AFFAIRS OF THE TYEE COPPER CO.

WERE DISCUSSED AT MEETING RECENTLY

The Chairman's Statement Showing the Condition of Mine and Smelter—Appointment of Directors.

At the sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tyee Copper Company, Ltd., in London, last month, an interesting discussion took place in connection with the retirement of two of the directors. The condition of the mine and smelter was clearly outlined by the chairman, T. H. Wilson, in the following remarks: Gentlemen:—Before moving the adoption of the accounts you will doubtless expect from me a few remarks on the several accounts. As promised you last year, we have given you a short revenue account, which explains fully how the money earned has been disposed of. I will take the accounts in the order they appear in the report. On the debit side of the profit and loss account the amounts are given in details, so that any remarks would be superfluous, except the charge at the bottom of the page—difference in exchange, £1,194 8s. 11d. This arises from the fact that at home we always reckon the dollar at 4s. 2d., whereas it varies continually, and has to be put right at the end of the year. On the credit side everything speaks for itself, but of course I shall be very pleased to answer any questions afterwards. The first two items in the revenue account refer to dividends paid, the one of 5 per cent. being on account of the year ending April, 1904, and the other the interim dividend, paid in December, 1904. The amount of £11,062 6s. 5d. has been placed to reserve, as agreed in July, 1903. The next item of £6,760 8s. 6d. is placed on deposit at our bankers, and may be used for the requirements of the mine, but not for dividends. The amount written off plant, mine and smelter is £9,937 7s. This is the amount spent upon new buildings, machinery, etc., but as we have no spare capital, your directors felt that the best way to deal with it was to write it off. With regard to income tax, this is divided over three years as to payment, but must be provided for. On the credit side there is one item of £836 1s. 10d. This is the interest received from the reserve fund investments, and is credited to that fund. I now come down to the balance sheet. Sundry creditors have been all paid, with the exception of the income tax. On the credit side everything is so plain that I feel to take each item separately would be wasting your valuable time. The item sundry debtors is chiefly due on matte sales, by this time duly received. When addressing you last year I expressed the hope that new ore bodies would be discovered before we met again. I regret such has not taken place. Although much development work has been done, success has not up to the present time crowned our efforts, but it is fully believed by those capable of judging that in a short time our hopes will be realized. Last but not least, is the matter of dividend. Your board feels that the shareholders will be greatly disappointed at their decision not to recommend the payment of further dividends until a fresh ore body is cut and proved. (Hear, hear.) But they hope that they will soon be able to resume and pay periodically that which we all desire. I have now much pleasure in moving the adoption of the report and accounts."

Mr. J. A. D. Hancke seconded the motion.

