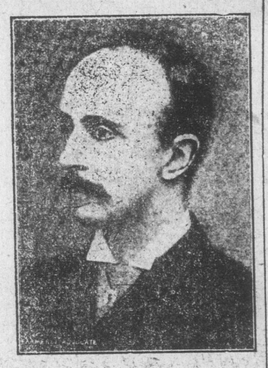
ANOTHER SMELTER FOR BOUNDARY

DOMINION COMPANY PLANS LARGE WORKS

Capitalists Interested Are Reported to Have In Contemplation Great Expenditures In Province.

"We expect to build a new smelter in the Boundary at an early date," said Samuel Newhouse to a representative of the Phoenix Pioneer. "The present smelter which the Dominion Copper Company owns at Boundary Falls, recently acquired in a deal for the Montreal & Boston mines, is not adapted for economical operation. It has no ore bin room, or coke bin room, and is lacking



EARL GREY,
Governor-General of Canada, Who Is Visiting the West.

in room for a slag dump. The slag dump room should be sufficient to last 25 years at least in building a smelter. We have not yet decided where the smelter will be constructed, but it is likely to be either at Greenwood or Midway, inducements being offered by both places."

Mr. Newhouse is the managing director of the Dominion Copper Co., Ltd., and made the trip to Phoenix with a party of New York men. While the party was here, the members visited the company's Brooklyn, Stemwinder, Rawhide and Idaho mines in this camp, being accompanied by the resident manager, T. R. Drummond, as well as the smelter at Boundary Falls. When in Phoenix they were also shown over the Granby mines by Supt. Hodges. The full personnel of the party was as follows: Warner Miller, formerly United States senator from New York state, president of the Dominion Copper Co.; John M. Shaw, of the banking firm of J. B. Russell & Co., New York, treasurer of the Dominion Copper Co.; Maurice and Alvin Untermeyer, brother and son of Samuel Untermeyer, of the firm of Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall, the famous New York corporation lawyers; Samuel Newhouse, of Salt Lake city, one of the most successful mining operators of the west, who spent a cool million on the Cactus mine, in southern Utah, before getting one cent in return, and is also one of the owners of the Highland Boy and Utah Combinations; W. M. Donald, of the banking house of Donald, Grant & Co., New York, and one of the governors of the New York stock exchange; John C. Mannion, a mining man of New York, who has large South African mining interests; C. L. Constant, a prominent mining engineer, of New York; M. M. Johnson, chief consulting engineer of the Dominion Copper Co., and W. C. Thomas, smelter superintendent for the same company.

Mr. Newhouse and Mr. Untermeyer were the leading spirits in the reorganization of the Dominion Copper Co., which now owns some of the best properties in the Boundary, located in this camp. The visit was for the purpose of looking over the properties and deciding on initial steps for the extensive operations which the company is about to undertake here.

When asked as to when active operations at the properties were to be undertaken, Mr. Newhouse said: "Inside of ten days systematic development will be under way at the Brooklyn, Stemwinder and Rawhide mines, and we shall employ just as large a force as we can to advantage. Considerable work must be done before the properties are ready to maintain an output of 1,000 tons of ore per diem, the amount which we expect to ship when our preparations are all completed. This means the deepening of the Brooklyn shaft, and extensive work at the Stemwinder and Rawhide, the latter being, of course, a quarrying proposition."

Referring to the new machinery equipment which it has been fully decided to install, Mr. Newhouse said:

"We shall not decide on this equipment for a few weeks yet at least, and of course it will take some time to manufacture and install it. About the first of September I shall send a competent engineer here, Mr. Gerald B. Street, who will make a complete survey of the company's properties, deciding the strike of the ore bodies, etc. Then we will know where to install the large central plant, from which the several mines will get the necessary power. To make this survey will require a little time, and when it is completed, the directors will decide just what will be done."

