VIEWED AS A "BUGBEAR."

Prohibitionists have different ways of treating the question of direct taxation as raised in connection with the plebiscite. Some say that if the $8,000,000 deficit has to be made good by direct taxes the people in general will still be the gainers, inasmuch as the stoppage of expenditure in strong liquors will add proportionately to the tax-paying capacity of the whole population. Mr. Gladstone is remembered to have said: "Give me a sober people and I will provide the revenue." He also said that the question of revenue should not be allowed to stand in the way of any reform, and that is undoubtedly the correct view to take. The Montreal Witness looks at the matter from another point, and finds that the government should not combine the two questions. It accuses the government of "hanging a bugbear round the neck of prohibition on the ballot papers," and of doing so "at at instance of the liquor men." How the question relating to direct taxation on the ballot paper can be considered a bugbear to any honest prohibitionist we fail to see. The man who really believes prohibition to be a necessary reform will be quite ready to face his share of direct taxation. He should be doubly ready if it be true, as the Witness and other advocates of prohibition argue, that the decrease in revenue will be largely or completely offset by "the reduction of expenditure that would follow, and the still larger increase of prosperity and revenue which soon will far more than counterbalance the loss." Evidently the Witness fears that there are many prohibitionists who do not believe this, else it would not regard the direct taxation query as a bugbear. The Witness and others who assume that prohibition would have all those beneficial results may be right, but they can hardly expect everybody to be equally sanguine, and it is only right that the people should be given every chance to face all the issues squarely.

MINING STOCK PRICES.

There are many people in Rossland and out of it, to lament the fact that prices of mining stocks in general have a severely downward tendency. Some are inclined to wonder that this should be the case, when several of the mines are steadily producing and the output of ore is all the while increasing. Even stocks that bear dividends show no great tendency to climb to higher prices. Those who have hastily come to the conclusion that "the bottom has fallen out" of the mining business because speculation in stocks has fallen off should keep their courage up. The fact is that there was too much eagerness a while ago to engage in speculation, and the inevitable reaction has come. Nor is its arrival to be regretted altogether, for the longer it was delayed the worse the damage. The Spokesman-Review seems to sum up the situation very accurately when it says:

"Proof that some other influence than board trading has brought down the selling prices of some mining stocks is had in the fact that scores of stocks which have never been offered on the exchanges have shared in the decline. When the speculative fever was raging, it was an easy matter to sell these stocks for three, four, five, and even ten cents per share. It would be difficult now to find buyers at a fifth the prices they would have brought when the craze was keener.

"The truth is the fever has burned out, and it is a good thing for the mining industry and the country. The people know more now about mining than they knew a year ago. They know it is one thing to float a company and quite another thing to make a mine. They know that many prospects were bought for a few thousand dollars, and treasury stock offered at prices representing from $25,000 to $100,000 for the prospect so purchased. The craze had to end somewhere, and it is well it has ended so quickly. Stock mining has suffered a reaction, but real mining has hardly entered upon the morning hours of a long day of increasing production and prosperity."

If the depression in prices means only that people have grown chary of the "boomer" and the "wildcat" and have come to look upon mining as a business that must, like any other business, have a solid basis. Those who have contemplated the Kootenay slump with gloomy feelings may be able to take comfort from the fact that other and older districts have been affected in just the same way. Cripple Creek mines have been increasing their output steadily and giving every sign of yielding permanently, yet Cripple Creek stocks have been steadily falling in price. It is quite certain that the district will not be injured by that combination of circumstances. Mining operations on the Rand are continually extending and the output of gold increased, yet Kaffir stocks have suffered a tremendous slump. West Australia went through an exceedingly feverish "boom," perhaps the worst that afflicted any of the mining regions, and prices of properties there were pushed to outrageous figures. West Australian shares and properties alike have had a proportionate reaction, the market being completely demoralized. But West Australia is giving every sign of a large and permanent production of gold, and will probably benefit, like other regions, by the dying out of the fever and the settlement of business to a proper basis. British Columbia has not gone through as severe a period of "boom" and inflation as these other mining regions, therefore the reaction is not at all likely to be so disastrous.

