FATOR TEACHER 12 MARKET PROPERTY

HIS TWO RULES.

It has long been manifest that the United States government would like to have different rules applied to the Atlantic fisheries and the Pacific sealing business. The desire, of course, arises out of the difference in circumstances; in the Fast the Yankee wants to be free to take fish out of Canadian waters, while in the West he would like to prevent Canadians from taking seals in the open waters of the ocean. The following dispatch from Ottawa sharply illustrates the situation as regards the

"An unusual, not to say extraordinary

request from the United States govern-

ment has been transmitted to the Dominion government through the Imperial authorities. Three weeks ago the Supreme Court of Canada upheld the judgment of the Admiralty Court of Nova Scotia, confiscating the Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner Frederick L. Gerring for poaching in Canadian waters last year. The United States government now request that the judgment be set aside, the penalties remitted and the schooner released. The owners of the condemned vessel claim that the vessel drifted within the three mile limit of the Canadian coast, and that none of her catch was obtained within the forbidden waters. Two diametrically opposite views prevail among members of parliament, who discussed the question toright. One class hold that it would be an evidence of good will on the part of Canada to her great neighbor to liberate the vessel, notwithstanding that two courts had held the seizure to be strictly legal. They point out, moreover, that just now when the question of the abrogation of the bonding privileges is being seriously discussed at Washington, Canada would not suffer by assuming a conciliatory attitude. The other view which prevails is that the Canadian government will be creating a bad precedent by acceding to the requests of the United States authorities; that as a result Gloucester fishermen would assume that they could defy the convention of 1881 with impunity, and that condition of affairs, it is doubtful if it tion of 1881 with impunity, and that Canada might as well throw open her inshore fisheries to the New Englanders. The decision of the government will be

awaited with interest. If a Canadian sealing schooner, becalmed, happens to drift inside the limit in Behring Sea, and is there found by an American cutter, what chance has she for mercy from Uncle Sam? None whatever, no matter how completely her of the two countries, there must be much innocence may be established. Her presence in the forbidden water, even if she has not taken a skin therein, is enough for her condemnation. As she is likely find the law and evidence interpreted in the harshest manner against her by our own courts. In view of the bitter persecution of the sealers, we should say that Uncle Sam's petition for clemency in the case of the Gerring savors very largely of "cheek."

THE PREFERENTIAL PROPOSAL

The London Times, commenting on

the Laurier government's preferential plan, says: "The scheme is simple and they be defeated on technical grounds. they will none the less have assisted enproblem. Whatever their fate, they con- I am certain,' said he, 'that a great many stitute by far the most important and effective contribution ever made to the commercial unification of the Empire." play the part of sheep in control of the The Morning Post in referring to the shepherd and his dogs.' speech of Hon. L. H. Davies, urging the denunciation of the German treaty "commends these weighty words to the government's notice." Whatever is to speaker will suffer revenge at his hands, No. 4 passenger, Atlantic express, be said on the point of legality, there is no doubt about the sentiment in Britain as regards the Canadian proposal. With the legal aspect of the matter Sir Charles Kennedy, an acknowledged authority on international law, and until recently head of the commercial department of the foreign office, lately dealt in an address at Bristol. According to He must have that appointment or he jured. All the passengers on the wreckandled reports he has expressed the opinion that the favored-nations treaties between England and Germany and Belgium could not interfere with the opera- gives out these prizes, and he has the tion of a preferential clause in the Canadian tariff by which England alone might happen to benefit. In touching upon Sir Charles' address the Montreal Herald says:

his belief are those which appear to have committee appointments. But no one been overlooked by many thinkers in seems to have the courage and the leadthe old country. He points out that since the enactment of the Belgian and work out the desired reform." Germen treaties circumstances have ma-terially altered. Canada has been given point to a similar state of affairs on to his post. But for his prompt action been unquestioned. Since that time she was already technically broken the terms of the favored nation treaties by pro-Sir Charles comments upon the growth of the reciprocity feature in the making of tariffs, which appear in his opinion to have introduced a new element into

the situation. arrived at on this question, Sir Charles litical liberty and the prospect of its executive committee on the result of its Kennedy will be found not very far out. Had it been the intention of England to bring Canada under the operation of her favored nation treaties, she had an opportunity to do so in 1866, when the liberty over her tariff, which has ever

his confidence in the legality of this po-

WHERE LIBERTY PREVAILS.

