VICTORIA TIMES, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1900.

in Detail.

in either respect has taken place.

or as a police force.

arrows.

ing the Chinese Territorial Army, and

a survival of that which was conquered



12

In China Official Life Is a Vast Sink of Corruption.

But in Private Life There Is a Measure of Business Integrity.

Now when the attention of the Western world is so largely concentrated on the great mysterious Empire of the Far East, it is brought home to most of us how meagre is our knowledge of the ideas and the actions of those four hundred mill- but the humble huckster who has a movions of yellow men with which nevertheless we and all Europe are now so intimately concerned. Mr. D. Z. Sheffield, the late president of the North China college, gives some interesting information on this subject in the Forum. The of trade in China does not rest for secur-Chinaman, like most other human beings does not live up to the ideas presented but upon mutual dependence. Business to him by the thinkers to whom he acknowledges allegiance.

"Ancient Chinese literature is a wit- by individual security, and above all by ness to the nobility of human nature its a desire for a good reputation to ensure best thoughts and aspirations. The Sages taught that man is made for vir- the methods of achieving success are tue: 'To be benevolent is to be a man.' They taught that virtue distinguishes men from animals, and that when men fail to be virtuous they cease to be men. The heart of man tends towards goodness as water tends to flow downward. Water may be forced upward. but that is not its tendency; in like manner men may be driven to evil, but it is not according to their nature. Man's nature seeks, to clothe itself with virtue, but it is assailed by external evils, till finally the recuperative powers of the heart become paralyzed, and we look up- strong in China have ever oppressed the on the evil man and say it is his nature weak, the cunning have circumvented the to be evil. Not so; his true nature has simple, the few have 'eaten the sweet,' been overcome by the evil that is alien and the many have 'eaten the bitter to it. "The end of learning is to recover | The ox of the rich man in times of genthe lost heart, which is the 'child heart' that all men have in common." The Teaching of Confucius.

"Orthodox Confucianists have always laid an emphasis upon the inherent good- der forth to perish in their search for ness of human nature; and because it is food. If the distress is widespread some 'natural' for men to be good they have small governmental provision is made; taught that it is an easy matter to be but too often these streams of 'imperial good. It is only necessary to have a grace' are lost in their courses as they right example set by men in high sta- flow out to the people through the chantions, and the 'people' will revolve around nels of corrupt officials. These illustra them in virtuous conduct as the sun re- tions are taken from extreme conditions, volves around the earth. The great Em- but it is in such conditions that characperor Shun, who was the embodiment of ter is put to its surest test. Chinese all virtue, needed only to sit in his seat civilization is remarkable in its concept of state and look south, and lo! all classes of his subjects obeyed spontaneously the law of heaven. 'The virtue of the superior man is like the wind, the virtue of the common people is like the grass (upon the house-top); when the wind

blows the grass bends.' "Confucius tersely describes the ideal condition in human relations as realized and other religions. The same failure when the prince acquits himself as was noted in memorable anke by St. prince, the minister as minister, the fa-Paul and by Horace. However, Mr. charge faithfully the duties belonging to the Chinese (We have development of and \$50,000 infantry and artillery. Ma- strength of an athletic Englishman; and their place. The 'law of heaven' is the law of right, the law of duty, and wis dom consists in correctly applying this law in the relations of life. Confucius taught that the end of learning was to develop and make manifest the innate virtue, to renovate the people, and to rest in the highest goodness." The Chinese Garden of Eden. "The Chinese tell of a 'Golden Age,' far back in the dawn of their national history, when the noblest conception strength and weakness, its persistence of family and social life were realized and immobility." in the experiences of men. For brief periods, under the rule of benevolent princes, men had a taste of this Edenic order of society, when officers refused bribes and administered equal justice, when the people strove with one another in deeds of kindness, when bars were China, which "deprived Chinese thought not needed upon doors, when lost ar- in its formative period of the inspiration ticles were passed by untouched, and that would have been derived from the when the practice of virtue was univer- inflow of fresh ideas." (2) The supreme sal. "These conceptions of an ideal society ed to have perfect knowledge from birth; have found expression in the ancient classical literature of China, have been hend truth in open vision." (3) The nardiscussed by Chinese scholars for a row lines of Chinese education, of which hundred generation, and are as familiar the writer gives some interesting parto the thoughts of the people of the ticulars. (4) The system of ancestorpresent generation as are the conceptions worship, which "has helped to stamp the of a Christian society in nominally Chris- thoughts and customs of China in its tain lands. The Chinese people have formative period upon the life of the pureducated consciences. It is a mistake to think of them as having blurred and obscure notions of right and wrong. The Confucian system of education, which is the basis of Chinese civilization, largely consists of instruction in questhe present 'time." tions of political² and social economy these questions being always considered in their relations to nature and to an-Wrong is not only committed cestors. against living men; it is committed against the orderly course of nature, and especially against ancestors, who are honored by the virtues and dishonored by the vices of posterity."