A sample Tory grievance in connection with civil service dismissals is thus described by the Montreal Herald: "W. F. Killackey, of Chatham, Ont., was appointed sub-collector of customs at Windsor on May 12, last by the Tupper government. Mr. Killackey's services were needed in the contest in Kent, and so an arrangement mutualy satisfactory to the appointee and the government was effected whereby the letter notifying of his appointment was mailed to Windsor and allowed to remain in the postoffice there until a day or two before the election. In the meantime Mr. Killackey was all but in name and pocket-book the Conservative candidate in Kent, and when accused through the press and on the platform of having an appointment, he persistently denied it. On June 25th, ten days after the election, he went to Windsor and entered upon the duties of his office. On July 1 he was paid out of the Dominion treasury for the full month of June, during two-thirds of which he had done nothing but campaign for the Conservative candidate. When the Laurier government took office Mr. Killackey was made to disgorge his June salary, and the controller of customs has now asked him for his resignation. If it is upon such instances as the above that the Tupperites hope to make the Canadian people believe that the spoils system has been introduced into this country, they must regard us a credulous people."

THE PRICE CAME DOWN.

A Montreal dispatch, which appears to have been intended to reflect on the Liberal government and its tariff, reads as follows: "The wire and cut nail manufacturers have been closed out of the Western Canadian market by American rivals as a result of changes in the tariff. There is consequently much kicking. Americans lay down wire nails in Duluth at 55 cents per hundred pounds, as against 67 cents Canadian. Large orders have been procured by Americans in Winnipeg. There is no base price for wire nails now in Eastern Canada, Pittsburg prices controlling the market. Cut nails have fallen to $1.95 a keg, a decline of $1 since the tariff changes." If this was written by an opponent of the government, the gentleman seems to have incurred the danger of proving too much for his own case. It is natural that there should be "kicking" among Canadian manufacturers over a drop of more than a cent a pound in the price of nails, but what about the thousands who use nails and will profit by the reduction? And what becomes of the familiar Tory contention that the protective duty does not increase the price to the consumer? The facts cited by the correspondent are rather against it.

ONTARIO POLITICS.

There appears to be a general expectation that the Ontario government will shorten the life of the present provincial legislature by a year and appeal to the people some time during the present summer. A desire to take advantage of the sweeping wave of Liberalism is credited to Premier Hardy, and there are other reasons mentioned for the probable dissolution of the house before the regular time. Close observers on the ground predict this course, and at this distance there seems to be no reason for doubting the correctness of their predictions. As to the probable outcome, the following estimate is given by the Toronto Telegram, which journal has not been excessively friendly to the Ontario government of late:

"It is true that the Ontario government is weaker than it was; that a personal admiration for Sir Oliver Mowat no longer holds the Presbyterians in line; that the temperance friends of the government, with or without reason, are either sullenly apathetic or actively hostile, and that scores of young Canadians with no particular ill-will to the Hon. A. S. Hardy, would like to transfer the duties of government to a party which would do less for the lawyers and more for the people.

"All these circumstances weaken the Ontario government without directly strengthening the Ontario opposition. The forces which would abandon Hon. A. S. Hardy cannot take up Mr. J. P. Whitney. It would be easy to please extreme Conservatives with the flattering falsehood that Mr. Whitney is particularly well equipped for the work of wrecking the Ontario government. The unprejudiced observer cannot possibly see wherein Mr. Whitney is particularly well equipped for such arduous work. Nor can the unprejudiced observer see the wisdom of bringing Sir Charles Tupper or Hon. George E. Foster into the provincial fight. If Ontario were an extremely partisan province which the Grits control through divisions in the Conservative party, all that would be needed would be the presence of these leaders to stir party enthusiasm, unify the majority and smash the Grits.

"Ontario has at no time been overwhelmingly Grit or overwhelmingly Tory in its inclination. For a long time the Catholic vote swung from Sir John A. Macdonald to Sir Oliver Mowat and back again, but apart from this moveable factor the people are evenly divided politically. At the present time it is difficult to see what the Conservatives can hope to gain in provincial politics by awakening party enthusiasm. Party enthusiasm is hard to awaken, and when all there is of it is awake it is not strong enough to turn Hon. A. S. Hardy out. The true hope of victory over the Liberal government would be in the leader who could appeal to public opinion outside the party, and in an opposition which could point to acts illustrating its fitness for government. It does not appear that Mr. Whitney is such a leader, nor have his followers yet impressed the province with a sense of their fitness for the responsibilities which now burden the Ontario government."

