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MICA Axie Grease

Get a box and learn why

it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Seld everywhe

CHLORODYNE

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

Hotel

Radminton

VANCOUVER.

Entirely renovated, furnished and enlarged; heating and lighting (electric) perfect. D. Conte, late of Baldwin hotel, San Francisco, and St. Charles hotel, New Orleans, in

The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1899.

REDISTRIBUTION.

The rectification of frontiers is always troublesome business and the Laurier ministry will no doubt find it so. So far as has yet transpired, no one seems to changes in Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick. In the latter province all that has been done is to divide constituency that has hitherto elected two members and to give each of the divisions one member. If it were proposed to make this rule general, we would feel disposed to support it, for there seems to be no good reason why a resident of one part of the Dominion should have a right to vote for two men onebers of the House of Commons, while the majority have only the right to vote to permit the extraordinary threat, made \$75,081.06. This profit is derived from for one. No changes are proposed in on Deadman's Island at the time of Mr. Manitoba or British Columbia. In regard Ludgate's arrest, to pass without directof silver and copper. Canadian silver is to this province we think that the arguments advanced by the Colonist against rest had been made, Mr. Wallace Lud-and our copper coins are made by a a change at this particular time may be considered as influencing the government. ders have been given to the officers to would be about \$25,000 in the first place, We do not mean that the Colonist has influenced the government, but only that the considerations put forward in these columns must have occurred to the government and led it to see the unwisdom of attempting to make any rearrangement must have been told that the officers had Mr. McInnes pointed out that up to at this time which would be satisfactory received instructions to shoot them, if date Canada has produced \$90,000.000 to anyone. It is with some satisfaction they remained on the island half an hour in gold and that not a dollar's worth of that we note the failure of the papers longer. It is admitted that the officers all this metal is in circulation in the in this province supporting the govern- were acting under the direction of Attor- form of a coin of the country producing ment to impress their views upon it

deprive the Conservatives of seven seats, We have in addition the important feet it would give greater confidence to trade. a division, a change quite sufficient in order, which he certainly would have position before the eyes of the world. the fate of a ministry. The avowed ob- cumstances it is fair to hold him respon- mints in Australia and India. Mr. Mcject of the government is to restore the sible. conditions existing before 1882 as regards the boundaries of the constituencies. The government claims that the change of 1882 was for political reasons. It follows that the new change must also be for political reasons, because it cannot be contended, and is not in fact suggested, that a single individual in Ontario has been deprived of his right to a voice in the affairs of the Dominion. Surely in seventeen years Admitting for argument's sake that there was a "hiving of Grits" in 1882, surely very many of the Grits who were the hived must have given place to a new brood and surely in the safe Conservative constituencies then created, if there were any such, the individual composi tion of the electorate must have been greatly changed, so that it is impossible no matter what the government may ask parliament to do, to restore the con ditions existing before 1882. Therefore we hold that every argument made use of by the Liberals in 1882 against the Conservative redistribution applies with equal force to the measure, which they are now fathering. It does not follow that the Conservatives are estopped by that the Conservatives are estopped by the legislation of 1882 from objecting to better than to suppose that he had a in establishing such a department. If that now proposed. The year 1882 was right to shoot down honest workingmen, we want a gold coinage of our own, it one following a decennial census, when and the only way of accounting for his would be cheaper to have it make in England. He could not agree with Mr. One Star Dominion it became the duty of the government in 1882 to introduce a redistri-B. N. A. act. By the constitution of the he was so utterly rattled by the circumMcInnes that the miner loses from 3 Dominion it became the duty of the gov- stances in which he found himself that to 10 per cent, through having to send ernment in 1882 to introduce a redistri- he shought his rehabilitation in public es his gold to the United States, having no bution bill. This being the case the teem as an energetic officer of the crown evidence before him that they were unrest was only a matter of detail. But would be cheaply purchased by the lives der any such disadvantage. If it is a C. DAY & CO, London. the case is otherwise now. A redistribu- of a few workingmen, more or less. The disadvantage to them, it might be worth tion as contemplated by the B. N. A. act will be impossible before 1902. The itable light; but we are not so much tablishing a government assay office on present measure is a political step pure and simple. We have in previous articles expressed doubt as to its constitutionality. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of the Conservative party to do battle as best it can to prevent such an unjustifiable exercise of power by a parliamentary majority.

TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

The right of the United States government to send troops to Alaska will not be questioned, neither will the courtesy of the notification to the British government, but as to the necessity for such a step, so far as is requisite to preserve any rights of United States citizens from interference at the hands of Canada vantage to the public. Of course in there is more than a doubt. Those per- order that they may be of value, the sons, who are in a position to know what writer of them must be in touch with the is transpiring in the disputed area be- events of the day and be in some sort tween the two countries, are the last of a position to gauge public opinion. to suggest that there is likely to be even a semblance of a collision or even a coat not to be to impress his own views apflict or interests. But in this matter on the public so much as to facilitate the the hands of the United States have formation of intelligent opinions by the been forced by a lot of sensationalists, readers. His effort ought, therefore, who have managed to create an impres- to be to supplement the news of the sion in Washington that something or day by such comment as it seems to call other is in danger or will be in danger, for, and though strong expressions of inunless the military arm of the country is dividual ideas are proper enough, they represented somewhere in the North. always should occupy a subordinate Ever since the Mounted Police went to place. His primary aim ought to be to the Yukon, these teather-brained United shed light upon the questions treated by interests of their country. When the can be done, the better, for the average militia contingent went forward later, reader to-day likes to get his instruction, some of these same sensationalists and his news as well, in the shortest time thought, or professed to think, that a possible. Hence the popularity of the force should be forthwith despatched to editorial paragraph. be on hand to prevent Canadian aggression. The minor fact that the militia are some hundreds of miles away from obligation to urge his own individual any terirtory, which the most grasping

of the absurd way in which the United interest to speak as strongly as he can. puted area on the Alaskan frontier, ex-States press is capable of making a fool To politicians the leader writer is often hibits a degree of courtesy to which the of itself over international matters. a source of annoyance, particularly when world had not been accustomed from When the Deadman's Island squabble he does not consult them before writing, Washington diplomats, and indicates was becoming acute, it will be remembered that H. M. S. Egeria dropped he may do his best in promoting the welanchor in Vancouver harbor. A more in- fare of the country .

States lighthouse tender Manzanita which followed her into Burrard Inlet a few days later. The presence of these two ships in port at the same time was made the basis for a highly sensational story in the Chicago papers about a possible collision between Great Britain and the United States, the alleged object of the Manzanita being to protect the interests of Chicago capitalists in Deadman's Island. When such rubbish as newspapers, there is not much cause for law and gospel, something too closely impunity.

THAT ORDER TO SHOOT.

It would not be in the public interest ing special attention to it. After the arbe conceded by every one. He had no the operating of a mint, reason to desire to deceive them. He ney-General Martin, who was near by, it. Most of it has gone into circulation The changes proposed in Quebec are cf directing the arrest and other proceed- bearing the stamp of the United States some importance, but they appear to ings. In attributing to him the responsi- mint. He thought that if the gold were be dwarfed in comparison with those in bility for the order, we do nothing con-Ontario. It is alleged that these will trary to the known facts of the case. remain in the country, and he believed which means a difference of fourteen on that he has not denied giving any such besides placing the country in a better the event of a close contest to determine done if he had not. Under these cir- In this connection he referred to the

Who are the persons whom the Atterney-General directed his officers to shoot down as if they were so many mad dogs? They were honest laboring men, who had been employed to do a day's work for a day's pay, upon an undertaking which the Attorney-General had advised their employer that he had had a legal right to do. There was no justification whatever for dealing with them as criminals, even to the extent of arresting them. There was certainly no excuse Mr. McInnes. He declined to say that for treating them as if they were out- it would not be desirable at any time to casts, having no rights before the law. establish a mint in Canada, but thought We desire to enter the strongest kind of such a step inexpedient now, because it protest against the idea that Attorney- would tend to disturb our paper cur-General Martin or any one else has the rency, which is giving such complete satright to shoot down working men, who isfaction. Only very grave reasons have been employed to do work in good ought, he said, to lead us to make a The Victoria Chemical Co Ld. faith, and who are obeying the direction change in a system which was so suited

of their employers in good faith. If Mr. Martin's direction had been fol-If Mr. Martin's direction had been fol-lowed, and the workingmen had been shot down by the officers, in what posi-tion would be and his officers be placed tion would he and his officers be placed to-day? The officers would have been liable to be prosecuted for murder and he get her coinage done abroad. As there is no profit in coining cold, and are the would have been liable as an accessory silver and copper coinage would cost to be that Mr. Martin knows the law do now, there was no financial saving whole affair puts him in a most discredconcerned about its effect upon his reputation as about the creation of an impression that a workingman has no rights the government stamp on a bar of gold that are entitled to respect.