Mr. E. B. Livingston said: "I should like to be allowed to make a statement in reference to Mr. Hodges and myself not seeking re-election, as the wording of the paragraph in the directors' report gives a very misleading idea as to the true facts of the case. Shareholders from reading it might imagine that we were either retiring from the company because we had no further faith in its success, or that we had committed some fault which had compelled our colleagues to get rid of us. I beg to inform you that we were willing to offer ourselves for re-election, but that we have been forced off the board against our wish. I should explain that Mr. Loeffler is the largest shareholder in the company, and that his holding has recently been considerably increased. Still he does not even now own the majority of the share capital, and his interest hitherto has been fairly represented on the board by his two nominees, Mr. Hancke and Mr. Straube, who hold respectively 500 and 400 shares. I will not characterize in terms the—what shall I call it—manoeuvre by which Mr. Hodges and I have been forced off the board by Mr. Loeffler's nominees. I will simply give you the bare facts, and you shall form your own opinions. Up to the very last moment not a whisper was breathed by Mr. Loeffler's nominees on the board, with whom we were working on amicable terms against our re-election. At the meeting held on Friday, the 30th June, when the audited accounts were finally agreed to, the question as to dividend settled and the draft directors' report submitted to the board, in which the retiring directors, Mr. Hodges and myself, were mentioned as offering ourselves for re-election, not a word was said against this particular paragraph, as it then stood. As you are doubtless aware, since Mr. Loeffler started the practice three years ago, the original directors have been in the habit of obtaining proxies in defence of the other shareholders. Now Mr. Hancke asked us what we intended doing as regards proxies on this occasion, and finally proposed to us that if they did not lodge proxies we should also agree not to do so. Under the circumstances, and not, therefore, anticipating any opposition from Mr. Loeffler, we agreed. Now, after this, you can imagine our utter amazement when, on attending a board meeting on the following Tuesday, July 4th, summoned to pass the final print of the report and accounts, and to fix the date of this meeting, we were told by the chairman that he had just had an interview with Mr. Hancke, in which this gentleman had announced Mr. Loeffler's decision to oppose our re-election, and to nominate himself and Mr. Nicol Brown in our places. Mr. Nicol Brown, I may mention, parenthetically, has recently acquired his bare qualification. When I expostulated with Mr. Hancke, I was calmly told, "This is what the shares were bought for!" Having regard to the shortness of time at our disposal, and to the fact that on a poll Mr. Loeffler could cast a very large number of votes in one hand, we found ourselves powerless to resist. I have stated the simple facts, and leave you to draw your own conclusions. But I wish to point out that, as Mr. Loeffler and his friends do not own half the shares, I fail entirely to see the justice of his annexing four seats out of five on the board, and leaving the chairman in a minority of one on the board to represent the majority of the shareholders. On the other hand, Mr. Hodges and myself, together with our immediate relations, are, by far, the next largest shareholders, representing between us nearly 20,000 shares. In conclusion, allow me to thank you for the confidence you have so kindly placed in us in the past. We regret that the circumstances which I have detailed prevent our continuing to serve you." (Applause.)

Mr. Hancke: "Mr. Livingston has mentioned that we were working at the board in an amicable way, but that is far from the fact. As regards his remarks as to he and Mr. Hodges being forced off the board, I think ample notice was given to both gentlemen. No notice was required to be given to them, but we showed them consideration by letting them know beforehand. However, that is not the matter on which I wish to dwell. There are two points on which during the time I have been associated with the Tyee I have been at loggerheads with them. One is with regard to the interim dividend. When the matter of the 10 per cent. interim dividend came up for consideration by the board, my colleague, Mr. Straube, and myself found that we were at variance with our three co-directors. We felt that in face of the results of exploration work at our mine the position of our company's affairs did not warrant at that time the payment of an interim dividend. We considered it a wiser policy to postpone the matter until the end of our financial year, when we should have an opportunity to view the position of the mine in the light of practical results obtained in the meantime. We were, however, not able to bring our co-directors round to our views. They appeared to be determined to pay the dividend under all circumstances, and knowing that they were in the majority they took up the extraordinary position to make the question a matter of voting only. I regret to say that Mr. Straube and myself had to content ourselves with recording our protest. The folly of declaring this interim dividend showed itself very soon. The dividend was paid in December last, and in January of this year Mr. Clermont Livingston had to propose, in consequence of the failure to find fresh ore bodies, to reduce our output from 5,000 to 4,000 tons per month, which proposal was very soon followed by a new proposal to restrict the output to 2,000 tons per month in order to gain more time for the development work in view of our limited ore reserves. It was, in my opinion, extremely bad finance to pay this interim dividend, leading the shareholders to anticipate, and rightly so, that a still better distribution, or at least an equally good one, would come forth at the end of the company's financial year. The responsibility for this piece of unsound finance, however, rests with the three directors who forced it through, amongst whom were Mr. E. B. Livingston and Mr. Hodges."

A considerable discussion followed, the upshot being the appointment of Ludwig Loeffler and Nicol Brown to succeed Messrs. E. B. Livingston and Hodges.

THE NISULTIN DISTRICT.