there are many cases of his bending for no better reason than that he was under the power of the spirit of the times. There is a saying often heard from the tips of the Chinese: 'Falsehood is the The Training of Men. Strength wisdom of the superior man.' The man of culture and virtue knows when and how to prevaricate. He is no bungler in this art! "There is much business honesty in China, but the root of that honesty is Fighting Troops Number Over not fidelity to fundamental convictions of right; it is rather a strong sense of business responsibility, a realization that honesty is the best policy, and that fail-

that men should not 'bend an inch' in

order to 'straighten ten feet,' lest the

evil principle being introduced they

should bend ten feet to 'straighten an

inch; but in the incidents of his life

ure to meet obligations will bring exposure and loss. The larger the transactions the greater the responsibilities, and the stronger and more numerous the checks against dishonest dealing. Thus, as business increases in importance the various systems relating to its origin, quality of business integrity improves, constitution and control have no cohesion ing price for his wares, according to tha with each other. Each province of the empire has a separate force at the disposhrewdness or gullibility of his customers, is at heart as honest a man as the sal of its governor, consisting of troops prosperous merchant who sells at 'oue price' to all customers The vast volume low

ity upon mutual confidence in character is safe-guarded by family responsibility, by official supervision, by trade-guilds,

permanent prosperity. In official life wholly different; and so officers of the same essential character as the merchant class seem to be a less honorable and trustworthy type of men, as judged by their lives. Wealthy merchants often purchase official positions and are most to to be utterly inefficient, either as an army be feared as 'administrators of justice.'

The Practical Outcome.

"In spite of the teachings concerning the dignity and rights of men conferred in common by 'compassionate Heaven,' the eral distress chews a full cud, while the family of the poor neighbor starves. Families sell the last article of furniture to buy the last cup of rice, and then wantions and remarkable in its partial ach ievements; but it has not 'renovated the

people.' and they have not found it as easy as the flowing of water to follow the precepts of the Sages" We do not know that the failure of

the Chinaman to realize his moral ideal is more glaring than that of other races and reserves under arms form what may

number of 3.7 cm. quick-firing moun-**The Chinese** tain guns, but their present whereabouts are unknown. The army possesses also a respectable stock of machine guns of various patterns. There are said to be hundreds of Nordenfeldts of 42 mm., 47 mm., and 57 mm. calibre, as well as Gatlings, Hotchkiss and Maxims. In the war with Japan the infantry were armed with rifles of various descriptions, both ancient and modern. Mausers, Remingand Armament Described tons and Winchester predominating. They had besides many native-made rifles of 1-inch calibre, each carried and manipulated by two men. The Chinese authorities state that the latter achieved great success, so 120,000 of these Gin-Two Hundred Thousand -gals have since been manufactured. The No Medical Service. weapon is 9 feet long, and is fitted with a home-made Mauser or Mannlicher breech mechanism, according to fancy. The enormous and complicated military The tactics pursued by foreign firms in power of the Chinese Empire is of a nafoisting on the army inferior and damture to defy any detailed description on a brief scale. The ramifications of the

aged lots of modern magazine rifles have at last proved too much even for Chinese officialdom. Consequently, it has recently been decided to rearm the whole infantry with one standard pattern rifle, and the choice has fallen upon the Lee which has a calibre of .433-inch, and possess the same magazine as our own. The belonging to the four classes named be- Chinese arsenals are now capable of manufacturing their own small-arm ammunition, including smokeless powder, 1. The Banner Men. These are debut machine-gun charges have still to be scendants of the army which established nurchased abroad.