NEWSPAPER LEADERS.

Lord Rosebery in a recent speech expressed the opinion that it would be better if there were two classes of newspapers, one that would give the news and the other that would comment on public events. There must necessarily be a great deal of crudeness about editorial comments appearing from day to day and for the most part upon new questions. Nevertheless we think that on the whole the comments are an ad-The object of a leader writer ought States patriots have scented peril to the him. The fewer words in which this

There are many occasions when the leader writer has resting upon him an views upon the public. It is his business ernment not to locate any troops in ter-American ever laid claim to, is quietly to watch the course of events and to ritory in their possession, so as to crefollow the trend of public opinion, and ate an impression that they proposed to We had an illustration a few days ago when he thinks it necessary in the public maintain their claims to any of the disbut if he does his duty by his readers, that the new responsibilities of imperieffect.

A CANADIAN MINT.

The discussion in the House of Commons upon the resolution introduced by Mr. McInnes, M.P., asking for a declaration that it was the duty of the government to establish a mint at the earliest possible day, was of much interest, and although nothing came of it, the question has by no means been finally dis-

Mr. McInnes began his remarks by this is treated seriously by metropolitan saying that the people were in favor of a mint as an abstract proposition, because surprise in the fact that the fiction which it would stimulate national sentiment filters down from Alaska is regarded by and prove a valuable advertisement. He the authorities at Washington as, if not then took up the matter of cost. He showed that since 1882 Canada has DK. J. GOLLIS BROWNE'S resembling it to be disregarded with coined \$3,462,114 in silver and \$245, 525 in copper, the profit on the transact

ion having been \$998.101.92. Adding to this the cost of coinage, he reached the conclusion that there would be an annual profit on Canadian coinage of the difference the bullion and coin value coined at the Royal Mint in England, gate, speaking to his men, said: "Or- Birmingham firm. The cost of a mint shoot you if you remain here after thirty and the annual cost of maintenance minutes." That Mr. Ludgate was not would be not more than \$12,000. There likely to be deceiving his employees will would thus be a substantial profit upon

> Innes spoke of the opposition of the bankers to the proposal, and said it was natural, as they were interested in pre-

the proper place for it was near the

source of supply, that is, on the Pa-

Coast Nanaimo presented the greatest

The Minister of Finance replied to

to the requirements of the country as our

while to consider the expediency of es-

think the banks would be influenced by

when they came to buy it. Referring to

the Australian mints, Mr. Fielding said

mint and that Great Britain is largely

that they were branches of the Imperial

supplied every year by coins from them.

He thought the quantity of Canadian

gold coins that could be placed upon the

market of the world would be small,

but perhaps if a mint were established

in Canada to coin gold for use in Great

in favor of it. The question having

Britain there would be good arguments

been brought up and public attention

having been directed to it, the Minister

thought it might be allowed to drop and

moved the adjournment of the debate.

The other members taking part in the

liscussion were Mr. G. E. Casey, Mr.

N. Clarke Wallace, Mr. Osler and Mr.

Frank Oliver, all of whom favored the

establishment of a mint, though neither

seemed to be very warm on the subject.

It must have occurred to any one who

heard the Finance Minister that he large-

ly answered his own argument. He spoke

of a mint having the effect of dis-

turbing the present circulation, but at

the same time said that very little gold

could be got into circulation. Surely

the latter proposition answers the for-

mer. After reading all that was said

we are more impressed than ever that

it is in the interest of Canada that a

mint should be established, and we join

in the hope expressed by Mr. Osler that

"the government will take the matter

into serious consideration, and that this

consideration will be followed by the

The decision of the United States gov-

establishment of a mint."

advantages.

venting anything which might interfere W. H. Mawdsley, with the profits of issuing bank notes. Manager He urged that if a mint were established,

cific Coast, and of all places on the Concentrated...

