TRAINING GIVEN BY MILITARY DEPOTS

WHAT SIR FREDERICK BORDEN HAS IN VIEW

Good Results From the Operation of Schools of Instruction in the Eastern Militia Districts.

Since he took charge of the department of militia and defence in 1896, Sir Frederick Borden has done much to increase the efficiency of the force, and to remedy abuses which have crtpt into it. None of the proposals which he has made, however, have such an immediate interest to the members of the different corps in British Columbia as that contained in his statement while here a few days ago that he would establish training depots at Esquimalt similar to those in existence at various points in Eastern Canada.

Up to the present the officers and men have been obliged to obtain their theoretical training at special schools of instruction, instituted at Work Point barracks, and in one instance at the armories in Vancouver. What a great advantage the other system will constitute may be gathered from a brief description of the methods employed at these military depots.

For many years centres have existed at Toronto and London, Ont., at St. John, Que., and at Fredricton, N. B. These are of course in addition to the facilities provided at the Royal Military College at Kingston, and at Quebec. The depots mentioned are primarily for the training of

Infantry Officers and Men,

and at each a company of the Royal Regiment of Canadian infantry is stationed. A large barracks provides living quarters for the detachment of this regular force, which varies in strength, but which usually runs about one hundred men, rank and file. Each company is officered by the usual complement of commissioned men, and in addition the headquarters for the military district is in the same barracks, so that it becomes the centre of the military life of the entire country of which it is the headquarters.

This company performs the ordinary duties of a permanent force lying in quarters, although the amount of drill they perform is not heavy. Their usefulness to the country at large lies in the fact that they form an instructional force for the training of the militia officers and men who come there to obtain the certificates of qualification without which they cannot hold a commission for more than a year or a little more.

The practical effect may be best shown by an illustration. A young man in business in a small Ontario town, decides to gratify what may be a long suppressed desire to obtain at least a rudimentary military training, and if he has sufficient means to bear the expense of purchasing his own uniform, sword, etc., and to stand the expenditure which absence form his business involves, he secures an appointment as a provisional subaltern, in all probability in his local company. He goes to annual camp with it, assists the commission officers as best he can, and meanwhile is imbibing as far as he can, a knowledge of drill, interior economy and administration. His next step is to make application through his C. O. to attend

A School of Instruction,

and if the accommodation is not taken up before he does so, his application is accepted.

Here he falls into the regular work of an officer on duty. He attends several lectures each week by officers of the school, is posted as a supernumerary to the officer of the day, accompanies him on his round, attends "office" every morning, and sees justice interpreted in the peculiarly sharp and satisfying ways which military men have in dispensing same. He finds himself in a squad of other officers seeking similar enlightment, and every forenoon puts in several hours hard work at rifle exercises, manual, sword drill and physical drill. The evolution of the raw civilian proceeds apace until as Kipling has so graphically described, he "learns to throw a chest, and slap his boot," in quite the approved military style. In other words, he soon acquires the indefiable tone known in the ranks as "swagger," but which is quite a superior article to what might be conveyed in the term to the civilian mind. He obtains poise, self-control, habits of command, not only of others, but of himself, and in every way (anti-militarism friends to the contrary notwithstanding) is an infinitely better man than when he entered the school. By and bye the drill sergeant calls him out and gives him a turn at mutual instruction. He is taught just how to modulate his voice so that it may carry well, and convey the necessary note of authority, and finality. One of the amusing things connected with these mutual instruction classes is that sometimes an effeminate looking lad who has never smelt gunpowder will develop a stentorian word of command that would be the envy of a field marshal. He takes his duties alternately with the others, visits the guard, cook house etc., and in short devlops all the duties of a regular officer.

The course of instruction continues sometimes for six weeks, sometimes three months, and sometimes nine months, according to the time at the disposal of the pupil-officer. When it is complete he is subjected to

Written and Practical Examinations.

He must pass his examinations on military law, on interior economy, on company and regimental organization, etc., and must demonstrate his ability, if trying for a Grade B certificate to handle a company efficiently, and if for a Grade A or field officer's certificate to administer and command a battalion or regiment. Through it all he has been practicing on the soldiers at the depot, and as regular soldiers have a habit of obeying orders literally, which is somewhat disconfiting to the amateur commander, he has to be very careful that his commands are according to "the red book," which is the soldier's term for the little work which embodies the regulations and orders for the governance of the army and the militia.