Report on Mining Conditions of New Country—Discovery of Valuable Quartz Property.

Constables Henderson and Vowels, of the Royal N. W. M. P., have returned to White Horse from the Nisultin district, to which place they were sent by Major Snyder to inspect and report on the conditions as found by them.

The report made to Major Snyder is complete in detail, and gives full information as to the work now being carried on in that district.

On the three creeks on which gold has been discovered, Iron, Sidney and Marble, work is being done only on the former. On discovery claim Brewer, Thompson and Anderson, the owners, have good appliances for operating in a small way, and are shoveling in, but no clean-up has yet been made. On 10 above discovery seven men are preparing for shoveling in. There are many large boulders in the creek, which can be handled only by machinery.

On Sidney and Marble creek no work has yet been done. On the three creeks fully 200 claims have recently been staked. On the whole, the report speaks well of the country and its mining possibilities.

A genuine quartz proposition has been discovered in the Little Windy Arm country, on the upper Yukon, ten miles from Caribou Crossing, on the White Pass & Yukon railway, says the Ketchikan Journal. The ledge extends for ten miles, and cost Mr. Conrad, the owner, in the neighborhood of $250,000. He expects to slip 100 tons of gold and silver ore daily, and, all told, declares he has the greatest mining proposition to be found anywhere in Alaska. Speaking of his property, Mr. Conrad says:

"We are now building a tramway four miles long, and the White Pass railway has a force of men at work surveying a branch railroad to our mines. We have ordered a plant from Trenton, New Jersey, that will cost us $100,000, and during the winter we will work from 300 to 500 men. Quartz, you know, is not like placer, and we can work 12 months out of the year.

"I have been a mining man all my life, having been engaged in that business in Montana for the past thirty-five years, and I never saw a country that looked as good to me as the one around Little Windy Arm. Twelve months from now I expect to have 1,000 men working, and in a comparatively short period of time I believe as many men will be working up there as there are at the present time in Cripple Creek."

Crown Prince Gustave of Sweden arrived at Copenhagen to-day to discuss with King Christian the question of the Norwegian throne.

GEORGE JAY JUDGE OF SMALL DEBTS COURT

In Succession to Mr. Lampman—Batch of Appointments in This Week's Gazette—Other Notices.

This week's Gazette contains the appointment of George Jay, of Yates & Jay, as judge of the Small Debts court in succession to Judge Lampman, who was recently appointed to the County court bench. The appointment of Mr. Jay is a very popular one.

The following appointments are also gazetted:

William J. Mable, of Victoria, to be a justice of the peace in and for the province of British Columbia.

Margaret K. Dodd, to be acting mining recorder for the Yale mining division and acting collector of revenue tax for the Ashcroft assessment district, from the 1st of August, 1905, during the absence, on leave, of William Dodd, mining recorder.

Constable John Thomson, of the city of Cumberland, to be acting government agent, acting assistant commissioner of lands and works, acting district registrar of births, deaths and marriages, acting registrar under the marriage act, acting collector of revenue tax, acting assessor and collector and acting registrar of the County court of Nanaimo, and acting recording officer for the Comox cattle district, during the absence on leave of John Baird, government agent at Cumberland.

William T. Stein and A. L. Berdoe, of the city of Vancouver, and E. B. McDermid, of the city of Nelson, chartered accountants, to be members of the board of examiners of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of British Columbia.

* * *

The B. C. Sugar Refining Company, Ltd., gives notice that at a special general meeting that memorandum of association has been amended by adding the following section: "And for the further object and purpose of entering into a contract or contracts for the purchasing, taking, holding, acquiring, selling or turning to account, or to purchase, take, hold, acquire sell or turn into account, stocks, shares, debentures, bonds, securities or any other obligations of any company or institution, and in particular any stocks, shares, debentures, bonds, securities or other obligations of the Vancouver-Fiji Sugar Company, Ltd., a company incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1902."