the Manchu dynasty 250 years ago. Tha Lastly, it may be pointed out that the war with Japan revealed the force to be army has no regular transport, commissariat, or medical service whatsoever, untrained, ill-disciplined, and cowardly, everything of this nature being left enand since then little or no improvement tireely to chance .- London Daily Chronicle. - 4 4 2. The Green Standard Troops, form-

THE BOER AT HOME.

by the Banner Men. For many years A residence of several years among a these regiments have proved themselves large Boer population of the most enlightened description has given me material, says a writer in the Cornhill, on 3. The Fighting Braves, composed of which I may perhaps construct a fairly voluntarily enlisted men, a force that correct estimate of the character of the originated in Gordon's "ever-victorious army." The Braves were the first section of the Chinese army to be drilled in foreign style, but the instruction which they now undergo in this respect is mere-ly nominal. 4. The Chien-Chun or disciplined troops. This force, numbering only 10,-000 bayonets, was inaugurated by Li Hung Chang, and is composed of the cream of the fighting braves—young men originated in Gordon's "ever-victorious average Boer-not the educated and pro-

were specially engaged to remodel, dril! Dutch homestead-I see it as I writeand train these troops on the latest Eur- four-roomed, dilapidated, dreary and unopean lines. They are extremely unpopsavory, erected, perhaps, by the present ular with the remainder of the army. owner's great-grandfather, and surround-5. Local troops, or raw levies, armed ed by a wilderness of his own creation, with spears, matchlocks, and bows and for the Boer always cuts down every tree, and every bush of any size, growing within a half-mile radius of his home-These five constituent sections of the stead. The reasons for this proceeding Chinese army are divided into three lines I have never yet been able to fathom; of defence, namely: Fighting troops, re- but there can be little doubt that this serves under arms, and reserves between wholesale destruction of trees has consixteen and sixty years of age, who are tributed to the terrible rainlessness of called out for training for only a few some parts of the country, which seems

days in the year. The fighting troops to increase as years go on. Familiar are the typical figures that haunt the homestead-the tall, gaunt, be termed the Imperial standing army. It is impossible to arrive at any definite loose-limbed, hairy farmer, active on occonclusion as to their strength, but it is casion, yet immeasurably lazy; big-boned Sheffield attempts to explain what up- reckoned that there are 60,000 cavalry and strong, yet not with the healthy the Chinese. "We have drawn a con- jor A. E. J. Marshall, the British offi- his ponderous, muscular vrouw, almost, trast," he says, "between Chinese civil- cer who is best acquainted with the if not quite, as strong as her husband, often equally capable of counting the military forces, sums up the standing goats and holding the plough; the sons, like half-grown colts, all length of limb and unkempt hair; the daughters, more slender as yet than their mother, sometimes very pretty, in a rather rude style: and the whole family, as a rule, have remarkably little to say for themselves. The character of these Boers, like the 205,000 place of their habitation, is primitiveprimitive in its virtues as also in its de-13.000 fects. Like the Kaffir, whom they de-Banner Troops in Pekin 75,000 spise, they are both courageous and superstitious, both childlike and cunning, both hospitable and treacherous, both ac-



"COMPANIES ACT, 1897." Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale Canada: Province of British Columbia.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

This is to certify that "The Vital Cree At the Mining Recorder's Office, Clayo-quot, on (B. C.) Mining Syndicate, Limit

District, B. C.

NOTICE.

Whereas the Crown Grant, No. 1189, for the above named land was on the 8th day of September, 1871, issued in error to one Modeste Demers as therein described; And whereas application has been made for the issue of now Common Caset to the

NOTICE-

authorized and licensed to carry Saturday, the 1st day of September, 1900 ness within the Province of Saturuay, the ist day of September, 1990 By Walter T. Dawley, Mining Recorder, Clayoquot, under the provisions of Sect. 67 of the "Mineral Act," the undivided half interest of Barclay Bonthrone, of Vancouver, British Columbia, in the fol-lowing mineral claims, viz.: Nimrod, Sap phire, Brown Jug, Brown Jug No. 2, Frankfort, Frankfort Fraction and the Jennie Fraction, all situate on Hesquoit lake, West Coast V. I., and known as the Brown Jug Group, all which claims are held jointly by the said Barclay Bon-throne, Arthur Norris A. I., Smith, Thos. Fletcher and Geo. A. Smith. umbia, and to carry out or effect of the objects hereinafter set which the legislative authority islature of British Columbia extends The head office of the Company is ate in England. The amount of the capital of the Car pany is £12,000, divided into 240

£50 each. The head office of the Company Province is situate in the City of V and Israel Wood Powell, Doctor cine, whose address is Victoria Section 17, Range 2, Cowichan is the attorney for the Company.