If the officer belongs to the cavalry, he goes to Toronto and takes a course with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, and learns to fall off gracefully on the tan bark floor of the riding school, before he gets a good, safe and approved seat in the saddle. Infantry officers, too, qualifying for staff duty generally take a course at this school in equitation.

What is true of officers applies also to the men, who obtain certificates as non-commissioned officers, under conditions very similar to those outlined above.

The candidate receives no recompense for the loss which absence from his business entails, but the government makes a small allowance to pay for his board, although his whiskey and cigars must be provided out of his private purse.

The effects of the system are most satisfactory. Not only does the officer receive

Precise Instruction,

but by daily mingling in the ante-room and at the mess table with experienced military men, he unconsciously imbibes a great deal of useful knowledge in the unwritten codes of the service. If he does not learn promptly he finds he is penalized by being called upon to quietly but firmly "push the button." A few experiences of this kind make the recollection lively.

On the other hand the district officer commanding and his staff learns the capacity of the men under their charge, with results which are happy for both sides.

The establishment of such a depot at Victoria would have a distinct influence for good in military district No. 11, and local militamen are impatient to see the new regime put into effect.

IS TRYING TO KEEP WITHIN ESTIMATES

Chairman Boggs Will Refuse to Sanction Any Expenditure Above the Council's Allowance.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

At last evening's meeting of the board of school trustees the old question of the rights of the board to overrun in its expenditure the estimates of the city council for school purposes was incidentally alluded to. On a proposal to carry out certain repairs on the school buildings Chairman Boggs gave the board warning that the Mayor had cefutioned him against overrunning the estimates.

Some of the members of the school board are inclined to disregard the warnings which the Mayor has from time to time given, and are in favor of going ahead and spending whatever sums it is thought are absolutely necessary. The chairman of the board is known to hold a different opinion to that of some of his associates. He in fact is not prepared to sanction the expediture of a single cent over the sum allowed by the council. When the amount of the estimates is exhausted, therefoge, Mr. Boggs will not endorse the expenditure of another dollar.

The school board last evening decided to postpone the consideration of the repairs in question until some future time. In the meantime the finance committee of the trustee board will wait upon the Mayor and ascertain if something cannot be done to relieve the situation which now exists.

LOST ON WAY.

Fishing Expert Believed That Late Sockeye Run of Salmon Went Astray.

"T. J. Gorman, one of the best known men engaged in the fishing industry on the Sound, has received a number of cans of the late pack from different canners on the Sound and Fraser river, and has made comparisons with the first pack and other grades of fish taken in the waters of the Sound, at his office in this city," says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer. "From his investigations, Mr. Gorman states that the fish are unquestionably a sockeye salmon, but of a grade inferior to all of the lower grades of Puget Sound salmon and the Alaskan reds. To a reporter of the Post-Intelligencer, Mr. Gorman made the following statement:

"The late run of sockeye salmon, which has been the cause of so much comment in the fishing industry, while fully thirty days late, is equal to the run that was expected in August, but failed to materialize. The fish are very inferior, and this is probably due to the fact that they have been lost on the way to the Fraser river spawning grounds, and have been wandering about the beaches and in and out of fresh water streams for the past twenty or thirty days without food. It is a well known fact that the fish do not feed after starting on the run from the ocean to spawn. The sockeye salmon as a rule are a very fat fish, and when they are canned furnish a nice oil which adds to the value. By comparing the late run with some of the earlier pack it is noticed that instead of the oil that appears in the first pack, the late fish furnishes only a watery substance. Unless there is a designation made by the packers in placing the fish on the market the sockeye salmon may be injured for future years."

THREW AWAY JEWELS.

Casket Containing Jems Was Emptied Into a Garbage Barrel.

New York, Sept. 22.—The Times says: "Because Miss Marian Van Rensselier Kennedy, who is now at her father's summer home, Hempstead, L. I., made a jewel casket of a waste paper basket, all her jewellery, with the exception of a single pearl pin, is gone. The maid emptied the basket into the garbage barrel. When the loss was discovered two hours afterwards the barrel was searched, but the jewels were gone. The governess found one pin in the barrel. It happened Wednesday morning. The family did not call in a detective at first, because they expected to find the missing gems at any moment. Yesterday afternoon, however, they gave up hope. Miss Kennedy appealed to August Belmont, whose Hempstead home is near by, and he advised that detectives be put on the case."