"It is possible," continued Mr. Newhouse, "that we may decide, after considering everything, to blow in the present smelting plant at Boundary Falls and operate for a short time—a few months—for you know we must study our ores and determine the best smelter practice of treating the same. As I say, there is a possibility of our doing this. In any event, however, we have practically decided to build a new smelter to treat our ores at a point yet to be determined."

It is understood that the company is ready to spend a million dollars in the Boundary, adds the Pioneer.

Senator Miller stated that all details of the transfer from the Montreal & Boston has been completed, and that ample capital is in the treasury for all purposes, to carry out the extensive programme outlined by the dirtctors. A meeting of the board is to be held on their return to New York, when the head office will be transferred from Toronto to New York, and a number of important matters settled.

Morris Untermeyer, a member of the legal firm above referred to, and himself counsel for the Dominion Copper Company, stated that the members of the party were greatly pleased with the company's properties which they had examined. They had matters now in shape where they had plenty of money to spend on them, and they intended to spend it to the best possible advantage, and with the least possible delay.

THE PAUL JONES IS BEST OF ITS CLASS

For Two Years Destroyer Has Won Trophy for Target Shooting Given by President Roosevelt.

In connection with the visit of the torpedo destroyer Paul Jones to this port, it may be of interest to Victorians to know that among the vessels of her class in the navy of the United States the Paul Jones ranks as the best in the essential feature of target practice.

For two years the Paul Jones has demonstrated her superiority over all other vessels of her class by winning the trophy for excellence in naval gunnery, which had been presented to her by the direction of the President of the United States for her record at target practice in 1904.

Two years ago the navy department formulated a scheme for a yearly record target practice of all the commissioned ships of the navy, and in addition to prizes for individual men on board the various ships making the highest scores, prepared these trophies for the ships making the highest total score in their respective classes, namely, one for the battleship class, which was won by the Oregon; one for the gunboat class, which was won by the Dolphin, and one for the torpedo destroyer class, which was won by the Paul Jones, whose record for the guns of the calibre mounted on a destroyer surpassed the highest

COUNTESS GREY,
Who Accompanies the Governor-General on His Western Trip.

record for similar guns on any ship of the other classes.

This year the Oregon again won the trophy for battleships, and the Paul Jones again demonstrated her superiority among the torpedo boats. The conditions this year were somewhat different from the previous year, in that both guns and torpedoes were factors in making up final scores, while before only guns counted.

Below is the table of final merits for the various destroyers competing in 1905 for the trophy: Paul Jones (trophy), 121.13; Lawrence, 103.16; Dale, 100.09; Perry, 96.36; Decatur, 95.28; Truxton, 85.83; Macdonough, 75.17; Bainbridge, 63.79; Worden, 61.61; Chauncey, 59.08; Barry, 57.93; Preble, 50.80; Whipple, 49.26; Hull, 43.09.

The method of conducting gun practice was as follows: The target, a canvas screen 21 feet long and 8 feet high, was mounted on a raft anchored at the apex of an equiliteral triangle, the length of each side being 1,000 yards. The ship steamed along the base of the triangle at a speed of 10 knots, and each gun pointer (there were two for each gun), fired for one minute, making as many hits as possible in that time, each shot passing through the screen counting a hit.

The torpedo practice was conducted as follows: The target, composed of two boats separated by a line 100 feet in length, with a small boat in the center for a bullseye, was towed at a speed of 10 knots per hour by a ship. The firing ship steamed at 15 knots per hour on a parallel course, but in opposite direction to the ship towing the target. The distance between the courses of the two ships varied between 600 and 800 yards, but could not be less than 600 yards. The torpedo had to pass under the 100 feet of line connecting the two target boats to be counted a hit, and had to run at a depth of at least five feet below the surface of the water. The element of time also entered into the firing, the time of charging the torpedo previous to each shot being taken.