The objects for which the Comparison een established are: (a) To locate, peg off, or otherw quire any mining claims, mines

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA.

PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY

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rights, and metalliferous land Columbia or other parts of An elsewhere, and to explore, work. and turn to account the same and ticular to acquire certain tions and rights in British with a view to the acquisition t enter into and to carry into effect enter into and to carry into effect without modification, an agreem between The Wilkinson Explora-dicate, Limited, of the one part, Vital Creek (B.C.) Mining Syndic lited, of the other part, the draft has already been prepared, and the purpose of identification been by two of the subscribers heret (b) To search for, prospect, exg explore any territories and place

And whereas application has been made for the issue of new Crown Grant to the said land in favor of August Brabant, the present owner: Now notice is hereby given that the said August Brabant intends three months after date to apply for the cancellation of the said Crown Grant No. 1189, and for a corrected Crown Grant to be issued to him in place thereof. All persons claiming adversely are here-by notified to file their claims with the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., on or before the 9th day of November, 1900. Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 9th day of August, 1900. AUGUST BRABANT.

explore any territories and places in E ish Columbia or other parts of America elsewhere, and to employ and equip peditions, explorers, experts, and of agents: agents:

(c) To acquire any concessions, of decrees, rights, powers, privileges, of tracts from any state, company, or in British Columbia or other parts of erica or elsewhere, which may seem Company capable of being turned count, and to work, develop, carry grants, or con (d) To crush, win, get, quarry, so calcine, refine, dress, amalgamate, man late, prepare for market and deal in o metals, diamonds, and other preci stones and mineral substances of and to carry on any other metallurgical operations which may seem conducive to any of the Company's objects.

(e) To acquire by grant, selection, chase, lease, or otherwise, and to d the resources of and turn to account iands, and any rights over or co with land belonging to or in whi Company is interested, and in pa by laying out townsites and prepai same for building, letting on lease or agreement, advancing m or entering into contracts with i tenants, and others, clearing, d fencing, planting, cultivating, build proving, farming, and irrigating, romoting immigration and the

ment of towns, villages and settlements; (f) To carry on business as merchant storekeepers, miners, farmers, stockne graziers, carriers, builders, contracto and brickmakers, and to carry on all kin of agency business, and to carry on all kin business which may seem calculated, of rectly or indirectly, to further the wor ing and development of any concession rights, or property of the Company; otherwise to benefit the Company;

otherwise to benefit the Company: (g) To carry out, establish, construct, maintain, improre, work, control, and superintend any roads, ways, tranways, raflways, steamers, ferries, bridges, reser-voirs, watercourses, wharves, embank-ments, telegraphs, telephones, sawmills, smelting and other works, furnaces, fac-tories, warehouses, hotels, transport and postal arrangements, stands, stores, shogs, stations, and other works and conveni-ences for the working and development of any concessions, rights or property of the Company, and to contribute to, assist in, or contract for, the carrying out, estab-lishment, construction, maintenance, man-agement, improvement, working, control or igement, improve

Hung Chang, and is composed of the cream of the fighting braves—young men of good physique. They are the only "beef-fed" troops in the whole army. After the war, thirty-five German military instructors, under Capt. Reitzenstein, the construction and astonishment and the construction of the state of the

AUGUST BRABANT.



Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Milés Canon and Lewes River Tram-way Company will be held at the office of Bodwell & Duff, 2 Broughton street. Vic-toria, B. C., on Thursday, the 6th day of September, A.D. 1900, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. eptember, A.D. 1800, at Link Constraints and the afternoon. Dated this 4th day of August, A.D. 1900. L. P. DUFF, Secretary.

THE MILES CANON' & WHITE HORSE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Miles Canoc and White Horse Tram-way Company, will be held at the office of Bodwell & Duff, 2 Broughton street, Vic-toria, B. C., on Tuesday, the 4th day of September, A. D. 1900, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon. Dated this 4th day of August, A.D. 1900. H. G. LA superintendence of the same: (h) To purchase, hire, or otherwise quire, use, maintain, sell, exchange, otherwise deal with or dispose of and to convertigat Secretary. NOTICE. o account plant, machinery, live Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Hon, the Chief Commissioner of Lands

Chinese Character.