Plant Food,

Can be bought at all the principal grocer it 35 cents per tin. The VERY BEST fer ilizer for flowering plant in pots, garden plants, strawberries, tomatoes, etc. Manufactured by

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON

& SONS (DUBLIN) "Own cased" very old Black Bottle

WHISKEY Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES

Sole export bottling agents to J. J. & S.

EPPS'S COCOA GRATEFUL

COMFORTING Distinguished everywhere for Delicacy of Flavour, Superior Quality, and Nutritive Properties. Specially grateful and comforting to nervous and dyspeptic. Sold only in \(\frac{1}{2}\)-lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ltd., Homoopathic Chemists, London, England. BREAKFAST

EPPS'S COCOA

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

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COM-PANY.

"Companies Act, 1897." " VAN ANDA COPPER AND GOLD

Registered the 7th day of April, 1899. I hereby certify that I have this da egistered the "Van Anda Copper and Gol registered the "Van Anda Copper and Gold Company" as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Seattle, State of Washington. The amount of the capital of the Company \$5,000,000, divided into 5,000,000 shares

of \$1 each.

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

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

The objects for which the Company has been established are set out in the Certificate of Registration granted to the Company on the 6th day of May, 1896, and published in the B. C. Gazette on the 7th May, 1896.

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

(L.S.)

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

Certificates of Improvements "Vicking,"
"Norway," "Ballarat," "North Pole,"
"Southern Cross" and "Pacific" mineral
claims, situated in the Alberni Mining
D'vision of Alberni District. Where located: On the west side of the Alberni Canal,
about one mile below Nahmint.

Take notice that I, G. H. Hayes, acting
as agent for W. A. Mears, Free Miner's
Certificate No. 32741A.; W. W. Cotton,
Free Miner's Certificate No. 32740A.; Flora
A. Goss, Free Miner's Certificate No.
32767A.: Chas, Clinton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 15581A., and A. L. Mohler, Free
Miner's Certificate No. 32790A., Intend sixty
days from the date hereof to apply to the
Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining
Crown Grants for the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under
Section 37, must be commenced before the
issuance of such Certificates of Improvements.

Dated this 17th day of April 1900

MINERAL ACT. (Form F.)

ents. Dated this 17th day of April, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that the John Irving Navigation Company, Limited (a duly incorporated company, empowered by its memorandum and articles of association to build tramways) proposes, under and by virtue of the provisions in that behalf contained in the "Tramway Incorporation act," and the "Tramway Incorporation act," and the "Tramway Incorporation act, Amendment act, 1898," to build, construct, equip, operate and maintain a tramway from a point at or near Taku City; thence to a point on the western shore of Atlin lake; thence from a point on the eastern shore of Atlin lake, at or near Atlin City, along Pine creek to a point at or near the west end of Kusiwah or Surprise lake, in the province of British Columbia, by the most feasible route. Vice Chanceller Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864. Rheumatism, Etc.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1885.
Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colica, Etc.
Caution—None genaine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this oth day of April, 1899.
C. S. BAXTER, Secretary,
John Irving Navigation Company, Ltd.
Foot, Duncan, V. I. MINERAL ACT.

(Form f.)

CERTIFICATES OF IMPROVEMENTS. "The Three Jays." "The Three Jays No. 2," "The Three Jays No. 3," and "Blue Jay" mineral claims.
Situated in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: On McIntyre Mountain, west side of the Alberni Canal, about one mile below Nahmiut. Take notice that I, G. H. Hayes, acting as agent for the Nahmint Mining Company. Free Miner's Certificate No. 50662A., intend sixty days from the date hereof to apply slaty days from the date hereof to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action, under

ments.
Dated this 28th day of March, 1899, at Alberni, B. C.
under Gl(Mn heh
.5y:a;t 7890\$. 14. 14. FOR SALE, CHEAP, OR TO LIST—Cow-lehan Lake hotel, V. Island: logging about to begin. Apply James Robertson, Dun-can, B. C.

ALBERNI, B. C.—To be sold or let, furnished or unfurnished, Riverbank cottage, containing seven (7) rooms; god garden.
Apply G. A. Smith, C. E., Alberni.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates St., Victoria Ladies' and Gents' garments ousehold furnishings cleaned, dved or ressed equal to new.