Some of our neighbors are at times inamusingly illustrative on this point. The Chronicle speaks in this wise:

"Ex-Ambassador Eustis defines very clearly the distinction between the Rethere is very little similarity between them, except in the name republic. The government of France is essentially autocratic. The liberties of the individual are subservient to the workings of the government. It is hardly a more liberal form of government than that of Germany, and it certainly cannot compart with England, where the people have a voice in the affairs of the government almost as great as in this country

"The republic of France is founded upon the same principle of a government by the people as is this country, but its workings are entirely different. The govworkings are entirely district.

The departmental report for last year, ernment, instead of being the servant of the people, is their master, and the same spirit of militarism is apparent late government's methods are kept in there as it is in Germany, and this is mind. The idea of covering up a de-American citizen.

"While Mr. Eustis' comparisons of the would in a few years from now, for there is a growing tendency on the part of the money power in this country to establish just such an obnoxious system as is in vogue in France and Germany today, either by the military, the police

or the courts, and possibly by all three.' England and the United States, or who of his great legislative victory by the when they make such a concession. The has impartially studied the constitutions ministers whom he has loyally support point, then, is that we naturally want amusement in the statement that the people of the former country "have a almost as great as in this country." It is safe to say that if the people of Great United States now enjoy, they would be gin to think the Strarts had been resurrected. And the people of Canada have under our constitution an even more direct control over the affairs of government, a fact which any American can stituents. easily verify. The Spokesman-Review's article supplies one little piece of evi-

Davies proposal of 1892 proves that it Reed, but they dare not rebel. A Wash is no hasty invention to dish the irate ington correspondent reports that most Conservatives. Without saying that all of those with whom he has conversed on possible objections have been met, we It is not the discipline of the army, the matter admit that it is humiliating. do say that he has made out a strong | said one. 'It's that of a flock of sheep case for his proposals and, even should rounded up and herded by the shepherd with the aid of his collies.' This grumbler added that Reed's 'treatment of all who show a disposition to do anything ormously the ultimate solution of the contrary to his will is utterly disgraceful. jority of the republicans are ready a any time for rebellion, but they have ::0 leader. There is nothing to do but

"Reed's whin is the committee appointments, and he cracks it without mercy. his congressional record will be a fail medical attention are: ure. Speaker Reed is the autocrat who will and the courage to use this tremendous power with a degree of autocracy scarcely exceeded by the German Em limb crushed, body bruised; 6-year-old peror.

"This evil could be cured by the election of a less imperious speaker, or by "The reasons given by Sir Charles for divesting the speaker of the power of ership to organize an opposition and

a new constitution, in which her right this side of the border or in Great Brit. many would have been killed. The acto decide upon her own fiscal policy has ain. We doubt if even France can supply a sample of autocracy equal to that exercised by "Czar" Reed, the head hibiting the entrance of prison-made of the popular assembly at Washington goods, which are favored by both Ger- And neither Queen Victoria nor the many and Belgium. Apart from this, prime minister has anything like the degree of autocratic power with which the constitution of the United States endows the president. It seems to us that those of our neighbors do well who "It is probable that when a decision is incline to question their degree of po-last evening, listened to the report of the

maintenance. Collateral Inheritance Tax bill passed by pased plan of the labor comp British North America act, was under the New York state legislature. This discussion in parliament. The trenties measure provided for the levying of a were then new, and their terms fresh the minds of both parties, and yet the Dominion was given a charter of perfect. sonal property up to the value of \$500. such the committee decided to warm all workmen against accepting the invita-000, and a further tax of 1 per cent. for tion of the Hawaiian planters. The reasince been recognized. The fact, too, every additional \$250,000 up to \$3,000, sons given for this course are that the that we have already, without protest, 000, when the tax would be 15 per cent. laws of the country are antagonistic to broken the treaties in one respect is In his memorandum setting forth his the interests of white labor.

