Salmon, Gold and Townsites

All Branches of Business Are Booming in the Northern Country.

The Townsite Speculators Have Picked Tuck's Inlet as G. T. R. Terminus.

Port Simpson, B. C., April 23.—The river steamer Mount Royal, owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, has again taken up her run. She arrived this week and will make regular trips between Port Essington and Hazelton, on the Skeena, and from Wrangel to Telegraph creek on the Stickeen. George Locksby, of this town, left for Port Essington on the down trip of the Danube to take his place as purser on the Mount Royal.

The reports from Wrangel indicates that the rush for the new gold diggings on the Liard is on the increase. The find seems to be a valuable and extensive one, probably larger than the Atlsek. It is stated by some prospectors that claim they know the country, that it is not hard to get into.

The townsite speculators have struck Tucks inlet, which is located a few miles from Metlakatla, with a vengeance. That this inlet was examined by the Grand Trunk harbor surveyor is a fact, and many people believe that it will be the place finally selected for the terminal of that road. With this in view, the townsite boomers are busily engaged locating ground and clearing some of it up. That this land is a part of a government reserve does not seem to dampen the enthusiasm of the townsite boomer.

Cannery men along the Coast are making every preparation for a record-breaking year. Every steamer coming from the South is loaded with cannery supplies and passengers who are engaged to work in the packeries. Of course, no one knows whether the run of the salmon will be any better than it was last year, or whether it will come up to the better years. If the hopes of the cannery men are realized, this will be a very prosperous year in the salmon packing business.

MAGAZINE EXPLODES.

Port Arthur Shaken by Blowing Up of Powder Company's Storehouse.

Port Arthur, Ont., April 25.—The Ontario Powder Company's magazine west of this town was blown up this afternoon. The whole town was shaken, but so far as known no one was injured. The residence of Wm. MacFarland will be demolished and many plate glass windows in Fort William have broken.

Senator John Hughes, jr., of Iowa county, Iowa, has achieved quite a reputation in the Hawkeye state as author of an antipass bill which has been reported favorably by the senate judiciary committee. Senator Hughes is 62, and is a wealthy lumber dealer, with leisure which has afforded him opportunity to make a study of reform legislation. He fathered the antipass idea as a member of the house at two previous sessions of the legislature, always going to defeat, but is still as enthusiastic as ever over finally securing the adoption of his idea. He is chairman of the committee on railroads this year.

SKRYDLOFF SPEAKS.

St. Petersburg, April 26.—Vice Admiral Skrydloff, recently appointed commander of the Russian naval forces in the Far East today visited the barracks of the naval guard. Addressing the latter he made his first public reference to the going out of the Baltic fleet, saying: "Twentyeight years ago I went with your predecessors to fight for the empire against the Turks. It is now the monarch's wish that I should lead you again as commander-in-chief of the fleet which you are going to join, on board the battleship Alexander III." Vice Admiral Skrydloff will leave tomorrow evening for Sebastopol, from where he will start May 5th for the Far East.

THE KUNZ CASE.

A Lot of the Seized Goods Identified by the Owners.

Yesterday the goods seized at the residence of Emil Kunz was inspected by the Albion Iron Works Company's store keepers and a lot of the stuff identified. There was a lot which the storekeepers could not swear to, but the large bulk of the stuff was positively proven stolen property.

So far the man has eluded the police but a strict watch is being kept on all channels of travel and it is not expected that he will be able to get away from the island.

GARMENT WORKERS' TROUBLE.

Huge Strike Ordered, But Rescinded Pending Conferences.

New York, April 23.—The general executive committee of the United Garment Workers of America today ordered a strike to go into effect Monday of the 100,000 garment workers in the United States, affecting indirectly 250,000 workers, of whom there are 35,000 in New York. When the employers heard of the action they induced the union leaders to rescind the order to permit conferences being held this week. The action of the union leaders was taken because the national association of clothiers, 2,000 strong, decided at Philadelphia recently to adopt the "open shop" and organize a "national labor bureau" to supply employers with non-union hands.

LUMBERMEN TALK WITH MR. WHYTE

Concerning Extension of Freight Charges Into Manitoba and Territories.