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CAB-RY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act. 1897." Canada.

Prevince of British Columbia, No. 141. THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Ques

nelle Gold Recovery Company, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Colmbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects heremafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature

umbla, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects herefnafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at No. 139 Cannon Street, London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is situate at No. 139 Cannon Street, London, England.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at No. 40, Government Street, Victoria, and Cuyler Armstrong Holland, Manager of the B. C. Land and Investment Agency, whose address is Victoria aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are:

(a.) To enter into and carry into effect, either with or without modification, an agreement (the draft of which has been already prepared and is initialled for the purposes of identification by two of the subscribers to this Memorandum) expressed to be made between Quesnelle Drodging and Hydraulicing Syndicate, Limited, of the one part, and the Quesnelle Gold Recovery Company, Limited, of the other part, for the acquisition by this Company of certain property therein described, and to develop, work, turn to account, or deal with such property; and for any of the above purposes or otherwise, to exercise any of the hereinafter mentioned powers and objects of the Company, which powers and objects may be exercised independently of the primary objects stated in this clause:

D(b) To search for mines, minerals, ores and precious stones in any part of the world; to obtain information as to mines, mining districts, and localities, mining claims, water claims, and other works, capitalists or merchant and commercial, commercial, mercantile, industrial, somanuateduring, mining claims, carry on, assist or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, and other business which may claim commercial, mercantile, contracts, undertakings and other business which may claim commercial, contracts, undertakings and tother business which may claim claim commercial, mercantile, ind

cauoing mines, works, railways, tramways, lands, wharves, docks, canals, water rights and ways, quarries, forests, pits, mills, buildings, machinery, stock, plants, and thirgs, upon such terms and in such manner as may be deemed advisable:

(f.) To lease, settle, improve, colonize and cultivate lands and hereditaments in any part of the world, and to develop the resources of any lands and hereditaments by building, planting, clearing, mining, and otherwise dealing with the same:

(g.) «To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, sell, lease, grant licenses or easements, exchange, turn to account, dispose

ments, exchange, turn to account, dispose of and deal in real and personal property of all kinds, and in particular lands, buildings, hereditaments, business concerns and undertakings, mortgages, charges, annuities, patents, patent rights, copyrights, licenses, securities, grants, charters, concessions, leases, contracts, options, policies, book debts, claims and any interest in real or personal property, and any claims against such property, or against any person or company or corporation, and to finance and carry on any business concern or undertaking so acquired, and to enfranchise any leasehold property acquired by the Corp easehold property acquired by the Com-

(h.) To aid, encourage and promote imnigration late any lands or property ac-puired or controlled by the Company, and to colonize the same, and for such purposes to lend and grant sums of money for any purposes which may be, or may be sup-posed to be, for the advantage of the Com-

(i.) To lay out towns or villages, on any lands acquired or controlled by the Company, or in which the Company is in any way interested, and to construct, maintain, carry on, and alter roads, streets, hotels, boarding houses, dwelling houses, factories, shops, and stores, and to contribute to the cost of making, providing, and carrying on and working the same:

cost of making, providing, and carrying on and working the same:

(1.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of railway or tramway property, or the rights and liabilities of any person or company holding or seeking to acquire, or making or con structing railways or tramways, canals, water works or public improvements in any part of the world:

(k.) To promote, construct, equip, improve, maintain, work, manage, or control or aid in or subscribe towards the promotion, construction, improvement, maintenance, working, management or control of or to hire, rent or charter works, undertakings and operations of all kinds, both public and private, and in particular roads tramways, railways, engines, wagons, telegraphs, telephones, cables, lighters, harbors piers, docks, quays, wharves, warehouses, hridges, wiaducts, aqueducts, reservoirs, embankments, water works, watercourses, carals, flumes, irrigations, drainage works, sewerage works, saw mills, crushing mills, smelting works, iron, steel, ordnance, engineering or implement works, hydraulic works, power and supply works, furnaces, factories, carrying undertakings by land and water, stage coaches, fortifications, markets, exchanges, mints, public or private buildings, newspapers and publication establishments, brewerles, winerles, distilleries, hotels, residences, stores, shops, houses, places of amusement, recreation or instruction, theatres, race courses, cattle shows, flower shows, schools, technical institutions, universities, colleges, hospitals, laboratories, librarles, gardens, exhibitions, concert rooms, churches and chapels, whether for the purposes of the Company, or for sele or his to in restruct for concert rooms, churches and chapels, whether for the purposes of the Company, or for sale or hire to or in return for any consideration from any other company or