Mr. Fielding, on the floor of the house, while refusing to commit himself to a definite claim that the government's presented along the measure the governor says, that for a change so sweeping as that proposed by the law substantial reasons should ferential clause was constitutional, yet The bill cannot, he says, be defended on intimated that they were very fully the ground that the state's urgent need aware of what they were doing. It is for increased revenue, for the state is early yet to prophesy, but we believe not in need of money. Nor can it be sition will be fully borne out by the re- justified on the ground that personal property to a very large extent now evades taxation.

Several of the Kootenay papers comclined to doubt the permanence of their plain of the high values placed on much-vaunted liberty, though the great claims which capitalists seek to buy majority are as yet prepared to abate and work. The Slocan Pioneer on this nothing of their boastings. One peculi- point says: "Within the formight several arity is that they are unable, or pretend intending investors, men who have put to be unable, to see the genuine political in the better part of their lives minliberty which exists in Great Britain and ing, and who have experienced the Canada, and which compares so favora- downs as well as the ups, visited the bly with the pseudo-liberty they call their camp, but were so discouraged at the own. I'wo editorial articles a pearing in prices quoted that they fled, without the latest Spekane papers are rather even going into the gulches to see any of the splendid properties upon which the reputation of the camp is founded. This sort of thing will cause undeserved publican form of government of France harm to the district, and set it back as and the Republican form of government many a mining district has been set of the United States. It is as he says, back before, by a similar system of over-appraisement of undeveloped claims." It is natural that the holder of a claim should seek the highest price possible, for in mose cases its discovery has entailed hardship and labor well worthy of a rich reward. But, as the Pioneer shows, it is possible to kill the goose that lays the golden egg."

The state of affairs in the postoffice the departmental report for last year. what would be intolerant to a free born ficit of \$680,000 in one department could hardly occur to any government but such as that we have lately had.

To the Editor: You have doubtless read in the Colonist the wail of Mr. Adams, M. P. P., originator of the anti-Japanese and Chinese labor bill. Do or the courts, and possibly by all three, cellent gentleman has been deceived.

For any person who has lived in both humburged and cheated out of the fruits ed for many years?

Mr. Adams points out that numerous other bills, with the Japanese and If the Bryant party finds that the me-Chinese clause, have been approved by ridian is one the west side of the mounvoice in the affairs of the government the governor, and naively asks why an tain, then of course the treaty will be exception should be made in the case of

Let him refer to the proceedings of seen what may be done. Britain were to be reduced to the potential the late session and he will find his litical status which the people of the answer there. Until the Henze Dewdney Company Syndicate have completed their arrangements and imported all the cheap labor they may require for their railway work, there will be no relief afforded by the Mongolian ministry to the demands of Mr. Adams and his con-

At this very moment the premier is speeding on his way to Ottawa, where article supplies one little piece of evidence as regards "autocracy." It reads as follows:

"Republican members of congress grumble at the autocratic will of Speaker of the speaker of the autocratic will of Speaker of the speaker o Provincial grant of \$4000 per mile, it is said, will permit the Heinze-Dewidney Company to drop the land subsidy entirely and import their cheap labor begovernment will allow the bill to become

Steps should be taken to checkmate the conspirators at Ottawa ere it is too VICTORIA.

AN OPEN SWITCH.

Causes a Head-End Collision on the D. & R. G.

Denver, Colo., May 28.-A special to says: A extra freight going west on in other things. It is notorious around Washington that the Denver and Rio Grande ran upon the member who gives offense to the the Cabeza siding this morning to allow Every district has its local interests pass. The switch was left open. The which must be reached through a partic first section of the passenger ran into ular committee or committees of con-gress. Thus a member whose constituents want public buildings, seeks an ger coach. Engineer John West and firepointment on the committee having man Denny Donahay were instantly kill-charge of public buildings and grounds. ed. The passengers were shaken up and member whose constituents are clam- had to be rescued through holes cut in oring for river and harbor improvements the coach. Some were bruised and cut, courts appointment to that committee. but it is thought none were seriously inwill not be able to serve his constituents ed section were brought to Glenwood on in the way they most desire service, and the second, section. Those requiring Miss I. Brown, Los Angeles, Cala,;

head cut, badly shocked; Miss Porter of arm crushed, severe nervous shock Miss S. A. Ayrest, Minneapolis, son of Mrs. Nelkler, Lincoln, Neb., gash in side of head; Mrs. Sarah B. Barrows, missionary from Moulemein, India, severely injury to spine, nervous prostra-