Yesterday afternoon representatives of the British Columbia Lumber & Shingle Manufacturers' Association conferred with Mr. William Whyte, second vice-president of the C. P. R., on the question of freight charges on lumber and shingles from Vancouver to the Northwest and Manitoba, says the Vancouver Province. Mr. B. W. Greer, general freight agent of the C. P. R., was present at the meeting. Several concessions involving what might practically be termed a reduction in transportation charges on certain classes of lumber were asked for. After listening to what the lumbermen had to say, Mr. Whyte announced that he would take cognizance of their representations.

Some weeks ago, on the occasion of the visit of Mr. E. W. Peters, assistant traffic manager of C. P. R. western lines to Vancouver, a reduction on the freight rate on rough cedar lumber into the Northwest Territories was conceded the lumbermen. The old rate was fifty cents per hundred pounds for cedar of all classes, and it was effective to points within the boundaries of Manitoba. The new rate gives same forty cents per hundred, and effective only to the eastern boundary of Assiniboia, and it only applied to rough cedar, the finer grades remaining at the old rate.

Yesterday the local lumbermen asked that the forty-cent rate apply to points within Manitoba. It was explained to them that as Manitoba was competitive territory it was hard to see how their request could be granted. American roads running into Manitoba from the south all adhere to the fifty cents per hundred basis on cedar, and the C. P. R. could not alter the rate without concurrence on the part of the foreign roads, which would be extremely difficult to obtain, as a redrafting of the Manitoba schedule would involve a rearrangement with all lumber tariffs applying from the American Pacific coast states east to the Missouri river.

Vancouver Banks Greatly Alarmed

Hold Hurried Meeting to Discuss How to Shut out Bogus U. S. Silver.

Take No Action But Consider the Situation is Somewhat Serious.

So alarmed are the banking houses of Vancouver at the possibility of that city being flooded with bogus American silver, which gained a limited circulation in Victoria, that a hurried meeting of bank managers was held on Friday evening to discuss the situation. Reporting the result of the meeting, the Vancouver World says:

American silver will not be shut out of British Columbia for a while at least; so the local clearing house bankers decided at a meeting held yesterday afternoon.

So far as is known, the counterfeit American coins which have been circulating in Puget sound and Victoria have not yet reached here, but the possible inconvenience and loss that might be occasioned by the circulation of this coin had been considered informally by the bankers of Vancouver, and a suggestion was made that policy of the bankers on the other side of the line be adopted and a heavy discount placed on American silver.

When the matter was fully discussed, however, it was found that the consensus of opinion was that no action should be taken.

Before the meeting Mr. A. Jukes, manager of the Imperial Bank, stated that, should the clearing house decide to discount American silver (and he did not see why it should not since Canadian silver is discounted by the American banks), it would result in the gradual shutting out of American silver altogether. For if Vancouver took the initiative, the American coin would be sent to Victoria and the British Columbia coast cities, and the coin would accumulate so in these cities that they would soon find it necessary to follow Vancouver's lead.

"The clearing house has decided that it cannot do anything in the direction of stopping the circulation of United States silver in the city," said a prominent banker last evening when interrogated as to the result of the meeting of the clearing house yesterday, at which this important matter was discussed in full.

"It is, after all, a matter which comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion government," continued the banker. "It is their loss, not that of the banks, if Canadian silver is, in part or wholly, displaced by United States silver. It would, of course, in our opinion, be a very desirable thing to shut the foreign silver out, if possible, but the bankers do not see their way clear to taking any action.

"There are several local aspects of the case which must be taken into consideration. To begin with, there is a very large and very desirable tourist traffic coming to this city every year, and it is increasing. It would be a needless and annoying restriction to compel them to get their money turned into drafts or bills of exchange before coming into the province. The fact is, we want them to come, we have been using every effort to encourage them, and such a step at present would have a tendency to drive them away.

"In a business way, too, there is a great deal of interchange very intimately between the cities of British Columbia and the neighboring coast state. In the cannery business, too, there is a good deal of prejudice in favor of the big silver dollars. The Indians like to be paid in the big silver dollars.