A paragraph relating to the war in Greece says: "Many incidents are told in the news in English papers from the scene of war in Greece which illustrate a remarkable ability of the Turkish soldiery to endure pain and privation and their wonderful vitality and recuperative power after surgical operations and severe wounds. This is a familiar story to those who have read the history of other Turkish wars, and there is no doubt that as a rule the Turks merit all that is said of them in that respect. The fact itself is not so important as the reason commonly and, no doubt, properly assigned by surgeons and others who have been made eye-witnesses of the fortitude and soundness of constitution which give the Ottoman soldiery much of their power to win battles and campaigns. The astonishing recoveries witnessed in Turkish army hospitals among desperately wounded men and the ability of the Turks to march and fight for days together with little food or rest, are credited to the abstemiousness of the Turks in diet and habits and the strict temperance taught by the Mohammedan religion and enforced by uncomplaining povery." The temperate, abstemious man is always the best worker and the best fighter.

Conservative papers made as sensational as possible the announcement that the St. Lawrence sugar refinery at Montreal had closed down, of course attributing this action to the operation of the new tariff. Mr. Labatt, the vice-president of the company, made this statement to the Montreal Witness: "The closing down of our refinery is not directly, but indirectly, due to the new tariff. The wholesale grocery trade had been buying heavily previous to the announcement of the new tariff, and the purchased goods are still waiting at the refinery for shipment, consequently we have no more room in which to store goods at present. Business is not likely to resume its wonted activity until the government have decided as to their ultimate action with respect to the tariff. The closing down need only therefore be considered as temporary."

If the Times were in the wrong in regard to the Ruckles affair, it would be easy for the Colonist to show it. Unfortunately for the organ, it knows that there is no explanation which can remove the ugly features of this affair. It can offer no defence for the scandalous misdoings of the lands department.

COL. PRIOR AND QUARANTINE.

To the Editor: I noticed in your Ottawa news on Monday that Col. Prior asserts that he received his information regarding Dr. Watt's negligence from a man who is willing to take an affidavit as to the truth of his assertion. Now, sir, (and I am sure a great many will bear me out) as this is a public accusation of vital interest to the citizens of Victoria, so should it be as publicly enquired into. If Col. Prior's informant is a man, upright and honorable, he will not be afraid, surely, to come forward ar verify his statements. I really do not think it just that a charge of this kind should be so openly made against any official and the accuser be kept in the background. Co. Prior must be made to understand that an action of this kind will not be tolerated. I really did not for a moment imagine that he would act such a cowardly part.

As for Dr. Duncan being treated unfairly I don't see how Col. Prior in the face of part evidence can make such a statement. We all know that Dr. Duncan had himself to blame for his discharge, and I can assure Col. Prior that nothing but his dismissal under the circumstances would have satisfied the majority of the citizens of Victoria, and this subject would be allowed to drop only for Col. Prior always bringing it up. I may say that I am one of the many that pray, "Lord deliver us from Dr. Duncan, for it is Dr. Duncan first, last and all the time." Col. Prior made a great mistake when he so boldly asserted that Dr. Watt was afraid to do his duty, as subsequent events have proved to the contrary. I would like to ask, Mr. Editor, how it was possible for a patient to be locked up and neglected for days when that patient was admitted on the 23rd and died on the 24th of June? I am inclined to think that the rest of the accusation is on the same basis. Col. Prior goes on to say that he only brought the charge up so that it could be investigated, not from any personal feeling. We quite understand Col. Prior's "feeling." All the same he can't make us swallow that; oh, no. Now, Mr. Editor, I hope this charge that has been made in such a cowardly manner will not be allowed to drop, but that Dr. Watt and his friends will have it thoroughly investigated, thus we will see how much "personal feeling" there is at the bottom of it. CITIZEN.