The blame for the accident seems to rest with the brakeman of the freight, who left the switch open. Engineer West, seeing the open switch, blew his eident occurred at a dangerous point on the bank of the Rio Grande river where a little more momentum would have precipitated the entire train into the water.

DON'T GO TO HAWAII. Workmen Warned Against Accepting the Invitation of Hawaiian Planters.

San Francisco, May 29.-The San Francisco Labor Council, at its meeting conference with Labor Commissioner Fitzgerald. The conference was held Governor Black has retoed the graded for the purpose of considering the prolooking to the emigratin of Americans as laborers to the Hawalian sugar plantations, and as a result of the

Bryant Party Will Locate the 141st Mesidian—An Alaska Man's Statement.

Location of the Mountain an Important Point-Great Britain Fully Informed.

Seattle, May 28.-William M. Ebner. the well-known Juneau mining man, arrived from Washington City last night, whither he went to took after important interests of Alaska. It was Mr. Ebper who first started the boundary discusago. Naturally this question was the uppermost one to be discussed in the apital, and Mr. Ebner called upon President McKinley, Secretaries Sherman. Gage and Bliss, and the only one of these whom Mr. Ebner found to be in the least measure conversant with the endary question was Sherman. One of the assistant secretaries of the treasnry, however, knew all about the question, for he had been in office during the thickest of the discussion.

"I stirred up the whole question," said Mr. Ebner. "and learned that people in halls, the east generally do not realize its importance. They only know that it is omething that Great Britain wants, and therefore must be worth having. President McKinley is a very busy man. He been fastened to a ten-penny nail driven frankly admitted that he knew nothing in the side of the shed. She was cold about the question, but assured me that Among the other officials as well as the esident, everything is new, and they

oing up there to locate the 141st meridian, and for no other purpose. You understand we have no other knowledge of the location of that meridian than that bequeathed us by Vancouver. do not know really whether Mount St. Elias is on the east or west side of it but in all probability the British are fully informed. They have had their commissioners on the ground, and they very likely have the exact location of the meridian as it relates to the posiyou not see how that amicable and ex- tion of the mountain. They concede to us that half the mountain is ours, and they must know what they are doing point, then, is that we naturally want to know if a little more does not beong to us when this much is concedede adopted as proposed, with the mountain Otherwise, it remains to be

> "It is not the mountain or the land that the British want, but the route to one of our great interior settlements.' Mr. Ebner, being asked for his views on the political situation in Alaska, as viewed from the result of his visit to Washington City, said:

"With all but one or two exceptions

the officers will be selected from rest dents of Alaska. Charles S. Johnson N. Tisdale. He was originally from New York, and later served several terms with credit in the legislature of Wyoming. A year ago he went to Cook Inlet fore the coming fall. Next session, after and was then in Alaska for the first they have accomplished their object, the time. He has traveled all over the coast country and knows more about It than most men who have been there ten years. He is a scholarly man, and has nfluential friends all over the country He will surely get the office, and when he does he will do Alaska more good than any other man that could be put in. I do not think that Mr. Brady, Sitka, stands much show of getting the office against such a man as Mr. Tisdale True. Mr. Brady is indorsed by Dr. Sheldon Jackson, but that will not cut the Times from Glenwood Springs, Colo., much of a figure in politics, as it might

> "From one end of the country to the ther are candidates for the Alaska marshalship. No one knows who may get I was a little surprised when Charles W. Young applied for the office. He is wealthy business man in Juneau, and would not have thought him willing to give up his time to the office. But the notion happened to take him, and he stands a fair chance with the president for he has friends about as close to the administration as any other candidate." Mr. Ebner says that Alaska as a field for eastern investment is regarded highly, and he has succeeded in getting some good people in with him in mining deelopment. Mr. Ebner has a large stamp mill only a few miles from Juneau operated under the name of the Ebner Gold Mining company. He has just organized the Windom Bay Mining company. sixty miles south of Juneau, near Sum Dum. He is on his way home and is ccompanied by Mrs. Hoff and son, of

Arthur N. Pelly and Charles F. Law, of Vancouver, are at the Driard.