* * *

The following companies have been incorporated: Chilliwack Water Supply Co., Ltd., capital $50,000; divided into 5,000 shares of ten dollars each; Everett G. Griggs' Ship Company, Ltd., capital $64,000, divided into 64,000 shares of $1 each; William J. McMasters & Sons, Ltd., capital $50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of fifty dollars each.

* * *

Licenses have been issued to the following extra-provincial companies: German-American Insurance Company, of New York; capital $1,500,000; divided into 15,000 shares of $100 each; provincial headquarters, Victoria, and J. J. Bostock, agent; Hartford Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., capital $1,250,000, divided into 12,500 shares of $100 each; Home Insurance of New York, capital $3,000,000 divided into 30,000 shares of $100 each.

* * *

The town of Cranbrook is applying for incorporation.

* * *

The Enderby school district has been redefined.

A HEROIC ENGINEER.

He Plunged to Death While Taking Steps to Save Passengers.

New York, Aug. 4.—Engineer Wm. Mooney rolled with his engine down a steep embankment at Bayonne to-day into the New York bay and was drowned. The engine plunged out of sight into deep water.

A crowded excursion train on the Central railroad of New Jersey was left marooned, and with passengers panic stricken, on a trestle above the bay, saved from the same fatal dive only by a breaking coupling pin and the bravery of the lost engineer, who went to his death while in the act of setting the emergency brakes.

The train was running from Atlantic City. The fireman saved himself by jumping. No passengers were injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 4.—Walter Flower, aged about 30 years, a resident of Watford, Ont., fell from the windowledge of an upstairs room occupied by a friend whom he was visiting, to a stone wall below, at midnight last night, and was instantly killed.

HE CAN SLEEP IN PEACE NOW

WM. TAGGART'S KIDNEY DISEASE CURED BY DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Well-Known Tilbury East Farmer Tells How Easily He Got Rid of His Trouble.

Tilbury, Ont., Aug. 4.—(Special)—Mr. Wm. Taggart, a well-known and highly esteemed farmer of Tilbury East, tells of his remarkable cure of long standing Kidney Disease by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"For about four or five years," says Mr. Taggart, "I was a sufferer from Kidney Trouble, and the scores of medicines I used gave me no relief. I was forced to get up three or four times every night, and my life was simply miserable.

"At last I started to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I got relief from the first. After using two boxes I was completely cured, and you can bet I was a happy man. I cannot speak too highly of Dodd's Kidney Pills."

All urinary complaints are caused by Diseased Kidneys. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure the Kidneys and therefore always cure urinary complaints.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS

Is Term of Imprisonment Helder Must Serve.

John Helder was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labor by Judge Lampman yesterday afternoon on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences from W. B. Shakespeare.

A. E. Bolyea, K. C., counsel for the crown, in his address claimed that Helder had made false representations on the strength of which he obtained the goods from Mr. Shakespeare. The evidence showed that he had made similar misrepresentations in other quarters.

Harold Robertson, the prisoner's counsel, said there was no proof of the falsity of the accused's representations, the only change in the evidence being that on another occasion Helder said the money was to come from his sister instead of from his mother's estate.

His Honor concluded that the charge had been fully proven, and sentenced the accused to eighteen months' imprisonment.

AN IMPORTANT REAL ESTATE DEAL PENDING

Negotiations Said to Be in Progress for Sale of the Metropolitan Block.

An important real estate deal is reported to be pending, and if the rumor is at all correct it is quite likely the transaction will be closed before many hours elapse. The property involved is the well known Metropolitan block, on Government street, opposite the post office, owned by the Messrs. Rostein. The purchaser, or rather the gentleman who has entered into negotiations with a view to purchasing, is Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, and the sum stipulated is reported to be in the neighborhood of fifty thousand dollars. When asked this afternoon as to the truth of this report John Rostein declined to make any statement, although he did not deny that negotiations had been opened.