COMMISSIONERS ON A VISIT HERE

THEIR NEXT SITTING WILL BE AT NELSON

Complaints Against Alleged Discrimination By Railways Are to Be Heard in Interior.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Hon. A. C. Killam, K. C., and Dr. James Mills, of the railway commission, while on the coast could not refrain from paying Victoria a visit before leaving again for the East. Finding a day at their disposal they accordingly came over last evening to this city. They will leave again to-morrow for Vancouver, whence they start Monday morning for Nelson to continue their sittings.

They are accompanied also by the officials of the commission, and J. R. Marlow, of Toronto, representing the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. The party includes J. Hardwell, E. A. Mountain, C. A. Primeau, R. Richardson, of Ottawa, and T. P. Owens, of Montreal. They are guests at the Driard.

Referring to the fact that no business was found for the commission in Victoria, Dr. Mills says that the people of this city must be very contented, and inclined to live amicably.

On the way East, after leaving Nelson, some stops will be made in the Northwest. It was found inadvisable to hold sittings on the way West, as the call from New Westminster was held to be urgent.

For years at the head of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, Prof. Mills has not lost interest in the farming industry. The prairie with its ripened grain fields appealed to him, and he says the conditions in that part of the Dominion are most promising.

At Nelson the commission has to deal with several complaints of alleged discrimination. These were gone into in part before A. G. Blair's resignation, but with the latter's retirement from the commisison it was deemed unwise, Dr. Mills says, to go into the questions again. It is represented that according to an agreement between the C. P. R. and the Great Northern with respect to making Nelson a distributing centre, that parts of the Kootenays have been discriminated against. These will come up for argument before the commission.

LADIES' DAY.

Times' Mammoth Hoe Press Viewed by Many Fair Victorians.

Friday afternoon the ladies of Victoria took advantage of the special opportunity given for them to view the big Hoe press in the Times building. The available space around the ponderous machine was crowded with ladies and their escorts, and when the power was turned on, much interest was evinced. The mechanical staff showed the working of various parts, and the lady visitors took the utmost interest in everything. Exclamations of admiration were heard everywhere when the huge machine, running at nearly full speed, threw off copies of the Times at the rate of many thousands an hour. The ladies expressed their pleasure at having witnessed the operation of a first-class modern, high-power printing press, the largest and finest in Western Canada.

LOCATING THE LIGHTS.

Col. Anderson Returns From Northern Waters and Leaves for Ottawa.

After selecting the points at which lighthouses are to be erected along the northern coasts, in accordance with the promise of Hon. Raymond Prefontaine, minister of marine and fisheries, when he was on the coast last year, Col. W. P. Anderson, chief engineer of the department, has left for Ottawa. He returned to Vancouver from his northern cruise on the D. G. S. Kestrel, accompanied by Captain Gaudin, Victoria agent of the department. It was planned that Col. Anderson should visit the West Coast of the Island, but this was abandoned. The weather during the trip was of the worst.

Regarding the work on which he had been engaged, Col. Anderson told the Vancouver News-Advertiser that "there is a lighthouse now under construction on Green Island, Chatham Sound, and this will be found useful by navigators on the Alaska route. If ever there is a city in the North and boats sail from there to the Orient, this light will also be on the route. Green Island, as people on the coast will remember, is the place where a steam collier went down. There will be a light on Lucy Island, also in Chatham Sound. A light and fog alarm will be located on Pine Island, Queen Charlotte Sound, and a fog alarm on Egg Island, in the same body of water. A lighthouse is now under construction at this same point. A small light will be placed on the beacon at Watson rock, and a light at the Euclutaw Rapids. A lighthouse has been decided on for Denman Island, Baynes Sound, the location to be between Village Point and the government wharf.

"The lights will be powerful English flashlights of modern type, and will be sure to give satisfaction. The fog alarms will also be very powerful, and will sound a warning note which may be heard at a very considerable distance."

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY BANK.

Bomb Exploded and Dangerously Wounded the Thrower.