P.S.:—Perhaps it would not be amiss, Mr. Editor, to ask Col. Prior and his satellites if the report I have heard so many times is correct, viz.: "Was there a caretaker retained drawing a good salary at Albert Head for two years at least previous to last June and after the discontinuance of that station? The reason given I believe was for fear the windows would be broken. CITIZEN.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH TO FAIR WOMEN.

Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B. Once the Victim of Nervous and General Debility, Takes on the Health of Early Years.

Some remedies are nothing more than a temporary stimulant, and the reaction aggravates the disease. Where the system has became run down and nervous debility in its worst forms have shown themselves, South American Nervine will cure. It strikes at the nerve centres and builds up the system by removing the real cause of the trouble. Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B., a lady well known in the Maritime Provinces, suffered terribly from indigestion and nervousness, and her case seemed incurable. She accepted South American Nervine without hope that it was any different to other remedies, but her words are: "I had taken only one bottle when my system began to take on the health of earlier years, and after taking three bottles I was completely cured."

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Mr. Fielding Introduces Fifty Amendments to the Resolutions of a Month Ago.

Important Clauses Affecting Duties on Mining Machinery—Tupper's Motion.

Ottawa, May 25.—Late this afternoon Mr. Fielding brought down the amended tariff changes, involving fifty amendments to the resolutions of a month ago. The most important affecting British Columbia is that respecting mining machinery; 25 per cent. is imposed on the following: Steam engines, boilers, ore crushers and rock crushers, steam mills, Cornish and belted rolls, rock drills, air compressors, cranes, derricks, percussion coal cutters, pumps not elsewhere specified, windmills, horse powers, portable engines, threshers, separators, fodder or feed cutters, potato diggers, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay tedders, farm wagons, slot machines and typewriters, and all machinery composed wholly or in part of iron or steel, not otherwise provided for.

The following classes of mining, smelting and reducing machinery are placed on the free list: Pressure ore exhaust fans, rotary pressure blowers, coal cutting machines, except percussion coal cutters, coal heading machines, coal augers and rotary coal drills, core drills, miners' safety lamps, coal washing machinery, coke making machinery, ore driving machinery, ore roasting machinery, electric or magnetic machinery for separating or concentrating iron ores, blast furnaces, water jackets, converters for metallurgical processes in iron and copper, briquette making machines, ball grinding machines, copper plates, plated or not, machines for extraction of precious metals, by the chlorination or cyanide processes, monitors and elevators for hydraulic mining, amalgam safes, automatic ore samplers, automatic feeders, jigs, classifores, separators, retorts, buddlers, vanners, mercury pumps, pyrometers, bullion furnaces amalgam cleaners, gold mining slime tables, blast furnace, blowing engines, wrought iron tubing, butters, lap-welded, threaded or coupled, or not less than two and one-half inches in diameter, when imported for use exclusively in milling, smelting, reducing or refining.

The book duty is changed; paper covered or unbound books remain at 20 per cent., other books to be 10 per cent., and books relating to science or for college or public libraries, free. Advertising matter goes back to the specific duty of 15 cents per pound.

Coal dust goes back to the old duty.

On iron or steel scrap, the original tariff reduced the duty from $4 to $1.50. The amended tariff reduces it still further to $1 per ton. Iron or steel ingots, puddled bars, etc., were $4 a ton in the original tariff; they are $2 in the amended tariff. Rolled iron and steel angles, girders, bridge sections, etc., in original tariff 15 per cent., are amended to 10 per cent. Bridge plates of steel, original tariff 15, amended 10 per cent. Rolled iron or steel plates not less than 30 inches in width, original tariff 15 per cent., amended 10 per cent. Item 229 is amended so that steel rolled or hammered, when of greater value than 2½ cents per pound, will be 5 per cent. Iron or steel bridges and structural work, original tariff 30 per cent., amended 35 per cent. Tubes of rolled steel of not more than 1½ inches in diameter, and bicycle tubes, original tariff 15 per cent., amended 10 per cent.

On cut nails and spikes a specific duty of half a cent per pound is imposed instead of 30 per cent. in the original Fielding tariff. On wire nails a specific duty of three-fifths of a cent per pound is placed, instead of 35 per cent. in the original Fielding tariff.