The Metropolitan block was erected about three years ago for the Rostein Bros., and owing to its splendid situation was soon occupied, particularly the ground floor, which was divided into stores. On the second floor there is a large hall in which a number of recitals and entertainments have been given under the auspices of the Alexandra Club. Should this sale be completed it will confirm the hopeful tendency that has arisen in real estate circles, a sure indication that Victoria is about to witness an era of unprecedented prosperity.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.

The very best medicine in the world for summer complaints, such as cholera infantum, diarrhoea and dysentry is Baby's Own Tablets. During the hot weather months no wise mother should be without a box of Tablets in the house. These troubles come suddenly, and unless promptly checked too often prove fatal. Baby's Own Tablets act almost like magic in these cases, and speedily remove all cause of danger. Mrs. Alex. Poulin, Caraquet, N. B., says: "I think Baby's Own Tablets the best medicine in the world for children. I have used them for cholera infantum, teething and other troubles, and it is astonishing how quickly they relieve and cure these ailments." An occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets will keep the stomach and bowels right, and prevent summer complaints. No mother need be afraid of this medicine—it is guaranteed to contain no opiate or harmful drug. It always does good—it cannot possibly do harm. Be sure that every box bears the full name Baby's Own Tablets and picture of four-leaf clover on the wrapper around the box. Anything else is a dangerous substitute. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

Strict Measures Are Being Enforced to Maintain Quiet.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—In consequence of disorders in Ekaterinostlav the governor of that district has issued a proclamation warning the people that the strictest measures will be taken to preserve order. In several of the riots Jewish houses were bombarded with stone and the inmates replied with bullets. Several persons were wounded, although no fatalities have been reported.

An official account received here today of the strike on the Novorossik-Vladi-Khavkaaz railroad describes a sanguinary encounter between the troops and workmen who were attempting to prevent the departure of a mail train. After one Cossack had been killed the strikers advanced menacingly, whereupon the infantry fired, killing 30 of the strikers and wounding 22.

Fired at Governor.

Atkarsk, Russia, Aug. 4.—An attempt was made to-day to assassinate M. Stelypin, the governor of Saratoff, while he was driving. Three shots were fired at him, but without effect.

FAILED TO AGREE.

Portland, Ore., Aug. 4.—For the second time, after deliberating for over forty hours, a jury in the United States District court to-day reported to Judge DeHaven that they were unable to reach an agreement in the case of the United States against Congressman J. N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner and former United States Commissioner Biggs, charged with conspiracy to suborn perjury in connection with securing illegally part of the public domain. The jury was discharged. The case will be tried for the third time August 26th.

HARVEST WORKERS.

Heavy Crop Is Also Expected in the United States.

St. Paul, Aug. 4.—Nearly 10,000 harvest hands are needed in the Northwest, according to a circular issued to-day by the Northern Pacific road. Wages range from $1.75 to $2.50 per day. The towns wanting the largest number of men are Grand Forks, 3,000; Fargo, 1,000; McHenry, 400; Jessie, Sheldon, Moorehead, Grafton, Hannaford and Dazey, 300 each.

GOOD DEBATE ON BURNING SUBJECT

IN A. O. U. W. HALL YESTERDAY EVENING

Two Able Advocates of Socialism and Single Tax Meet on the Platform.

Two of the ablest expositions on the questions of single tax and socialism ever listened to in the city of Victoria were presented at the A. O. U. W. hall last evening by John Z. White, of Chicago, and Editor Kingsley of the Western Clarion, Vancouver. The addresses were given in the form of a debate, which had the effect of bringing out the most salient principles of both questions. The hall was well filled, there being in attendance strong sympathizers of both theories. Dr. Ernest Hall presided, and in a few opening remarks limited the speakers to twenty minutes each for the first round, giving then Mr. Kingsley thirty minutes and Mr. White fifty-five minutes. The Socialist advocate was afterwards allowed twenty-five minutes with which to close.