The Paul Jones fired six shots with her torpedoes, four being bullseyes and one more a hit. The other shot was a miss, passing just three feet forward of the end of the line marking the target. This miss was not the fault of the destroyer, however, but was due to the fact that the ship towing the target slowed down for some unknown reason.

In addition to winning several prizes for excellence with their brilliant guns, the Paul Jones also won the navy prize of $100 for the brilliant torpedo record above given, and as her final score was more than that of any other vessel of her class, she is entitled to hold the trophy for one more year, or until next March, when it will again be competed for.

RAIN CHECKED THE FLAMES.

Logging Tramway Destroyed—More Than Thirty-two Million Feet of Timber Burned.

The rain storm of Sunday night checked the forest fire which started on Thursday last, and which burned over an area six miles in length and from a mile to two miles in width, says Tuesday's Rossland Miner. The fire spread out like a huge fan, and its front has a width of about two miles. Along this front there was more or less fire yesterday, and all that it needs to fan it into a greater conflagration than ever is a strong wind and the holding off of the rain. Another rain storm of about eight or ten hours' duration would, it is thought, completely put it out. It was so extensive yesterday that it would have taken an army of men to extinguish it, and J. S. Deschamps, of Blue & Deschamps, said that nothing would be attempted by him and his employes in that direction, and that it must burn itself out or be put out by the rain.

John E. Hooper, superintendent of city water works, visited the stave pipe line and the flumes of the water works yesterday and on his return reported that the fire was still burning to the north of the city, and all that it requires to give it a good start is a strong wind and dry weather. The cribbing of the Rock creek flume is burned out here and there. In two places the upper portion of the flume is burned through, but the water continues to flow through it. The cribbing will be rebuilt and the flume repaired within the next few days. The road leading to Blue & Deschamps' saw mill has been damaged so badly by the fire that it will have to be put in repair before it can be used again. About 1,500 acres of the timber limits of Blue & Deschamps have been burned over, and Mr. Deschamps stated yesterday that he thought fully 5,000 acres would be swept over before the fire is finally extinguished. The logging tramway of the Blue & Deschamps' mill was destroyed and this alone will inflict a loss of $3,000. Mr. Deschamps, when asked what the total loss of his firm would be, replied that it was impossible as yet to estimate it, but that it would be heavy. The struggle to save the sawmill and the endeavor to prevent the fire from destroying all the timber limits of the firm has been a fierce and long one. Ever since Thursday last the fight with the flames had been almost continuous. The employees of the firm had shown great devotion, energy and courage, and much credit was due them, for their efforts saved the mill and a considerable section of the timber limits of the firm. Mr. Deschamps thought that the estimate that the fire had burned 32,000,000 feet of lumber was under rather than over the mark.

Gambling has been abolished in the provinces of the Siamese kingdom, by order of the government, which has hitherto enjoyed a monopoly of it.

A MARRIAGE THAT DIDN'T TAKE PLACE

FORMER VICTORIAN IN SEATTLE SCANDAL

Why Herbert Taylor, Vocalist, Did Not Marry the Girl He Courted and Won.

A copy of the Seattle Times which arrived on the Whatcom Thursday afternoon contained a story which will be of considerable interest to many Victorians as it refers to a party who was prominent in music circles here not long ago, to wit, Herbert Taylor, at one time choir leader at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church. Here is the article in full:

This is a story of a wedding that did not take place. It is an old story—thousands of years old—and yet it is one that has never grown stale with the telling. It deals with the love, trust and confidence of a girl—a Seattle society girl—and the alleged duplicity of a man.

The story revolves around the affairs of two young people, both well known in this city. The one is Herbert Taylor, choir master of the Plymouth Congregational church; the other is Miss Isabelle Johnson, a relative of the Gearys of San Francisco, who for the past year or two has been living at the Drisko boarding house, 321 Marion street.