person:
(1.) To purchase or otherwise acquire, hold or sell, or manipulate, exchange, turn to account, dispose of or deal in agricul-tural, plantation, fishing and trading rights; and all or any products of farms, planta-tions, vineries, forests, fisheries, and the like, including animals, grain, provisions,

truits, wines, spirits, cotton, wool, silk. cruits, wines, apirits cotton, wool, silk.

Abres, tobacco, coffee, tea, sugar, timber,
rubber, oils, chemical, explosives, drugs,
dye stuffs, nitrates, petroleum, bullionspecie, coia, copper, lead, tin, quicksilver,
iron, coal, stone, and other merchandiss
and commodities of all kinds, either for
immediate of future delivery, and whether
in a crude state or manufactured or otherwise, and to advance money at interest
upon the security of all or any such products, merchandise and commodities, and
to acarry on business as merchants, importers and exporters:
(m.) To undertake and carry on any business transaction or operation commonly

ness transaction or operation commonly, undertaken or carried on by bankers, underraken or carried on by bankers, underwriters, concessionaries, contractors for public and other works, capitalists or merchants, and generally to institute, enter into, carry on, assist or participate in financial, commercial, mercantile, industrial.

one of the control of

therwise: (v.) To guarantee the payment of money (v.) To guarantee the payment of in respect

secured by or payable under or in respect f bonds, debentures, debenture stock, conracts, montgages, charges, obligations and ecurities of any company or of any autority, supreme, municipal, local or other-less or of any persons whomsoever, whether acorporated or not incorporated: wise or or any persons whomsoever, whether incorporated or not incorporated:

(w.) To guarantee the title to or quiet enjoyment of property either absolutely or subject to any qualifications or conditions, and to guarantee persons and corporations interested or about to become interested in any property against any loss, actions, proceedings, claims or demands in respect of any insufficiency, imperfection or deficiency of title, or in respect of any incumbrance, burdens, or outstanding rights:

(x.) To furnish and provide deposits and guarantees of funds required in relation to any tender or application for any contract, concession, decree, enactment, property or privilege, or in relation to the carrying out of any contract, concession, decree, enactment;

(y.) Generally to carry on and transact every kind of guarantee business, including the performance of contracts by members

performance of contracts by memb with the Company, and to undertake obiigations of every kind and description, and also to undertake and execute trusts of all kinds:

(z.) To receive moneys, securities and valuables of all kinds on deposit, at interest or otherwise, or for safe custody, and generally to carry on the business.

execute bills of exchange, promissory notes, and other negotiable instruments, and to discount, buy, sell, and deal in the same; to grant, issue, buy, sell, and deal in bills of lading, docks and other warrants; to issue, buy, sell, and deal in ccupons and all other promises to pay moneys:

(bb.) To borrow or raise mouey for the purposes of the Company in such manner and upon such terms as may seem expedient, and to secure the repayment thereof, and of moneys owing or obligations incurred by the Company by redeemable or irredeemable bonds, debentures, or debenture stock (such bonds, debentures, or debenture stock being made payable to beare otherwise, and payable either at par promissory notes, or by any other ins ment or in such other manner as may determined, and for any such purpose charge all or any part of the proposition of the Company, both present and functualing its uncalled capital, and to the shares of the Company credited as for partly paid up, or bouds, debentures or partly paid up, or bonds, debentu debenture stock issued by the Cor as the whole or part of the purchase for any property purchased by the pany, or for any valuable consideration (cc.) To make donations to stand in such cases, and either pany's objects, or otherwise expedient, and in particular to remunerate any person or corporation, introducing business to this Company, and to subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects or for any exhibition, or for any public general, or other object, and to aid in the establishment and support of associations for the benefit of persons employed by or having dealings with the Company, and in particular friendly or other benefit societies and to grant any pension, either by way of an annual payment or a lump sum, of an annual payment or a lump sum, of any officer or servant of the Company.