Warsaw, Sept. 22.—An attempt was made at noon to-day to destroy the Sherehsehevsky bank. A man threw a bomb at an open window of the bank, but missed his aim and the missle exploded in the courtyard, dangerously injuring the perpetrator of the crime, a young Jew. It appears that the outrage was due to the fact that the bank officials had refused to contribute to the funds of the revolutionists.

TO SHIP ORE.

Nine Thousand Tons to Be Forwarded Monthly From Skowl Arm to Ladysmith.

W. M. Brewer, of this city, who is buying ore in the North for the Tyee Copper Company, returned to White Horse last week from a trip through the surrounding country. In an interview with the Daily Alaskan regarding the Kechikan country, he said:

"The Omar Copper Company at Skowl Arm will commence shipping ore to the Tyee Copper Company about October 1st, and expects to ship up to 9,000 tons a month. The tramways to the mine are practically completed and several thousand tons of ore are on the dump.

"Valparaiso mine, of Dolomi, is shipping high grade gold-bearing quartz to the Tyee Copper Company.

"The Gravina Island mine, owned by Mayor George Irving, Otta Miller and Harry Brice, is shipping concentrates and sorted ore to Tyee. A five-stamp mill is running on the property.

"The Niblack and other properties are shipping ore regularly. The Brown Alaska Company, which owns the smelter at Hadley, and allied companies are preparing to take ore. The smelter will be started soon."

The Tyee Copper Company's smelter is located at Ladysmith. The shipment of so much ore to this plant from the North should prove a boom to transportation companies, for the handling of the 9,000 tons of ore alone shipped south every month will create a big amount of work in the freighting business. The capacity of the biggest coasting steamer now on the Alaskan route does not exceed 2,000 tons, and there are few of that size.

IN HONOR OF SOLDIERS WHO FELL IN BOER WAR

Tablet to Memory of Vancouverites Unveiled By Sir. Frederick Borden —Impressive Ceremony.

"Services attending an occasion in honor or in memory of the dead are always of that solemn character which lift us from the lower plane and minor influences of our common life," says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. "Thursday evening at the drill hall when Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, unveiled the tablet in honor of those of the Sixth Regiment who fell on South African fields, the large number who attended were more than ordinarily affected, as the men, in whose memory the tablet has been erected, were known personally and remembered for their many virtues. The presence of the minister of militia was the occasion for a parade of the Sixth Duke of Connaught's Own, and at 8.30, when Sir Frederick Borden arrived, the men were drawn up in the main entrance inside the drill hall to receive him. The balconies, officers' gallery and the floor space allotted to the public were crowded, and the people watched with interest the inspection of the soldiers. The minister, who was accompanied by General Lake, chief of the staff, made the inspection, with Col. Holmes, D. O. C.; Col. Whyte and Col. Worsnop, the former commander. In addition to these gentlemen, there were on the platform, when the remainder of the programme was proceeded with, His Worship the mayor and Rev. R. J. Wilson, pastor of St. Andrew's church.

"After the singing of the hymn 'O God Our Help in Ages Past,' Rev. R. J. Wilson offered a prayer. Lieut.-Col. Whyte made a brief opening address.

"In response to the request of the mayor on behalf of the citizens of Vancouver and the Sixth Regiment, Sir Frederick unveiled the memorial. It occupies a prominent place on the eastern wall of the drill hall, opposite the main entrance and reads: "To the memory of those members of the Sixth Regiment, the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, who lost their lives in the war in South Africa, 1899-1902. Private W. Jackson, Private W. F. Whitley, both of the Second Royal Canadian Regiment; Trooper F. C. Mackintosh, Strathcona Horse. Erected by the regiment and the citizens of Vancouver."