Buckthorn and strip fencing, original tariff 25 per cent., amended 20 per cent.; wire, covered with an other material, orignal tariff 25 per cent., amended 30 per cent.; wire of all kinds, original tariff 20 per cent., amended, brass wire, 10 per cent.; copper wire, 15 per cent.; woven wire, 25 per cent.

Scrap lead, original tariff 20 per cent., amended 15 per cent.

Iron and steel nuts, washers, rivets, etc., original tariff 35 per cent., amended three-quarters of a cent per pound and 25 per cent.

Stereotype electrotypes for almanacs and advertising purposes, original tariff 2 cents per square inch, amended 1½ cents.

Cut tobacco, original tariff 50 cents per pound and 12½ per cent., amended 5 cents per pound. Other manufactured tobaccos, original tariff 45 cents per pound and 12½ per cent., amended 50 cents a pound. The tariff as introduced by Mr. Fielding imposed an excise duty of 10 cents a pound on raw leaf tobacco unstemmed, and 14 cents on stemmed. It is proposed to change this on the first of July next to a customs duty of the same amount. The excise duties will be collected on all goods now in bond. Remarks made by Mr. Fielding show that the intention in levying the excise duty in the last two or three months was to catch the importers, who had endeavored to forestall the tariff by laying in a large stock of raw tobacco.

A change is proposed in the preferential clause which provides that the government will recognize to which countries it shall apply. An amendment is also proposed to the combine clause, which requires the decision of a court as to the fact of a combination before the government can have power to act in the premises.

Sir Charles Tupper moved in amendment that the government's proposal is calculated to destroy Canada's industries and prevent consummation of preferential trade.

A MISSIONARY SENSATION.

Rockefeller Advised to Cleanse His Money Before Giving It.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 25.—In the meeting the American Baptist Missionary Union yesterday, the report of the executive committee was received recommending that appropriations be reduced $60,000 under those of last year. Rev. W. H. Cossum, missionary from China, said he was opposed to such retrenchment.

"You sent me to China to work," said he, "and now you can't retrench me. You can't retard the work by retrenchment. I say to John D. Rockefeller, or any man who offers us money: 'First consecrate yourself to God; make your gift clean, and we will accept it, otherwise we should not touch it.' I don't say this about John D. Rockefeller in particular or alone, but to all those who make such offerings."

This statement caused a profound sensation, a number of delegates remonstrated, but they finally dismissed the matter saying: "When our brother has been longer in this country, and becomes better acquainted, he will modify his views."

The meeting then adjourned without taking any action on the report.

WONDERFUL.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights—Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Relieved in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, barbers' itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 35 cents.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

SPANISH BRUTALITIES.

Story of the Renewal of the Butcheries by General Weyler's Men.

Washington, May 26.—A special dispatch from Havana this morning tells the story of renewed butcheries by General Weyler's men. The dispatch says that the Cuban hospital at Loma Calderon, near Managua, province of Havana, was attacked recently by a detachment of Spanish soldiers from San Queltin, and all the inmates killed. The hospital was filled with sick and wounded unarmed Cuban soldiers, who were hastily killed. Two women nurses begged for their lives, but were beheaded by the Spanish soldiers. The official report of the Spanish officers stated that an attack was made on an insurgent camp and the entire body of insurgents captured.

The story of the murder of women and invalid soldiers is credited at the Cuban junta here, and it is expected that it will be positively confirmed in a short time.

Sales Talk

With Hood's Sarsaparilla, "Sales Talk," and show that this medicine has enjoyed public confidence and patronage to a greater extent than accorded any other proprietary medicine. This is simply because it possesses greater merit and produces greater cures than any other. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. All advertisements of Hood's Sarsaparilla, like Hood's Sarsaparilla itself, are honest. We have never deceived the public, and this with its superlative medicinal merit, is why the people have abiding confidence in it, and buy

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Almost to the exclusion of all others. Try it. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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 amendng 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, shipowners, 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 or company carrying on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company:

(11.) To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire any patents, brevets d'invention, licenses, concessions and the like, conferring any exclusive non-exclusive or limited right to use, or any secret of other information as to any invention which may seem cabable 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 acount 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 cabable 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 conveniances 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 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 its uncalled 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:

(20.) 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 elsewhere.

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.