Acid Procymon BIOCC system is reached by the blood, and or its quality the condition of every organ dopends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases, The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and curer that tired feeling. Remembers

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH. Latest Crimical Sensation That is Puzzling California.

Nevada, Cal., May 28.-For nearly six cours the dead body of a woman which er manufacturing or otherwise) which was found hanging early this morning in a wood shed at the rear of the National hotel, lay on a table at the city hall. Shortly before noon Geo. Gehrig, a prominent brewer of this city, identiled the body as that of his wife, who

The tragedy is most mysterious. The facts that her domestic life had been unhappy ever since she came here in the early eighties, with her husband, and that on Wednesday last she has sent to that on Wednesday last sure last com-the Transcript a rambling letter com-the Transcript a rambling letter com-liabilities of any person or company plaining of her treatment, adding to her sensational flight from home would indicate that she had taken her own life, but the officers who have been investigating industriously all day, think they sion in an interview published two years have many and strong grounds for saspecting that murder has been committed, Late Wednesday evening Mrs. Gahrig came to a hotel and registered as right to use, or any secret of other Mrs. Francis Heiler and paid in advance mation as to any invention for a night's lodging. she failed to appear and it was noon purposes of, or the acquisition when a climmbermaid finally unlocked may seem calculated, directly or when a chambermaid finally unlocked the door and entered the room. The to benefit this Company, and chambermaid found her still in bed, and asked her if she was ill, Instead of re-plying the woman began to sing. She went all day without eating and on Thursday evening she roamed about the

This morning about 6 o'clock as Officer Carr was passing through the woodshed he found her hanging by the rack and stiff, her feet being drawn up and would be investigated in due time. her knees touching the ground. There otherwise assist any such person or con were several gashes in her head. There pany: president, everything is new, and they have hardly gotten down to the bottom at another point a pile of split wood was and deal with shares in any company as inforesaid, or in was a pool of blood thirty feet away and This Bryant Mount St. Elias party is sticks having the appearance of having

been used for clubs. There were seven wounds on the head, anging from half an inch to an inch in length. The skull was fractured in four places. From the nature of the wounds hardly seems possible that the woman chuld have hung herself afterwards, had she inflicted them. Her wrists have the arrance of having been grasped tight-From the appearance of the shed fonal orders, acts of legislature, rights appearance of having been grasped tight- such the woman had walked to one end of privileges and concessions which the Com-the building and then had walked or was pany may think it desirable to obtain, and carried back about to the centre of the shed, where she was found hanging, as there are blood stains all the way.

"Grace belongs to the school of extreme tions, institutions funds, trusts and convenion in the school of extreme tions, institutions funds, trusts and convenion in the school of extreme tions, institutions funds, trusts and convenion in the school of extreme tions, institutions funds, trusts and convenion in the school of extreme tions, institutions funds, trusts and convenion in the school of extreme tions, institutions funds, trusts and convenion in the school of extreme tions, institutions funds, trusts and convenion in the school of extreme tions, institutions funds, trusts and convenion in the school of extreme tions." colorisits.' #How 80?7

"She wears a red hat and vellow shoes."

## Stage Travel.

Stages for the undermentioned points leave Asheroft as follows.

OLINTON 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. Special conveyances furnished.