"To the superficial observer of Chinese life there seems to be a wide divergence in the moral character of different classes of the people. Official life is seen to be a vast sink of corruption, while there is a good measure of business integrity and mutual trust in general intercourse. To understand Chinese character we must search for the motive forces operating in the lives of the people. It is related of the Emperor Chi'en Lung, who was fond of going out incognito to study the condition of the replied: 'I see but two men passing out one or two ends, to win fame or to secure wealth. The Chinese people, when they feel at liberty to speak with frankness, are severe critics of their own social condition. They do not declare that truthfulness and integrity are national virtues, but that untruthfulness and want of integrity are national vices. In these things the Sages failed to realize in practice their own exalted teachings, and their defects have been palliated by their disciples. Mencius taught awaiting them there.

ization in its ideals and in its results. The radical cause of failure to realize these ideals have been pointed out-the weakness of human nature, the conflict

cius calls 'the great man' and 'the small Manchurian Irregulars man,' the noble and ignoble affections and Fighting Braves aspirations. Yet in the evolution of this civilization other causes reveal themselves and help us to understand its

Causes of Stagnation.

The causes of the arrested develop ment of Chinese civilization enumerated by the writer are: (1) The isolation of

honor paid to the Sages, who are believ-"without the need of study they appre-

cult had assumed definite form twentytwo centuries before Christ and the ceremonies of worship then existing have | undergone but little modification down to

Summary and Moral. St DI

tion will bring to China a truer concep- 12-pounder B. L. Krupp guns. The gun people, that his attention was directed tion of the nature of man, a better un- teams consist of four ponies, thirteen by a companion to the multitudes pass- derstanding of his relations and duties, hands in height, hence the batteries are ing out of the city gate. The Emperor of his dignity and destiny. It will turn very deficient in mobility, and the men of the city gate. Their names are Ming towards the future, and will enrich their gunnery; while in order to save trouble, and Li' (Fame and Wealth). All of this lives with a quality of love and fellowship a battery will as often as not appear on activity, the Emperor judged, was for and hope that Confucian civilization has parade minus its limbers. In the Chinobeen powerless to bestow."

A FORTUNE AWAITS HIM.

San Francisco, Aug. 29.-Emmett Burdock, of Honolulu, with his father, John Burdock, of Sacramento, Cal., has arrived on the steamship China, en route to England to claim an inheritance of \$1,-700,000; which they have been advised is

numbers and disposition of the nation's army as follows:

The Different Forces.

Fighting Troops. in each individual between what Men- Manchurian Field Force 50,000 20,000 125,000 Chien-Chun, or Disciplined Troops. 10,000 Reserves Under Arms.

Pekin Field Force Banner Troops in Provinces 95,000 Luh-Ying, or Green Standard Regi-

689,000

and sixty years of age, including militia, marry until they have been confirmed, volunteers, gendarmerie, river and canal and that they shall not be confirmed unguards, grain transport and tribes. In the til they can sign their names and repeat Chinese army numbers are always reck- certain answers in the Dutch catechism, oned by battalions or "ying" of 500 men it therefore follows that, when they in the infantry and 250 men in the cav- want to get married, they forthwith airy. Two or three companies go to a learn, not to write, but to form mechani-"ying." In the event of an international cally, and in correct order, the letters force being opposed on the march to composing their name; and they also Pekin, the most formidable resistance learn, not to read, but they acquire mewould be encountered from the Chien- chanically, and in correct order, the letwould be encountered from the Chien-Chun and the Pekin field force. The Chien-Chun, however, may have been al-ture of the Taku forts, as owing to their quarrelsome behavior these crack troops have been expelled from the standing camps and relegated to the river and coast fortifications. The Pekin field force ple in subsequent ages. This peculiar Chien-Chun, however, may have been al- them to know, and in later life, for want

coast fortifications. The Pekin field force and are then pronounced "vollgelernt," dates from 1862, and is composed of the or, in English phrase, "finished." These The author thus sums up his conclu- pick of the Pekin Banner Men. It is are the educated Dutchmen who read sions with regard to the influences oper- composed nominally of thirteen battal- "Ons Land" and similar publications. ating upon Chinese life to prevent pro | ions of infantry of 1,000 men each, | and digest the marvellous fictions therein gress: "China was secluded from the out- eleven of cavalry, of 500 each, with 1,500 contained; and of these is the Boer, side world; the Sages were the bracles of artillery. The latest accounts state that henceforward famous in history, who heaven; their teachings were the final the guns with this force are 4-pounder said that "he did not mind Lord Salis-