Taylor first came to Seattle upwards of a year ago. He applied for the position of choir master of St. Mark's church. Failing in that he secured an engagement at the Plymouth Congregational. Soon after his arrival he met Isabelle Johnson. He made love to her. He wooed her; he pleaded his case with the persistency of an Anthony, and in the end he won her.

It was after he had won the entire confidence of the girl, after she was love blind at the thought and sight of him, that he opened his heart and spoke of an unappy marriage performed years ago in dear old England—a marriage that terminated in the divorce court—but declared he was as free as the wind to marry again, and that some kind fate had led him across two continents clear to far away Seattle to find the only girl in the world.

She believed him. She listened to the smooth, soft voice of this man and it seemed such an explainable thing, that early marriage, so placing her hand in his she gave him her heart, entirely and completely and for a time she was happy. The fact of their engagement was publicly announced.

On the heels of rumors from Victoria of a nature that forced investigation came the story that Taylor had never been divorced from his first wife, and owing to the peculiar laws of England it may truthfully be said that he has not been divorced from the woman to whom he was married at Blackpool, England, some four short years ago.

There are two ways of getting a divorce in England. One, which may be secured for a pittance, divorces a man and woman from bed and board only, making it impossible for either one to ever marry again. The other form is absolute divorce, allowing remarriage. Taylor secured the first kind of a divorce, the judge at Blackpool decreeing that he should pay Mary Annie Parsons (the name of his first wife) 12 shillings and 6 pence a week, something by the way, it is alleged, he has never done.

Miss Johnson, it is said, was led to believe that Taylor was the son of a wealthy Englishman. He is said to have informed her and others that he had an income from his father equal to $200 per month when as a matter of fact his father is a poor man.

The rumors concerning young Taylor were so persistent that Miss Johnson thought it best to break off the engagement. When Taylor called she told him of her intentions. He begged and pleaded with her. He asked her to write or cable his father and learn from that gentleman's own lips whether or not he was the son of a wealthy Englishman and whether or not he was a divorced man.

As love is ever willing to believe, the plan seemed a feasible one to the inexperienced girl, and sitting down, she wrote a long letter to Taylor senior, telling him of their troubles and praying him to set the matter right. This letter she gave Taylor to mail, and later in the evening, when they went out for a stroll about the city, he did drop the letter in a mail box right before the eyes of his fiancee.

Time went on, the days ripened into weeks, and still no letter from England. By and by Miss Johnson's suspicions became aroused and again seating herself at her writing table she directed a second letter to Taylor's father, this time taking the precaution to mail the epistle herself.

In a very short space of time a reply came. Father Taylor said:

"About six weeks ago I received an envelope from Seattle directed to me in your handwriting, but when I opened it I found it contained two blank pages."

He then went on to say that he was absolutely a poor man, compelled to labor hard every day of his life for his bread and butter. He declared he had never sent his son a cent and that further the boy was not divorced in the strict sense of the word.

Miss Johnson was, of course, prostrated by the news. She telephoned for Taylor, and while the engagement was formally broken off and all interested parties were so informed, he continued to call at the Drisko house until last Tuesday morning, when Miss Johnson left suddenly for New York city, where she now is living on a quiet street on Staten Island. So quietly was her departure that it was not until this morning that the facts in the case became generally known.

This seems to be true—Miss Johnson still loves Taylor. She believes in him in spite of the stories against his name. While he is still in the city, living at The Ferguson, on Third avenue, he has planned, it is said, to follow her to New York as soon as he can conveniently do so, and there he hopes to get a divorce in reality from Mary Annie Parsons, his first wife.

In view of Miss Johnson's California connections and the prominent place Taylor occupies in the Plymouth Congregational church, one of the most fashionable in the city, their affairs have created a profound sensation in church circles and society generally.

COLLINS STILL REMAINS IN JAIL

APPLICATION BEFORE MR. JUSTICE MARTIN

He Refused to Alter the Conditions Imposed by the Order Made Thursday.

(From Friday's Daily.)

