, main work, manage, carry out, or contro roads, ways, tramways, railways, bor sidings, bridges, reservoirs, courses wharves manufactories w shops, stores and other works : veniences which may seem calcula rectly or indirectly to advance th pany's interests, and to contribute sidise or otherwise assist or take the construction, improvements. ance, working, management, carrying or control of the same: (19.) To invest and deal with the

the Company not immediately requ upon such securities and in such a as may from time to time be det (20.) To lend money to such pers such terms as may seem and in particular to customers and having dealings with the to guarantee the performance by any such persons:

(21.) To borrow, or raise, ments of money in such maner Company shall think fit, and it by the issue of debentures or stock, perpetual or otherwise, charge on all or any of the Company's proboth present and future) including uncaled capital, and to redeem or p any such securities: (22.) To remunerate any person o

pany for services rendered or rendered in placing, or assisting to or guaranteeing the placing of any shares in the Company's capital, or bentures or other securities of the pany, or in or about the formation motion of the Company or the conits business: (23.) To draw, accept, indorse, dis

execute, and issue promisory notes of exchange, bills of lading, chart ties, warrants, debentures and other tiable, transferable or other instru (24.) To sell or dispose of the ing of the Company or any part for such consideration as the may think fit, and in particular f ntures or securities of any oth pany having objects altogether similar to those of this Compan (25.) To amalgamate with any pany having objects altogether similar to those of this Company (26.) To distribute any part of crty of the Company, in speci

(27.) To procure the Company gistered or recognized in Brit and in the United States of America elsewhere abroad: (28.) To sell, improve, manage exchange, lease, mortgage, dispose o to account, or otherwise deal with

any part of the property and rights (20.) To do all or any of the above thing in, any part of the world, and as prin agents, contractors, trustees, or o

(30.) To do all such other things incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects. And it is hereby declared that the "Company" in this clause shall be to include any partnership or other box persons whether incorporated or not porated, and whether domiciled and whether domiciled in United Kingdom or elewhere 3. The capital stock of the said Compar

Given under my hand and sent of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 14th day of April,: 18977 S. E. WOOTTON. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies

C. P. R. TO BUI CROW'S N

Fina Arrangements Have pleted Between Go and Company

Cash Subsidy of \$11,000 Return for Many Concessions.

at Onco-The Ter Agreement.

Mr. Julius Screiver occup There was a very large members and senators. The principal question the building tof the Crow railway. Mr. Blair pres rangement which the go intered into with the construction of 330 miles from Lethbridge to the at Rossland. The balance through to Penticton would n independent company. In regard to the arrange P.R., the company will ge subsidy of \$11,000 a mile. PR' have arranged to ant corcessions to the

In the first place they ontrol of the rates west iam to the government. nnany also make a cut in a specified number of a lied to the government. or instance, a cut of 11c. made for this year ,and ear, or 3 cents in all.

Those who have looked er state that the cut in ra pout pout, out a year to the province of Manit As to the arrangement road west from Rossiand, ussed at length, the pol ament evacently being r sabsidy as far as re urse of time to conti e Pacific coast.

While there were a mur nd western members ance opposed to goin unlding of the road this that nothing would be ear's delay, still, when large concessions made me arrangement receive so that legislation will be this session, and work tne road gone on with at The government also 000 acres of coal and grant to the Brit thern. This coal land ed into blocks and the ve the first choice It was also decided at on with the bill in re e controllers cabinet n plaries will in all pro e same as at present.

Business being over, a lavier to Mr. Laurier stating that he was le orning for England. The house passed the Queen this afternoon. moved and Sir Charles Tu he whole house stood up Save the Queen," Maxw

leading. Sir Charles Tupper leave olumbia after the session interested in gold mines eturning he intends going a, and will leave for Er Ine opposition met in

der. of West Toronto. hair. The speakers were tie, Clancy and McLenn cussion took place on the party toward the prefe after which it was dec clause 17. It was agreed bate on the clause was o the business of the session bout prorogation.

THE LE ROI M Fine Ore Found at a Dept -Constant Improv Rossland Miner: The Le

ow down 70 feet below evel. In other words a eet has been secured. It ow work to sink at so g ut in a few more weeks vel will be reached, whe e started both east and we orking level established There is naturally much the results obtained in t Egs of the Le Roi, as it veloped mine in the camp o first settle the question nuation of the fissures vein which goes down evel may certainly be permanent vein. There was was whispered about per the Le Roi vein had pinche cut off. We do not hear any more, but it has not ed by men who ought to onths since it was industri hat the War Eagle vein in winze below the quent · developments Var Eagle to be as strong b evel as it ever was abou deeper workings to-day wing ever made in the mi Returning to the discover he Le Roi shaft, it can com the bottom of this s oming the prettiest and rid from the mine. Som now on exhibition in the sl f the Miner, It runs over and about 15 per cent, copp eautiful combination of py

oper with quarts all throw

he grained ore, and one

s about as wider across