"There is another minor consideration," said the banker in conclusion, "the hotels in the Sound cities accept our silver bills without demur, and there are several steamboat and railway lines doing business in both countries which would be put to a great deal of inconvenience were the banks to establish the rule of barring United States silver. Such a move must really come from the Dominion government. The banks would not only put their customers to a great deal of bother for no practical benefit to themselves."

ODD FELLOWS HALL BURNS.

Fire at Cloverdale, B. C., Causes a Loss of $7,000.

New Westminster, April 25.—The little town of Cloverdale, on the line of the Great Northern, was the scene of a big fire last night. About midnight the night watchman at one of the shingle mills noticed flames coming through the roof of the Odd Fellows' block. He at once aroused the neighborhood, but the fire had a good start and could not be checked, and the finest block in the settlement was destroyed.

The upper floor was used as a lodge room and the ground floor was occupied by Blair & Hadden, general merchants. Their whole stock, valued at $4,000, was destroyed. It was partly insured. The building was a new two-story one and was owned by the Cloverdale Odd Fellows' Lodge. Value $3,000 partly insured. The lodge also lost all its paraphernalia, worth a couple of hundred dollars.

The fire is thought to have started from a cigar stump thrown into a waste paper basket.

CAPT. SARTORIS WEDS.

Paris, April 26.—The civil ceremony of the marriage of Capt. Algernon Sartoris, grandson of the late U. S. Grant, and Mlle. Germaine Cecile Noufflard, a niece of Chas. Haller, the artist, director of the New Gallery, London, took place today. The ceremony was merely the usual formal procedure required by French law. The religious marriage ceremony will take place April 27th.

CHINESE LABORERS FORMED A UNION

Cannery Workmen Will Insist Upon Heavy Cash Advance From Contractors.

Chinese laborers have formed a union to make better terms with salmon canners or contractors. It is called the "Chinese Cannery Employees' Union," says the Vancouver Province.

Several hundred Mongolian laborers met on Saturday night in the large hall of the Chinese Empire Reform Association. Various speakers declared that year after year men had slaved to work at the canneries at certain rates of wages. Either the contractors took the work too cheaply or the pack was smaller than expected, with the result at the end of the season that the contractor would not have enough money to pay his men. He would take what he got from the canners, and perhaps leave by the next boat for China. This had happened in many instances, and after a season's hard work in the canneries the men often found themselves without a dollar.

The following resolution was passed: "Under all contracts not containing a guarantee clause, the advance to employees shall be $200 to a skilled workman, and $65 to an unskilled man. All advances shall be in cash."

The resolution was explained by the speakers as meaning that where the contractor had a guarantee from the canner that a certain pack would be put up, the men would go to work without an advance. Where there was no guarantee, if the contractor did not make money, the men were afraid they would not be paid, and hence would insist upon an advance at the beginning of the season.

The second resolution was that the union should work with the Chinese Contractors' Association.

An executive was formed consisting of ten members from Vancouver, ten from Victoria and ten from New Westminster. Another meeting was held in New Westminster last night, and resolutions passed at the Vancouver meeting were adopted unanimously. Today the ten Vancouver members of the committee, with the Westminster members, left for Victoria, where a meeting of employees has been called for this evening. It is stated that the project really originated in Victoria, and that the resolutions will be adopted by the Chinese cannery employees there.

TYPHUS AMONG TROOPS.

Berlin, April 26.—Colonel Leutwein, governor of German Southwest Africa, cables today that typhus has broken out in Major Glasenap's troops engaged in suppressing the Hereros. Seven deaths from the disease were recorded up to April 22.

NOT PRISONERS OF WAR.

Kharko, Russia, April 26.—Some of the officers of the Varing and Koriets declare that they do not consider themselves prisoners of war, but merely as shipwrecked sailors who can fight again. The reception accorded here to the ship's crews was very enthusiastic. The officers were repeatedly embraced by women.

LABOR LEADER'S CABINET.