## HEAD OFFICE-ASHCROPT, R. 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 "Comoanies 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 oncerns and extend and develop the following undertakings and businesses, viz:—
(a.) The undertaking of the Carlisle Packing and Canning Company. Limited Liabilty, 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 ousiness of, or now carried on by or under the name of The Lummi Island Packing Company and all or any of the assets and iabilities thereof (but with the exceptions mentioned in the second of the agreements hereinafter mentioned) with a view thereto to adopt and carry into effect, with or without modifications,

Association. smoke, can, preserve, pack, pot, tin, sell, barter or consign to agents for sale, sal-mon and all other kinds of fish, and the products thereof:

all or any of the three agreements referred

(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 nerally in ice, natural and aftificial, and o utilize ice and other material for urpose of cold storage: (5.) To purchase, and otherwise acquire build, barter, hire, use, hold, equip, and let steamers, salling and other vessels,

barges, fishing and other boats and craft, for the purpose of fishing, trading, transporting or carrying pasengers and mer-chandise of all descriptions, and generally: (6) To purchase, make hire, hold, and let nets, seines, lines, gear, hooks, imple-ments, appliances, instruments, materials, and things for catching, taking, preserving and carrying ish: (7.) To engage in any of all of the fol-lowing businesses, viz. Fishermen and fish dealers merchants, importers and ex-porters in all their branches, lumbarmen. imber merethauts, saw inth and shingle this owners, whathugers; warehousemen, sho owners, carriers by land hind waters dead men, packing case manufacturers, pot, tin, and can makers, metal workers, blackand 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 Company or oth-

erwise), wholesale and retail farmers, horse rearers and dealers, commission and consignors, and to purchas trade and deal in goods of all descriptions (8.) To carry on any other business (whether seem to the Company capable of conveniently carried on in connection the above or calculated directly directly to enhance the value of or profitable any of the Company's prope or rights:

(9.) to divert, take and carry away was left him and their six children last Wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last Wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last Wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last Wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last Wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last Wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream, river and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream and left him and their six children last wed-from any stream and left him and the stream and left him and lef the Company's purpose to erect, build, lay and main duit pipes, and to use, sell or otherwideal with the same: (10.) To acquire and undertake the whole

of property suitable for the purposes of this Company:

(11.) To apply for, purchase or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invalicenses, concessions and the like

ring any exclusive non-exclusive or Next morning seem cabable of being used for a eise, develop, or grant licenses of, or otherwise turn to acount erty, rights or information so acquire the crity, rights or information so acquired to the control of the critical cr in. or about to engage in, any ized to carry on or engage in, or any ness or transaction cabable of being ducted so as directly, or indirect benefit this Company, and to lend mo to subsidise, guarantee the contracts of

> (13.) To take, or otherwise acquire, hold other gether or inea part similar those of this company, or carrying on any business capable of being conducted so as directly, or indirectly, to benefit this Com

pany:
(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 privileges and concessions: (15.) To establish or support, or aid in

the establishment and support of associa ethers being employees or ex-employees the Company, or its predecessors in b ness, or the dependents or connections such persons, and to grant pensions a allowances and make payments towards oney for charitable and benevolent jects, or for any exhibition, or for any pub-

lic, general or useful object:
(16.) To promote any company or company les for the purpose of acquiring all or any part of the property and Habilities of this Company, or for any other purpose which may seem directly or indirectly calculate benefit this Company: (17.) Generally, to purchase, take or ease, or in exchange, hire, or otherwise acquire any real and personal and any rights and privileges

Company may think necessary and conver-ent for the purpose of its business, and particular any lands, warehouses, wharv canneries, buildings, easements, machiner dant and stock-in-trade (18.) To construct, improve, maintain work, manage, carry out, or control

coads, ways, tramways, railways, branche or sidings, bridges, reservoirs, was courses, wharves, manufactories, wareh s. shops, stores and other works and niences which may seem calculated rectly or indirectly to advance the ( any's interests, and to contribute to. idise or otherwise assist or take part the construction, improvements, main ance, 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 det

(20.) To lend money to such persons : on such terms as may seen and in particular to customers an liaving dealings with the Co to guarantee the performance of by any such persons: (21.) To borrow, or raise, or secure pay-

nents of money in such maner as ompany shall think fit, and in par by the issue of debentures or stock, perpetual or otherwise, charged on all or any of the Company's pro-(both present and future) including uncaled capital, and to redeem or pay ny such securities: (22.) To remunerate any person of pany for services rendered