An effort is being made by counsel acting for Geo. D. Collins to have him removed from jail. With the decision of Mr. Justice Duff, Mr. Collins was again returned to jail, to which he was committed by Judge Lampman. For convenience he has been retained in the city lockup rather than have him taken to the provincial jail.

It would appear from the argument of W. J. Taylor, K. C., that he holds the opinion that Mr. Collins' case is now practically before the Supreme court to decide whether or not the accused has been rightfully committed. Under these circumstances he is really under the custody of the court and the court should direct what should be done with him pending a decision. It is argued that it is unfair that a person should be imprisoned pending a decision which may be to the effect that Mr. Collins has no right to be held.

When application on habeas corpus proceedings was made before Mr. Justice Martin yesterday, it will be remembered His Lordship decided to refer the question to the Supreme court, hoping to have a majority of the judges consider the points.

Mr. Taylor took occasion to protest, stating that he wished it noted that he took exception to this proceeding by which the habeas corpus application was not heard.

His Lordship, however, contended that the practice of court was in line with his decision.

This morning another application was made before Mr. Justice Martin sitting in Chambers, dealing with the custody of the accused. Mr. Taylor argued that in the proceeding before Mr. Justice Duff when the writ of habeas corpus issued it was held that it superceded the warrant of commitment, and when the writ issued an order had to follow to fix the custody of the person.

Mr. Taylor further reasoned that the rule nisi which was issued by Mr. Justice Duff taking the place of the writ of habeas corpus that therefore an order must follow as to the interim custody of the person. He wished, therefore, for an order to be made as to the custody of Mr. Collins.

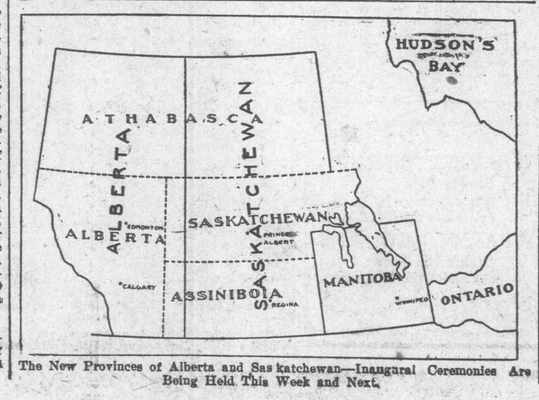
His Lordship could not agree with this view. He held that the rule nisi contemplated the body remaining where it was.

Mr. Taylor held that while the court was inquiring into the right of detention, accused was entitled to some degree of liberty and should not be imprisoned. In England he was informed that the conditions differed somewhat from those in this country, which altered the situation with respect to the rule. What was known as a "sponging house" existed in the old country where a person was confined previous to conviction, and which made the conditions more comfortable.

His Lordship said he could make no durerence with respect to the persons concerned.

Mr. Taylor said he did not ask any distinction to be made. His whole ground for asking for what he did was based on the right of the person, and looked to some liberty being given one while the court looked into the question of whether he were properly detained or not.

His Lordship could see no reason to alter the conditions from those which existed.



The New Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan—Inaugural Ceremonies Are Being Held This Week and Next.

VALUABLE DOGS BURNED.

New York, Sept. 1.—Thirty-eight pedigreed dogs were burned in a fire that damaged Yale club kennels last night. Among the prize winners to lose their lives were a French bulldog owned by Mrs. Richard Harding Davis and another the property of George C. Boniface, jr., the actor. The keeper was showing some dog fanciers through the kennels when one of the dogs overturned an oil lamp. Before the fire that followed could be extinguished all but five of the dogs in the place had been fatally burned. Those that escaped included the prize-winning bitch Trixie.