(dd.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the business, property, good-will and liabilities of any company, corporation, society, partner ship, or persons carrying on or about to carry on any business which this Company is authorized to carry on or which is in any respects similar to the objects of this Company, or possessed of property deemed suitable for the purposes of this Company, as the for the purposes of this Company, and the company and the purposes of this Company, and the company and the co

able for the purposes of this Company and to enter into partnership or into any arrangement with respect to the sharing of profits, union of interests, or amalgamation

pany, corporation, society, partnership, or persons:

(ee.) To pay out of the funds of the Company all expenses of and incident to the formation, registration, advertising, and establishment of this Company, and the issue and subscription of the share or losa capital, including brokerage and commissions for obtaining applications for, or placing or guaranteeing the placing of the shares, or any debentures, debenture stock or other securities of this Company; and also all expenses attending the issue of any circular or notice, and the printing, stamping and circulating of proxies or forms to be filled up by the members of this Company.

forms to be filled up by the members this Company:

(ff.) To obtain, or in any way assist obtaining any Provisional Order or Act Parliament, or other necessary authorit for enabling this or any other compant to carry any of its objects into effect, or feffecting any modification of this or another company's constitution; to procur this or any other company to be legalize registered or incorporated, if necessary, accordance with the laws of any count or state in which it may, or may proport carry on operations; to establish an maintain agencies of the Company, at to open and keep a colonial or forcing register or registers of this or any other registers or registers of this or any other.

gisters: e, and with power to a point a tru rise, and with power to a point a trustee r trustees, personal or corporate, to hold my property to behalf of the Company, and to allow any property to remain outlanding in such trustee or trustees:

(bh.) To do all such other things as are incidental or may be thought conductive of the attainment of the above objects, or my of them, and so that the word "Company" in this memorandum, when applied therwise than to this Company, shall be cemed to include any partnership of other ody of persons, whether corporate or in-

TRANSVAA

Twenty-One T ers Appeal t try fo

The long-standi

Great Britain and

the treatment of

other British sub

Indians, by the

has reached a cri

signed by 21,000 1

the protection of t as the suzerain colonial office at L 5, and the British sidering it, decid could no longer l Transvaal govern secure amelioration the Uitlanders. President Kruge visit England, or Alfred Milner, th missioner of Sou in regard to the nied the right o right o at to interfere this petition, c It is understood of the decision of ment, President l the situation with The London Tin-of the petition. It The petition sign ers of British des in the hands of th the Imperial auth thing regarding the authenticity of eve earlier form the pet acting agent at P now laid before Mi plete. That the h Alfred Milner, h document to the s be taken to prove, sympathy with its of believing that t embodies are

ounded.
The question pov may be brought action to be taken isters. Meanwhile The London conv vaal was made in 1 right, in 1884, to Fransvaal; they business and acq were taxed equally might take the years' residence in was the constituti was the constitution 1884 by those who tion of London. have remained as had it been fore residents would be vaal to-day.

What is that treat

(1) They have no (2) No voice in the (3) No control of

(4) No power in the (5) Their newspape an editor offends Mi sent to prison, or sen geitersrest to die of of the country altog (6) They are not per

meetings. (7) The period wh they have taken t in each man's indiv (8) The juries by are not their peers, political masters. (9) They pay almotion of the country. (10) Their interest urdened by monor take one instance. e -is the aerated water protect the monopol was granted a tax placed on all other w have been deprived of citizenship.
(12) There is a law

plain.
(13) The president o the community whom I rid of. This without (14) Doles, loans-gi ally from the preside criminately to the burg (15) The principle ha that the government bonds on farms so a land from passing in

Uitlanders. Who can suppose the cations of the constit foreshadowed the cor ould have been signe The grievances, as w the abortive revolution until every constitution been made for reform raid and the punishm gaged in the revolution pered that certain assu by the president, who People looked forward

kept? If we employ simple device of a tab briefly recapitulate th have taken place sin is assurances:
(1) The Chief Justic missed for refusing to dination of the High C the resolution of the direct interference of the administration of (2) An act has be president to expel

(3) A law forcing carry passes like the K passed, and only with expostulation of the hig (4) The press has bee (5) The right of pu

(6) The power of influ pal government in Jo been taken from English (7) Vast sums have forts and armaments of terrorizing the Britis (8) Money has been bonuses and doles to 9) The report of the mission appointed by consisting of burghers,