perpetuated and strengthened this sys- nese generals, however, assert that the Chamberlain, but he could not stand tem of thought; and ancestor-worship ad- Pekin arsenal is full of modern field that Mr. Franchise, and was determined ded its power to fasten the system upon pieces, which will replace these whenever to have a shot at him directly he got the the religious conviction of men, until hostilities break out, the worthless old chance!" their capacity for progress was weaken- guns being utilized for drill purposes oned, and the very thought of progress was | ly. The Chinese field artillery proper apwell-nigh lost." And he then draws a pears to be under the management of the the sympathy of many people not othermoral that has especial interest in the "Fighting Braves," who are mainly stalight of recent controversy. "The hope tioned in the interior. There are at least tachment to the soil and his love of inof China," he contends, "is not in itself. | thirty six-gun field batteries with these The realization of its best thought must troops, the weapons being 9-pounder B. come from without. Christian civiliza- L. Armstrong guns, and 7-pounder and

the faces of the people from the past themselves have hardly any training in Japanese war this arm was most shockingly mismanaged; indeed, the majority of gunners did 'not know how to set the fuses of their shells. Curiously enough. the Chinese artilleryman displays considerable interest in the manipulation of

fortress pieces, with which he often comes to make very fair practice. Their Armament.

tive and indolent. The Boers, as a rule, marry very

young, between the ages of sixteen and There are also \$58,600 reserves, not twenty; and as the Dutch church in its ordinarily called out, between sixteen wisdom has ordained that they shall not

statement of truth. Confucian learning cannon of antiquated design. The Chi- bury, and he could even put up with Mr.

Two marked characteristics of the Boer, which have strongly appealed to and easterly direction to the point of com wise favorable to their cause, are his atdependence, the latter quality being marred by the circumstance that he does not willingly concede independence to any one else.

The alarming increase of idlocy among the poorer classes in Ireland, the lunacy inspectors say, is due to the drinking of very strong tea. Mr. Michael McDonagh brows some light on the subject in an article in The Nineteenth Century. In his rambles through Kilkenny he was invited by a peasant to a cup of tea, the liquor eing black and strong through lengthy stewing, and giving the writer a sensation of dizziness in the head, although the peasant seemed to relish it highly. "If I do but get the cup o' tay," said he, "I'm contint. It rises the heart in me when I'm poorly." McDonagh asked, "Do you drink much of it?" The reply was, "I be

at it mornin', noon and night. Oh, it's Quite recently, it is reported, the Chi- m'ghty refreshin'," and he smacked his nese arsenals have turned out a large lips after drinking the second cup.

to account plant, machinery, live and dead stock, implements, stores, and materials of every kind requisite for any of the pur-poses of the Company; and to acquire, by purchase, lease, cr otherwise, any lands of buildings, real or personal property, ease-ments, rights or privileges which the Com-rany may think suitable or convenient for any purposes of its business: (i) To acquire and carry on all or any part of the business or property, and to undertake any liabilities of any person, firm, association, or company possessed of date we intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for cannery purposes 40 acres of land or there-abouts, described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the head of a small bay at the mouth of Inverness Slough, marked "F. R. and H. McK., N. E. corner," thence 10 chains south, thence along the shore 10 chains west, thence 10 chains north, thence 10 chains to point of com-mencement. firm, association, or company possessed property suitable for any of the purpo of this Company, or carrying on any bi ness which this Company is authorized carry on, or which can be conveniently of the convenient of the convenie Dated July 22, 1900.