In opening the debate Mr. Kingsley explained the fundamental principles of Socialism, referring briefly to the system of property and wealth production. Today people were ruled by capital under which there is but one principle. But from the wage laborer came all capital, and while there were two such strong forces on earth as capital and labor there must be conflict. Every time an effort was made to raise wages it touched the masters, and every time it was attempted to reduce wages it affected the laborer, and so the struggle went on. Socialism said to the laborers that in order to insure their livelihood they must bind themselves together into one great co-operative army. They must provide themselves with all the material things of earth, not the things that are produced by the idle, those who sponge on the community. Capital destroyed private property and allowed a man only sufficient clothing to keep him from indecent exposure. On the other hand, the speaker outlined the aims of Socialism, which deal with cold facts, the things that exist, not sentiment, poetry, and such like. It recognized the mandate of the machine of wealth production. He had been referred to by the chairman as a revolutionist, and certainly he was. But he was not of the kind that thirsted for blood. The revolutionary Socialist was the only one who raised his hand against war. The most wild-eyed of Socialists abided by the decision of the ballot box. The labor people were the only class to which Socialism could directly appeal and meet with a ready response. Before the speaker took his seat he explained how it was impossible for one man to produce anything, illustrating this with a story of factory life.

Mr. White, following, said the single tax advocates had no fault to find with institutions as they were found in civilization to-day. They believed in the police force and the necessary distribution of the parcels of the soil. They also believed that they could compel those who possessed a superior allotment of the earth to pay back into the public due compensation for the same. What they did object to was society having a monopoly. There are three essentials in the single tax advocates' platform, the maintenance of a police force, a free land tenure and the control of the highways. With all these things, he held that private production was the best providing it had no monopoly. All production came from the land, and from this standpoint the speaker explained the application of single tax. Any attempt made by the public to control capital would result disastrously. Out of private control the best results were to be obtained. As Carlyle had said, "The owner of sixpence is master of the world to the extent of sixpence."

To illustrate his meaning Mr. White asked his audience to suppose that he invented a net by which he could catch ten fish a day. He would say to Kingsley, "You catch fifty, I will give you ten and I will keep forty." Kingsley would say, "Go and pursue thyself!" I would have to therefore raise wages before I could get labor. Until I did my net would be of no use. But suppose the owner of the lake came along in which I was fishing. He could dictate to both. In this respect Mr. White showed that all the laborer could do was to ask for a job. That was the position of millions of laborers to-day. The economic system was as good as the wit of man could devise, but the political system was bad.

Mr. Kingsley, in answering Mr. White, said that slavery was here to-day just as it was in the days of the Roman Empire. Government had two fundamentals—administration and repression. The police force enabled the cunning to rob the weak. There would be no repression if various factions of society, did not conflict. People would not eat one another up, unless under certain economic conditions. Referring to the fish story, he claimed that Mr. White, or any other man, never invented anything. His invention was the product of the intellectuality of a race. His net was represented as capital. This too he denied. It did not become such until the laborer touched it. Mr. Kingsley argued that the only way to get rid of the surplus fish of which Mr. White spoke was by selling it to the laborer. As for the fellow owning the water, that was easy. That fellow owned the earth. It was folly to reason, he contended, that production can be traded. All over the earth wages were going down, although he believed that the capitalists would, if they could, employ all laborers on earth. In another illustration, Mr. Kingsley showed how markets were being glutted with produce, and instead of the laborer receiving the benefit of his toil it was sent to foreign countries. And this over wealth production was going on in every capitalist country in the world, until some time there must come a halt. Mr. Kingsley became quite eloquent on the injurious working of the present system.

Mr. White had said that he would not interfere with the present day institutions, but the speaker would, and in this respect he told of the jails, the poor houses and other such institutions, wherein there were millions ground down by the system.