Melbourne, April 26.—Mr. Watson, the labor leader, who was called upon to organize a ministry after the defeat of the cabinet on April 22nd on a labor motion, has formed a cabinet, with himself as premier and treasurer: Mr. Hughes, minister for external affairs; Mr. Higgins, attorney-general; Mr. Batchelor, minister for home affairs; Mr. Fisher, president of the board of trade; Mr. Dawson, minister of defence; Mr. Mahon, postmaster-general; and Mr. McGregor, president of the federal executive council. All the members of the new cabinet belong to the labor party with the exception of Mr. Higgins.

SPANISH PREMIER ATTACKED.

Madrid, April 26.—Premier Maura, who arrived here this morning, was shot at, but was not wounded, while on his way here from the Balearic islands. When between Alicante and San Vincentee a bullet whizzed through the roof of his car. The incident created alarm, but no one was injured.

On April 12th while Premier Maura was entering the palace at Barcelona, he was attacked and wounded by a would-be assassin armed with a dagger. Senor Maura's wounds were not serious.

Later details show that the attempt on Senor Maura was an organized plot, in which between thirty and forty men, armed with revolvers, were concerned. A fusilade was exchanged between the gendarmes and the miscreants.

"Shall I say that you are very fond of America, as usual?" asked the press agent. "Wait till I have the books balanced," answered the prima donna with characteristic business forethought; "if the profits are more than fifty thousand dollars you may say that I love America; if they are less, you may say I consider the country very lacking in refinement."—Washington Star.

The physicians were holding a consultation beside the cot of the man supposed to have appendicitis concealed about his person. "I believe," said one of the surgeons, "that we should wait and let him get stronger before cutting into him." Before the other prospective operators could reply, the patient turned his head and remarked, feebly: "What do you take me for—a quarter?"—Ex.

Big Traffic Is Expected

Prospects of a Busy Season Amongst Far Northern Gold Fields.

General Marine Intelligence of the Harbor and the Coast.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

According to all advices received from the North and the Sound, the present summer is going to be one of the busiest ever known in the Yukon and Alaska. All the steamship companies are preparing for an unusually heavy traffic between the Sound and British Columbia ports for the northern goldfields. Seattle is full of men outfitting for the season's work in the northern camps, and business there is booming as it has not done since the late nineties.

In Victoria and Vancouver the outfitting business also shows signs of reviving and the merchants are very hopeful that a good season is in store. Many enquiries are being received from the East and South as to outfitting here, rates of passage to the North, etc. Cape Nome, the Aleek, Atlin, Klondike and the latest discoveries in the Liard river district all have their prospective settlers waiting to go in as soon as the trails are fit for travel.

SKIPPER'S WEDDING DAY.

The Norwegian steamer Tenus, a well-known collier, was flying all her flags Saturday in San Francisco in honor of the marriage of her skipper, Captain Anson Arntzen. For several days past the bride, Miss Annie Rasch, has been expected to arrive from her home in Norway, and Saturday she reached San Francisco, having been delayed by an accident to the Canadian Pacific road beyond the mountains. The wedding took place the same night.

DIRIGO TOUCHED BOTTOM.

The Alaskan steamer Dirigo arrived in port yesterday and was placed on the Quartermaster dry docks for inspection. On the trip down from the North the freighter scrached on the bottom. She was placed on the dock for inspection to see what damage was done. The damage to the freighter proves insignificant and she will come off the drydock this afternoon.

DANUBE ARRIVES.

Last evening the steamer Danube arrived from the Naas river and way ports with two or three passengers for Victoria, amongst whom was His Lordship Bishop Perrin, who had been spending some time at Alert bay, at the northern end of Vancouver island. The Danube brought down very little freight. There was no news of interest from the North, all being quiet at present. The trip south was made in very pleasant weather.

NEW MONSTER FREIGHTER.

At Lorain, Ohio, there is being completed the largest steel steamer ever built for a fresh water run, and one of the largest ever built exclusively as a freight carrier. It is the steamship Augustus B. Wolvin, built for service on the great lakes. The vessel was launched the second week in this month and will be finished within a few months.