F. RUDGE. H. M'KENZIĐ. A RARE CHANCE.

rectly on in connection with the same, of may seem to the Company calculated, di-rectly or indirectly, to benefit this Com-pany, and as consideration for the same to ray cash, or to issue any shares, stock, of obligations of this Company, and to enter info working arrangements contracts and Wanted, party with capital to work Wanted, party with capital to work Penton Mineral Claim, West Saanich; shafts 30 ft. and 20 ft. deep have been sunk, showing rich copper and magnetic iron and gold, samples of which may be seen at E. G. Prior & Co.'s. For further particulars apply to Thomas Graham, pro-prietor, Sluggett P. O., B. C. into working arrangements, contracts agreements with other companies and

advancing, directly or indirectly, jects or interests thereof, and in thore therewith to remunerate and p TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Crown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Comvices rendered in the formation such Company, and the share capital, debentures, mencing at a stake or post on the west shore of Effingham Inlet, Barclay Sounl, or other securities or obligations or wise, and to purchase, subscribe otherwise acquire, and to hold the stock, or obligations of any Compan the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and on a distribution of assets or divisio profits to distribute such shares, storbligations amongst the members (k) To distribute

Dated this 19th day of July, 1900. W. A. DIER. TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply

to the Honorable the Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on Grown lands, hereinafter more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a stake or post on the east shore of Vernon Bay, Barclay Sound, thence east forty (40) chains, thence north sixty (60) chains, thence west twenty (20) chains, thence north forty (40) chains, thence west to the eastern shore of Effing-ham Inlet, thence following the shore line of the Inlet of the Inlet in a southerly direction one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence east to Vernon Bay, thence following the shore line of Vernon Bay in a northerly

The above described tract to contain as early as possible one thousand acres. Dated this 20th day of July, 1900. GEORGE OKELL.

WANTED-We will pay \$12.00 a week salary to either a man or woman to repre-sent the Midland Monthly Magazine as a subscription solicitor. The Midland is the same size as McClures or the Com the same size as McClures or the Cos-mopolitan. It is now in its sixth year and is the only Magazine of this kind published in the great Central West. A handsome' premium given to each sub scriber. Send 10 cents for a copy of the Midland and premium Hst to the Twen-tieth Centur; Publishing Co., St. Louis.



BHOULD send for a Descriptive Treatise on the Modern and Successful Treatment of Nerrous. Diseases and Physica Weakness in Men, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other alled affections by local absorption (i.e., without stomach medicines). Revised and in progress with the most advanced researches in the sub-sect, together with immercuit recent stellinonials showing unccessful cures. Write at once and grasp this opportun ty of being quickly restored to perfect health. Sent in a plain sea ed envelope, free of charge. E. NOR TON, 9 & 60. CHANGERT LANE, LONDON, ENG. Establ. over 30 years.

tr) To do all such other things as are in cidental or are considered by the Company conductive to the attainment of the above cbjects. And so that the word "Company" in clause shall be deemed to i partnership or other body whether incorporated or not i and whether domiciled in

among

after acquired, or its uncalled d to create, issue, make, draw,

and whether domicined in the objects of in each of the paragraphs of this shall be regarded as independent and accordingly shall be in nowise by reference to any other paragraf Given under my hand and seal at Victoria. Province of British Co his 15th day of June, one thous

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

Crimear sons: (i) To promote or concur in promoting any other company or companies for the purpose of acquiring all or any of the pro-perty or Habilities of this Company, or of next ad 1 great Manchu eisure growin osal. which o be the diffi are now initely ampai hinese ive. "The (15) To distribute among the memi any property of the Company in specie (1) To borrow or raise money for purposes of the Company, and for the pose of securing the same and inter or for any other purpose, to mortgage charge the undertaking or all or any for the property of the Company, pre-or after acquired or its uncelled can reply v retire f point o allies to guarant clusion with th and negotiate perpetual or redeemab bentures or debenture stock, bills (change, promissory notes, or other tions or negotiable instruments: (m) To sell, let, develop, dispose otherwise deal with the undertaking Londo regardin at Peki otherwise deal with the undertaking or any part of the property of the pany, upon any terms, with power cept as the consideration any shares. or obligations of any other company: (n) To pay out of the funds of the pany all expenses of and incident formation, registration and advertisi the Company and the issue of its C including brokerage and commission obtaining applications for or placings debentures or dehenture stock: lack of the att proposa Shan edict. Li Hu (tutor Ching debentures or debenture stock: (0) To make donations to such per and in such cases, and either in mone, kind, as may seem expedient: (p) To carry out all or any of the i Four Sung The 1 (b) To carry out all or any of the location of location of the location of location o ropos Pekin. ign co som inion niniste able. sian Di ion. e ircles. conf rms lent a Accort. Pet Man liate

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