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

execute, and issue promisory notes. of exchange, bills of lading, charter ties, warrants, debentures and other n tiable, transferable or other instrume (24.) To sell or dispose of the under ing of the Company or any part for such consideration as the may think fit, and in particular for sh clause 3 of the Company's Articles of debentures or securities of any other pany having objects altogether or in similar to those of this Company: (25.) To amalgamate with any other pany having objects altogether or in Pa similar to those of this Company: (26.) To distribute any part of the propcrty of the Company, in specie, and members:

(27.) To procure the Company to be To gistered or recognized in British Columbia and in the United States of America, and any part of the property and rights of the

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

(39.) To do all such other things as are ncidental 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 incorrated, and whether domiciled in the Enlited Kingdom or elewhere.

L'The expital stock of the said Compa is £50,000, divided into 10,000 shares of to

at Victoria, Province of British Columbia. this 14th day of April, 1897. (L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON. Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

"ALMIGHTY SHOT TO

The Indian Murderer Ser py Hunting Groun Hail of Bulle

> ered-No Further Tr Anticipated

Rodies of the Dead Poli

Description of the Ended in the Route ruly Ban Prince Albert, Sask.,

news of the killing of mounted police while at rest Almighty Voice, the er, near Duck Lake carsed intense excitem Thursday a party of mounted police set off to Voice, who was being tra breed scout named Vent was shot from an ambu and seriously wounded. caped. Twelve policeme Allan, of Prince Albert, suit. The party came Voice next morning at he shot Capt. Allan, bre and Sergt. Raven was sh groin. As it was impos the Indians without rei police retired with their Later three policemen Grundy, of Duck Lake, vilian, approached the orporal Hockin, Consta ostmaster Gundy wer the latter two dying insta in living only three hou Great sorrow is felt in leath of Corporal Hocki ble Kerr, of the troop h Grundy, of Duck Lake, knewn and highly respe Albert. - Capt. Allan's ar e amputated. Sergi. Venne are doing fairly A brother of Venne, reached Duck Lake this

clock and reported that ceeded in Leeping the I holes during the night. that the Indians on the Lake are greatly exci cussiny the advisability assistance of the fugiti Superintendent Gagn the scene of the India a. m., bringing in the Hockin, killed last Kerr's body was still where he fell. Mr. Gagn afternoon with a nine and a detachment of t ad civilians. He belie dians are still in the they do not number over They have considerab The Indians on One nearby, are remaining Supterintendent Tagnon French halfbreeds at the police assistance in arracks here are almo three or four nun being Word has just come Lake that the police ar ave the Indians surro

apture dead or alive is spot in which the Indian is a small bluff of five near the Belleme rehool Voice's father was captu Lake by the police last a large supply of ammuni session. He was taken Duck Lake, May 29.party of police reached seat of the trouble, having

Sergt. Raven, who was w day. They reported tha in ambush had placed bodies upright against purpose of misleading the ice. Almighty Voice is accompanied by an Indi Tom Lamack, who is from justice, he having other Indian two years a near Qu'Appelle, where preter.

Corporal C. H. S. Hoe killed last night, joined th gust, 1894. He was 3 a son of Admiral Hockin navy. Corporal Hockin years a commissioned Forty-fourth Essex regim perial service, and spen with a regiment in India. Constable John R. Kerr his comrade, Corporal native of Ontario, and wa rievale, Renfrew county rears ago. He joined th

gina in May, 1894. Mr. Grundy was a his tizen of Duck Lake and nd family of small child Grundy and Kerr still ell, as their companions over them. A party nen and horses left Regi ng and will reach the see Regina, May 29.—This ty-five men and a Maxi nmand of Assistant McIllree and Inspector ispatched to Duck Lake. An unfortunate featur oung men are deserting and joining Almighty Voi news arrived in Regina was being given to the N

office contingent, and the finstantly stopped. West Prince Albert. -Superintendent Gag rom Manichisa last night and volunteers, bringing orporal Hockin and Ser The Prince Albert gan urday night about 7 o Voice." The nine-pounde at 3 a. m. Sunday, but it three Indians were either abled by the first few she

the fellow and it starts

Given under my hand and seal of office.