"A novel feature of the vessel's construction," says the American Green and Shipping, "is the shape of the cargo hold, which is built in the form of a hopper, with sides that slope from the main deck down to the tank top and the ends built on the same slope. The hopper extends in one continuous length 409 feet without bulkheads or divisions of any kind, and in width it measures at the top 43 feet and at the bottom 24 feet.

"There are 33 large cargo hatchways on the spar deck, so that it will be possible for the clam-shells to unload the vessel entirely without any hand shoveling. The spar deck is continuous and flush from stem to stern. The only erections on it are the pilot house and Texas forward. The capacity in the cargo hold is about 500,000 cubic feet, which is equal to 401,000 bushels of grain or to 12,500 tons of coal. Steam has been used whenever possible to displace manual labor. She will be fully equipped with electric light throughout and has duplicate plants.

"In the forward end of the vessel, under the pilot house and texas, are five staterooms for owners and families, also accommodations for private galley, dining-room and social parlor. These are entirely set apart from the crew's quarters and will be luxuriously furnished and fitted out. The ship's crew is accommodated on the deck below the owners' quarters. At the end of the vessel is also located the kitchen, dining-room and messroom.

"The vessel is propelled by a triple quadruple type four-cylinder engine, each cylinder having a capacity of 2,000 horsepower. Two immense boilers furnish the steam. The coal bunker is fitted in front of the boiler-room and has a capacity for about 350 tons of coal. In every respect this vessel has been fitted out and built to meet the most modern requirements of lake service. She will steam twelve miles an hour when loaded and thirteen miles when light. There will be a crew of 23 men. She will carry a cargo equivalent to 333 carloads or 11 trainloads.

"The hull dimensions are: Length over all, 560 feet; length of keel, 540 feet; beam molded, 56 feet; depth molded, 32 feet; cargo hatches, 33; double bottom capacity, 8,000 tons. Machinery: Engines, quadruple expansion; cylinders, 18 1-2-inch; stroke, 28 1-2-inch, 43 1-2-inch and 66-inch; stroke, 42-inch; boilers, two B. & W. type; working pressure, 250 pounds; automatic stokers, Duluth Stoker Company. Carrying capacity 10,000 gross tons of iron ore on a mean draft of 19 feet."

NEW ARRANGEMENTS.

On the 15th of May the steamer Amur, which has been receiving a complete overhaul at the Esquimalt marine railway, and is now in first-class order for the summer's work, will take the northern run with the Princess May, thus providing a double service from Victoria by Canadian vessels of the first class. The Amur and Princess May will run on alternate dates.

Another important piece of marine intelligence is that the steamer Princess Victoria, which is expected to take the Vancouver run as soon as relieved by the Princess Beatrice, will do the Seattle run on Sundays only, her place being taken on that day to Vancouver by another vessel of the company.

It is not yet definitely settled when the Princess Victoria is to undertake the triurban run, Victoria-Vancouver-Seattle, but it will probably be before the end of May.

FORTY-THREE KILLED.

Accident at Johannesburg Mine Results in Death to Many Natives.

Johannesburg, April 26.—The collapse of a cake in the Robinson mine precipitated 43 natives two thousand feet to the bottom. All were killed. The bottom of the shaft is a quagmire of human remains.

How the Blood Is Purified.

The Kidneys Directly Responsible for Poisonous Waste Matter Which is Left in the System.

People are accustomed to speak of a blood purifier as something which acts directly on the blood stream, whereas there is no other way in this world in which the blood can be purified except through the filtering action of the kidneys.

It is because of their direct and specific action on the kidneys that Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills have no equal as a means of eliminating from the blood the poisonous waste matter which collects in the system during the artificial life of winter.

This great family medicine is so frequently heard of as a cure for severe and chronic cases of kidney disease that people sometimes lose sight of its great value as a purifier of the blood.

The very fact of the supremacy of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a treatment for kidney derangements is the best evidence of its value as a purifier of the blood.

By ensuring activity of the liver and bowels as well as the kidneys, Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills thoroughly cleanse the system of all poisonous impurities, purify the blood and drive out the painful and dangerous ailments arising from a clogging of the filtering and excretory organs.

MR. TRENEMAN.