Mr. White's reply was a masterly one on social economics. As for the argument that men do not produce things alone, he thought that there could not have been any inventors in the first place. Go and tell the farm hands in Illinois, who are tilling the corn and otherwise working in the fields that they cannot produce anything alone, and they will look at you and wonder if you have escaped from Sing Sing. It may be true that we get power from past generations, said Mr. White, but every man must exert energy before he can produce anything. If he stretched his arm his grandfather did not feel it. There was no social labor. Go into a factory and one will see a woman sewing on buttons. Society is not doing it. Mr. Kingsley said that all labor was produced by society. He, the speaker, said this was not true. In further explanation of his contention he referred to the necessity in which the farmer sometimes has to cooperate with other farmers. In doing this he was not buying labor. It was trading labor. A man can work on a building and earn $18, and on that building he can place a lien to that amount. On the other hand skill was something that could not be bought. Mr. White denied that capital was only used to extract sweat out of labor. The only power in the world to which he would submit was force. If Rockefeller was to come along with his hundred millions and order him away from where he was fishing, he would say to Mr. Rockefeller "go and pursue thyself," but if Rockefeller owned the lake where he was fishing, then the story would be different. As for over production, Mr. White said that all the people in the world could be given two feet and some inches of land in Cook county, where he came from, and there would still be one-third of the county left.

There were few people in the world. We want people on land, but if they were satisfied to work for a mere living wage no one was to blame. But there was never a man who had all he wanted. What was the use in talking of more than supplying the natural demand. He admitted that without social organization certain strong men would organize bands of robbers. Following up this theory Mr. White explained how the present system could be perfected. It had been evolved out of feudalism. It had attained religious and political freedom, and all that it required to bring it up to an ideal state was the perfecting of the system of economics. This could not be done by any sudden revolutionary movement, such as the Socialists propose. He never heard the question successfully answered by a Socialist of how one could determine the value of his own production. All labor was not of the same value. He would refuse to acknowledge this, and a system making him do so made him a slave.

In winding up the debate Mr. Kingsley referred scathingly to the remarks of Mr. White, pointing out that Canada had millions of land to give away, and the farmer found when he was on the land that he was using the tools machinery, etc., of other production.

At the conclusion of the debate, Dr. Hall asked for a vote on the two subjects before the meeting. No count was taken, but it was evident that supporters of each principle of government were about equal in number.

COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Arrangements Entered Into Between France and Russia.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The French and Russian governments have settled the terms of the new treaty of commerce, by which France agrees not to increase the existing duties upon Russian articles, and also not to tax merchandise now entering free, while Russia modifies the duties on French wines, spirits, perfumes and numerous agricultural and commercial products.

THE

Tyee Copper Co., Ltd.

Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores.

Smelting Works at

LADYSMITH, VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.

Convenient to E. & N. Ry. or the sea.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, General Manager

THOS. KIDDIE Smelter Manager.

5000 TELEGRAPHERS NEEDED

Annually, to fill the new positions created by Railroad and Telegraph Companies. We want YOUNG MEN and LADIES of good habits, to

LEARN TELEGRAPHY AND R. R. ACCOUNTING

We furnish 75 per cent. of the Operators and Station Agents in America. Our six schools are the largest exclusive Telegraph Schools IN THE WORLD. Established 20 years and endorsed by all leading Railway Officials.

We execute a $250 Bond to every student to furnish him or her a position paying from $40 to $90 a month in States east of the Rocky Mountains, or from $75 to $100 a month in States west of the Rockies, IMMEDIATELY UPON GRADUATION.

Students can enter at any time. No vacations. For full particulars regarding any of our Schools write direct to our executive office at Cincinnati, O. Catalogue free.

The Morse School of Telegraphy

Cincinnati, Ohio. Buffalo, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga. Lacrosse, Wis.
Texarkana, Tex. San Francisco, Cal.

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.

Viola Cream

SKIN FOOD

Is a favorite with ladies who wish to preserve their complexion. Softens the skin and removes tan.

Cyrus H. Bowes

Chemist,

98 Government St., Near Yates St.

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.

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.