"Chopin's Funeral March was then played by the regimental band, with muffled drums, and immediately after the bugle band gave the 'Last Post.' When the last echoes had died away, Sir Frederick Borden stepped to the front of the platform and said:

"Mr. Mayor, Col. Whyte, officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Sixth Regiment, ladies and gentlemen, I feel it is better that these solemn exercises should close at this stage, rather than I detain you with any remarks, which, however, well intended, may have the effect of detracting from the splendid solemnity of this most impressive occasion. However, I feel grateful to have the opportunity of thanking the friends of Vancouver for the opportunity of being here to-night to take part in such an interesting occasion as the unveiling of a tablet in memory of some of our friends, your friends, who gave their lives for the Empire in the South African war. I rarely feel it so difficult to say anything as on this subject which is necessarily a painful one to all of us. I have observed from one end of the country to the other, from the Far East to the very shores of the Pacific Ocean, the strongest evidences of appreciation of the service of those young men who went to South Africa for their Empire, and who gave their lives for their country. It seems to me that in this fact there is one of the strongest evidences of a determination here to build up a nation, a nation which shall be one and a part of the great Empire to which we are all so proud to belong. (Applause.) We hear from time to time our public men speaking of this Canada of ours as a nation. I don't believe anybody will blame them for that aspiration. On the other hand, no one ever thinks of this country as a nation except at the same time as a part of the greatest Empire the world has ever known. (Applause.)

"The war in South Africa is a thing of the past. At the time, and while our friends were volunteering, offering their lives and losing their lives, we felt, many of us, the pain of the personal losses we sustained. Now that all is over, those of us who suffered most severely hardly wish it otherwise. We feel that the sacrifice, great as it was for a young country like this, was not in vain. It gives me a stronger hope, a stronger faith in the future of this country to know that the people of Canada have taken this to heart. When it was suggested that troops go to South Africa to fight the battles of the Empire, there were those who believe there would not be in Canada one regiment prepared to volunteer for war. What did we find? Hundreds, nay thousands of men willing to serve in the ranks. The difficulty was to make a selection from the large number who volunteered their services, services of love to the Empire. The people of Canada felt more strongly than ever before the utmost importance of the fact that British power should be maintained, that nothing should happen to detract from the glory of the Union Jack, which throughout this world is a symbol of freedom wherever it floats. (Applause.) We feel stronger than ever to-day the impetus given the Empire by the South African war. (Applause.)

"I thank you most heartily for the opportunity of coming here to-night to meet so many of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of Vancouver. Let me say, I am proud of the home militia of this country, and no part, no organization, no province of this Dominion is in more efficient or effective condition than this province of British Columbia." (Applause.)

"The closing exercises consisted of the singing of the hymn, "Days and Moments Quickly Flying,' with the sounding of the 'Reville' by the bugle band. Rev. R. J. Wilson pronounced the Benediction, after which the band played 'God Save the King.'"

FIGHT IN PROSPECT.

Portland & Seattle Railway Company Seek Right of Way Along the Columbia River.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.—A dispatch to the Oregonian from Olympia, Washington, says:

"The Columbia Valley Railway Company was incorporated in 1899 for the purpose of building a road from the north bank of the Columbia river, directly south of the Golden Gate in Klickitat county. The company in 1902 obtained a right of way over a school section in the vicinity of Cape Horn and now makes its first application for additional right of way since that time. The Portland & Seattle Company last week obtained an easement for a right of way through the same section, the plan showing the location of the road several hundred feet south of the right of way of the Columbia valley road. The Columbia valley's application, filed yesterday, is for a right of way apparently as close to the water's edge as a road could be built. The Columbia Railway Company was incorporated in 1899 by some of the men who have since incorporated the Wallula & Pacific, supposed to be in the Harriman interests.

"Commenting on the above dispatch the Oregonian says:

"'Concealment is no longer possible of the intentions of the Hill and Harriman interests to wage the bitterest warfare of recent years in the railroad history of the Pacific coast. The Portland & Seattle Railroad Company had been formed to build down the north bank of the Columbia river from Kennewick to Vancouver. J. J. Hill is back of the undertaking. The Harriman interests are determined to place every possible obstacle in the way of the invading army of railroad builders that is being marshalled to parallel the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company down to the water level route of the Columbia.'"

FODY RECOVERED

Of a Man Drowned in the Skeena Last June.

Amongst the arrivals at Vancouver on the steamer Princess Beatrice on Wednesday were Messrs. W. S. Bacon, C. E., and C. A. Giggey, who have been operating the claims of the Lorne Creek Hydraulic Company.

It will be remembered that the party headed by Captain Jack Fults, of Bellingham, left for the North about May, and was proceeding up the Skeena on foot when a mishap occurred to Captain Fults' leg. Two of the party proceeded ahead, Giggey being one of them, and procured a canoe which they sent down to bring up Captain Fults and the others. The canoe was, however, capsized and seven, including Fults, lost their lives. The accident occurred on June 11th.