Mr. Treneman of 536 Adelaide St., London, Ont., states:—"Two years ago I was laid up with kidney disease and urinary troubles. Besides the pain and inconvenience caused by these troubles I became dropsical, and my legs would swell up so that I could scarcely go around at all. Hearing of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills I procured a box and continued the use of this valuable medicine until now I can say for a certainty that I am entirely cured. I never took any medicine that did me so much good, and am firmly convinced that if it had not been for this medicine I would not be working to-day."

Mr. Arthur Waldon, Ferryville, Carleton Co., N.B., writes:—"My wife was a great sufferer from kidney disease for several years. She was troubled with pains in the small of the back and in the side, was gradually losing flesh and growing weaker. She got into a very bad state, suffered dreadful pains and her ankles would swell up so that we were afraid of dropsy. We had a book of Dr. Chase's in the house, and reading about Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills decided to try them. Relief soon came with this treatment. My wife has been entirely cured and says she would not be without Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills for ten times the price.

"I am using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food myself, and it is building me up wonderfully."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

(ONE PILL A DOSE)

Are sold by all dealers at the advertised price of 25 cents a box, 5 boxes for $1.00, or mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price by Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

☞ To protect you against imitations the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous Receipt Book author, are on every box of his remedies.

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription of price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Each Bottle of this Well-known Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Toothache, Diarrhœa, Spasms, etc.

bears the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE.

Numerous Testimonials from Eminent Physicians accompany each bottle

Sold in bottles, 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6, by all Chemists.

Sole Manufacturers. J. F. DAVENPORT, LIMITED, LONDON

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

Companies Act, 1897.

Canada: Province of British Columbia, No. 247.

This is to certify that the "Slough Creek, Limited" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and 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 in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £5,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £1 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Stanley, and John Copp, mining engineer, whose address is Stanley, B. C., is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 15th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and four.

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

The following are the objects for which the Company has been established:

(1.) To acquire and carry on as a going concern the undertaking and all or any of the assets and liabilities of "Slough Creek Limited" (registered 7th December, 1903), and with a view thereto to enter into the agreement referred to in clause 3 of the articles of association, and to carry the same into effect, with or without modification:

(2.) To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire, and to work, develop and deal with lands, estates, mines, mineral grants, gravel deposits, alluvial grounds, mining rights, claims, leases and privileges, ores, minerals, water rights, and concessions and other properties, real or personal, together with any right of water outlets and surface rights appertaining thereto in British Columbia or elsewhere, and to search for, prospect, examine and explore mines and ground supposed to contain minerals, ores and precious stones, and to employ, equip, and to send to British Columbia or elsewhere expeditions, experts and other agents, and to pay in cash or shares of the Company, or otherwise, the fees, costs, charges and expenses of agents, including persons and corporations, mining experts, legal counsel, and all persons useful, or supposed to be useful, in examining, investigating and exploring farms, lands, mines, minerals, ores, mining or other rights and claims in British Columbia or elsewhere:

(3.) To enter into contracts in the United Kingdom or elsewhere for the sale or purchase of any patents, articles or appliances, or any business or businesses, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the directors of the Company, actions connected with the execution of any powers in this memorandum contained:

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

(5.) To buy, sell, manufacture, prepare, improve, alter, manipulate, treat, and deal in commodities of all kinds which can conveniently be dealt in by the Company, in connection with any of its objects, and to carry on any business or manufactures which may seem to the directors convenient (either temporarily or permanent) advisable, or capable of being properly carried on, or calculated, directly or indirectly, to enhance the value of or render profitable any of the property, concessions, or rights of the Company:

(6.) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all 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 the Company:

(7.) To construct, instal, carry out, maintain, improve, manage, work, control, operate and superintend any railways, branches or sidings, roadways, tramways, canals, docks, wharves, water-courses, hydraulic works, gas works, electric works, factories, warehouses, and other works and conveniences in any part of the world and to contribute to, subsidize or otherwise assist or take part in any such operations:

(8.) To develop and turn to account or profit any properties, rights or interests that may at any time be acquired by the Company:

(9.) To work, treat or otherwise deal with natural or other products, or any appliances or methods connected therewith:

(10.) To enter into any arrangement with any government or authorities, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, and to obtain from any such government or authority all rights, concessions and privileges that may seem conducive to the Company's objects, or any of them:

(11.) To undertake and execute any contracts for works involving the supply or use of any machinery, and to carry out any auxiliary or other works comprised in such contracts:

(12.) To procure the Company to be registered or otherwise recognized in any foreign country or elsewhere abroad:

(13.) To advance or lend money to any company, corporation, person or persons (including directors and members of the Company), on such terms as may seem expedient, and with or without security, and to discount bills, notes and other negotiable instruments and generally to carry on business as bankers, financial agents or otherwise:

(14.) To lay out land for building purposes, and to build on, improve, let building leases, advance money to persons building on, or otherwise develop the same in such manner as may seem expedient and to advance to Company's interests:

(15.) To enter into partnership or into any arrangements for sharing profits, union of interests, joint venture, reciprocal concessions, or co-operation, amalgamation with, or purchase from, any person or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorized to carry on or engage in, or any business or transaction capable of being conducted so as directly or indirectly to benefit this Company, and to take or otherwise acquire and hold shares or stock in or securities of, and to subsidize or otherwise assist any such company, and to sell, hold, re-issue, with or without guarantee, or otherwise deal with such shares or securities:

(16.) To purchase, take or lease, or in exchange, hire or otherwise acquire, any real or personal property, and any concessions, patents, articles, or appliances or other rights or privileges which the directors may think necessary or convenient with reference to any of these objects, and capable of being properly dealt with in connection with any of the Company's property or rights for the time being, and to use, exercise, develop, grant licences in respect of, or otherwise deal with, or turn the same to account:

(17.) Subject to the provisions of any contract to which the Company may be a party, to sell the undertaking of the Company, or any part thereof, or any part of its property or assets, for such consideration as the directors 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:

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

(19.) To subscribe for, or underwrite, or guarantee the subscription of all or any of the shares, stock or debenture stock of any company or corporation, either in England or elsewhere, and upon such terms and conditions as the directors may deem advisable:

(20.) 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 by the directors:

(21.) To lend money to such parties, and on such terms, as may seem expedient, and in particular to persons having dealings with the Company, and to give any guarantee or indemnity that may seem expedient, and to discount bills, and to receive money and valuables on deposit, and to transact any of the business of a banker that may seem expedient:

(22.) To obtain any Provincial Order or Act of Parliament or other Government protection for enabling the Company to carry any of its objects into effect, or for effecting any modification of the Company's constitution, or for any other purpose which may seem expedient, and to oppose any proceedings or applications which may seem calculated, directly or indirectly, to prejudice the Company's interests:

(23.) To raise, borrow or receive money on deposit or otherwise at interest from any person or persons, or secure the payment of money (including liabilities of or taken over by the Company) in such manner, and on such terms, as may seem expedient, and also by the issue of debentures or debenture stock, whether perpetual or otherwise, and charged or not charged upon the whole or any part of the property of the Company, both present and future, including its uncalled capital:

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

(25.) To remunerate any parties for services rendered or to be rendered in placing, or assisting to place, any shares in the Company's capital, or any debentures, debenture stock, or other securities of the Company, or in or about the formation or promotion of the Company, or the conduct of its business, and to remunerate any employees or agents by commission or profits as well as, or instead of, by fixed salary:

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

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

(28.) To pay or receive commissions for or in respect of the subscribing or underwriting or guaranteeing the subscription of shares, debentures or stock of any company, and particularly to pay a commission for or in respect of the subscription, guarantee or underwriting of the shares of the Company:

(29.) To give to subscribers, guarantors or underwriters of any of the shares, debentures or stock in this Company, the right to subscribe at some future date, or within a postponed period, for shares at a fixed price, either as part of the consideration of such subscription, guarantee or underwriting, or otherwise:

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

Naval Protection For the Farmer

Winnipeg League Points Out What Loss of Sea Command Would Mean.

Without Fleets' Protection Over-sea Shipment of Wheat Would Cease.