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LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.
"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 276.
This is to certify that "The Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada" 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 at the town of Waterloo, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario.
The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Richard Low Drury, Insurance Agent, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 7th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five.
(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:
To carry on the business of insurance on lives, to grant, make and effect contracts of assurance with any person or persons, body politic or corporate, upon life or lives, either for a period of life or lives or other periods in any way dependent upon life or lives, and to buy, sell, grant, acquire and otherwise dispose of the same, and to buy, sell, grant and otherwise acquire and otherwise dispose of annuities and endowments of every description, and to purchase contingent rights whether of reversion, remainder, annuities, life policies or otherwise, and to enter into any transaction dependent on the contingency of life and all other transactions usually entered into by Life Assurance Companies or Associations, including re-insurance, and generally to do and perform all other necessary matters and things connected with and proper to promote those objects in the Dominion of Canada.
Notice is hereby given that, within 30 days, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Coast District, Range 1, Limit No. 1.—Commencing at a post situated on the west side of Maple Bay, Gilford Island, near shore, marked H. P. S. W. C., thence running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west along seashore to place of commencement. Limit No. 2.—Commencing at a post at the northwest corner of Limit No. 1, in same bay, marked H. P. S. W. C., thence running north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence along north line of Limit No. 1 to place of commencement.
HARRY PERRY.
July 28th, 1905.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres unreserved, unsurveyed Crown land, situated near Francois Lake, Coast District, B.C., commencing at a stake about four miles south of Francois Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.
J. R. MORRISON.
August 1st, 1905.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres unreserved, unsurveyed Crown land, situated near Francois Lake, Coast District, B. C., commencing at a stake on west end of small lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.
D. STEVENS.
Victoria, B. C., August 1st, 1905.

SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE—$135. This instrument has been used by a teacher and is thoroughly well made. Will be delivered free to any wharf or railway station in B. C. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street, Victoria; 123 Hastings street, Vancouver. We have others. Write us for catalogue.

Bowes' Foot Powder
Gives relief. Makes hard roads easy.
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TRY IT.
Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist
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LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.
"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 267.
This is to certify that "The Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company," 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 at Liverpool, England.
The amount of the capital of the Company is £2,000,000.
The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at 100 Government street, Victoria, and Richard Hall, whose address is the same, is the attorney for the Company.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 19th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.
(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The objects for which the Company is established and licensed are:
To carry on the business of life assurance in all its branches and in particular to grant or effect assurances of all kinds for payment of money by way of a single payment or by several payments or otherwise upon the death, or marriage, or birth, or failure of issue of, or the attainment of a given age by any person or persons, or upon the expiration of any fixed or ascertainable period, or upon the happening of any other contingency or event dependent upon or connected with human life, or the occurrence of any contingency or event which would or might be taken to affect the interest, whether vested, contingent, expectant or otherwise, or of any person or persons in any property subject or not to any such events as aforesaid happening in the lifetime of any other person or persons, or upon the loss or recovery of contractual or testamentary capacity in any person or persons:
To carry on the business of fire insurance in all its branches and to grant insurances against injury or damage to or loss of property caused by or resulting from lightning, hailstorm, tempests, earthquakes, explosions, the overflow or inundation of water or other misfortune whether of a like or of a different kind, and to grant insurances against injury or damage to or loss or damage of property during transit by land or sea, and against loss or damage of property by burglary or theft.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.
"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 271.
This is to certify that "The Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada" 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 at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.
The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of hundred dollars each.
The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Elliott S. Rowe, insurance agent, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 26th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.
(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.
The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:
To effect contracts of life insurance with any person, and may grant, sell or purchase annuities, grant endowments, and generally to carry on the business of life insurance in all its branches and forms.
Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres unreserved, unsurveyed Crown land, situated in Coast District, B.C., commencing at a stake about six miles south of Francois Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.
J. L. BUCK.
August 1st, 1905.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres unreserved, unsurveyed Crown land, situated in Coast District, B.C., commencing at a stake about six miles south of Francois Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.
J. M. M'CAW.
August 1st, 1905.