About a fortnight ago a body was discovered in the Skeena which was identified as that of Angus Mills, one of the ill-fated boat party. Owing to its decomposed state, the remains were interred near the spot where they were found.

The deceased had a brother in Vancouver, High Mills, a carpenter, so Messrs. Bacon and Giggey, who brought down the effects of the deceased, called on Chief Provincial Constable Colin Campbell and asked if he could locate the brother of deceased. Mr. Campbell soon found Mr. Mills, and he was informed by Messrs. Bacon and Giggey of the circumstances of hih brother's death and handed over his effects.

THE POSTMASTER IS THANKFUL

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS ENABLED HIM TO SLEEP IN PEACE.

Grand Work They Are Doing For Thousands of Canadians Every Year.

Tabucintac, Cumberland Co., N. B., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Mr. H. J. Lee, postmaster here, is one of the great army of Canadians who, rescued from pain and weakness by Dodd's Kidney Pills, are shouting the praises of the great Kidney Remedy.

"Yes," the postmaster says, "I want to express my thankfulness for the great benefit I have received from the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble was having to urinate too freely. I had to rise eight or ten times each night so that my rest was broken. My feet and legs also swelled. Then I got Dodd's Kidney Pills and I took six boxes all told. Now I am all right.

"It will be a comfort to me if by making my case public I can lead some other sufferer to find relief in Dodd's Kidney Pills."

Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure Bright's Disease. They also annually bring relief to hundreds of thousands of Canadians who are bothered with earlier Kidney Troubles.

FRENCH INDIGNANT.

Resent Offensive Attitude of Venezula Towards Representative at Caracas.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The offensive attitude of Venezuela toward M. Taigny, French charge d'affaires at Caracas, has aroused indignation in official quarters here. Although the ministry has not yet taken definite action, it was said in the highest quarters that Premier Rouvier undoubtedly will demand from Venezuela a disavowal of offensive action, and adopt a course to conformed with the usual courses of diplomatic intercourse.

Venezuelan authorities are seeking to show that their action was directed against M. Taigny personally, and not against the French government, but officials do not accept the distinction between M. Taigny's personal and official capacity. He has a high standing at the foreign office, where he recently served, and also aided Ambassador Cambon at Washington during the most delicate phases of the Spanish war negotiations. Therefore there is no intention here to permit Venezuela to make a scapegoat of him.

The official directly charged with handling Venezuelan questions explained the general status of the controversy as follows:

Venezuela supports the closing out of the French cable company's inland stations on the ground of the decision of the Venezuelan courts. France does not question the general right of the courts, but maintains that the decision of the courts contained nothing authorizing the executive branch to seize and shut up the cable stations. Moreover, only a day before shutting up all the land stations, Venezuela gave assurances that General Velutina, Venezuelan minister at Paris, would take steps to satisfactorily adjust the question. Therefore, M. Taigny protested on the ground that the court's decision did not justify closing the stations. In making this protest he followed specific instructions from the foreign office. Therefore it is impossible to raise a personal issue. The subsequent course of France will depend upon Venezuela's reply.

Inquiry makes it practically certain that Venezuela has placed orders at the Cruesot works for eight field batteries and four mountain batteries, the latter consisting of four guns each.

—Nothing definite was decided upon at the meeting of the W. C. T. U. in the Y.M.C.A. rooms Thursday, when the subject of the extension of the Johnson street mission was up for discussion. The financial side of the question presents difficulties at present.

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

W. J. WATSON Smelter Manager.

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.

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.

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.

Bowes' Foot Powder

Gives relief. Makes hard roads easy.

25C

TRY IT.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist
98 Government St., Near Yates

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. WOOTTON,
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 oil 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.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that, 60 days after date, I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the land in Cassiar District described as follows: Commencing at a post set at the northeast corner of Lot 489 in Maple Bay, Portland Canal, marked H. L. R.'s S. E., thence 20 chains north, thence 20 chains more or less west to the shore of Portland Canal, thence 20 chains southerly along the shore of Portland Canal, thence 20 chains more or less east to the point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

(Signed) H. L. ROBERTSON.
28th July, 1905.
Per Wm. Noble, Agent.

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.

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.