Members of the Victoria branch of the Navy League will take a keen interest in reading the fillowing from the Winnipeg Free Press, which indicates that the residents of the capital of the Prairie Province are alive to the fact that Britain's naval supremacy is absolutely vital to the West.

"The first annual meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Navy League was held last evening when certain questions of importance to this branch came up for discussion. The report of the council, with the financial statement duly audited, was read and adopted.

"The following is the report, a copy of which was ordered to be sent to the minister of marine and fisheries:

"To the Members of the Navy League, Winnipeg Branch:

"Gentlemen,—In submitting this first annual report, your council wish to congratulate the members on what, considering the many drawbacks, may be considered a fairly successful first year. The financial statement is submitted for your consideration.

"Owing to the delay in receiving from headquarters in England the books and papers necessary for the organization of the branch, the work of the past year has not been as active as it should have been.

"In order to promote interest in the league, your council recommend that a day be fixed in each month for a general meeting of the branch, and that members be requested to bring before the meeting any matters in connection with the work which they consider of interest.

"Some opposition to the league has arisen in Winnipeg on the part of people who do not understand its objects, and who are quite in the dark as to the necessity of naval protection for the products which we have to export.

"Without popular support and sympathy, the navy cannot attain the degree of efficiency and usefulness which are demanded by the requirements of modern commerce.

"The necessity for a navy, and therefore for the Navy League, as a means to encourage the growth and promote the efficiency and usefulness which are demanded by commerce must, by this generation, be clearly apparent.

"The central portion of Canada between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, depends for its growth and revenue chiefly upon the production of wheat, and its delivery and sale in Great Britain.

"In five years from the present time, conservative estimates place the net value of the wheat crop to the farmers of the country at one hundred millions of dollars.

"In order to realize on the wheat, it must be sent across the Atlantic to Great Britain. Should the navy of the Empire at any time become incapable of protecting its transport, it would be impossible for our farmers to export a bushel, and the whole business of this country, beyond that necessary for the bare subsistence of the people, would be destroyed.

"The country might stand this, as it would a total loss of crop, for a year or two, but it would mean eventual ruin to a community which now is, and promises to continue, a prosperous and wealthy as any in the world.

"Your council has been gratified to observe that the government of Canada has undertaken the organization and training of seamen for the navy. It is hoped that this necessary and important step may soon be followed by the construction of a suitable type of vessels for their use.

"H. N. RUTTAN.

"Hon. Secretary, Navy League, Winnipeg Branch.

Winnipeg, Man., April 6, 1904.

"And why are you late again, Mary Ann?"

"Please, ma'am, it's 'cause I was waitin' to see what they'd name the new baby."

"Oh, a new baby. And what did they name her, Mary Ann?"

"Please, ma'am, I couldn't wait. Pa was huntin' through the Bible, Aunt Emily was pullin' Cousin Jane's hair and Brother Bill an' Uncle Ike was fightin' in the woodshed. If Bill licks uncle an' Aunt Emily licks Jane, an' Pa gives in, it's going to be 'Esmeredly Matildy.'"

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We require 1,250 cubic inches of g gen producers. The process of red power to do what oxygen does.

A Mi

The virtue of Liquozone, lies in the fact that it does what oxygen does.

Oxygen is the vital part of air. It is Nature's great tonic, the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. It is oxygen that turns the blue blood to red in the lungs. It is oxygen that eliminates the waste tissue and builds up the new. Oxygen is the nerve food—the blood food; and every function of life so depends on it that we could not live three minutes without it. And an excess of oxygen is certain destruction to every form of disease germ.

But oxygen is a gas, and unstable. An excess of oxygen cannot be held in the blood. Liquozone is a liquid, with all its virtues in permanent form and concentrated. It goes into the stomach, into the bowels, and into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. That is the secret of its power.

Not Medicine.

Liquozone is not made by compounding acids or drugs; nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely from oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and 4 days' time. Its results are due to the fact that a little of the liquid represents the virtues of an immense volume of the gas.

Liquozone is the result of a process which for more than 20 years has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. It forms a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. It is the best thing in the world for you.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the vital value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without harm to the tissues. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is a poison,