Alfred Beit, Croesus Of South Africa

Alfred Beit, who died the other day, was by far the financially greatest of those amazing multi-millionaires who have raised themselves on mountains of money from the gold and diamond mines of South Africa. He was incalculably richer than Barney Barnato, incalculably richer than Cecil Rhodes, and he was the wealthiest mine owner the world has ever seen, unless it be that King Solomon's mines conferred vaster treasure upon their possessor. Probably Beit himself could not have stated within millions of dollars the exact amount he was worth, but the figure most generally accepted by financiers as representing his fortune was $1,000,000,000, though some estimates run as low a $150,000,000. It has time and again been declared on good authority that Beit had long since graduated from the ranks of the mere multi-millionaires and was a genuine billionaire. This in itself is sufficient to indicate that he was a remarkable man.

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But Beit was remarkable for other reasons than that he possessed one thousand million dollars. He was noteworthy because he had no point of similarity with those numerous wealthy men who have made great fortunes largely through chance, through speculation or through acts which come perilously close to the sloughs of graft. Beit was not one of these. He made his money by sheer ability—the ability to see a situation, the ability to comprehend what he saw and the force to make his vision become fact.

In addition to being remarkable for his ability and for the fact that he made his money because he had genius rather than luck, Beit was remarkable because of his comparative obscurity. To say that a billionaire is obscure sounds like a paradox, but in Beit's case it was a fact. Beit was the least known of the world's very wealthy men, and not one person out of 10,000 in London, where he lived, could recognize Beit's photograph, and a great proportion scarcely knew his name. Beit did not concern himself with fame or notoriety or advertising. He let his friend and partner, Cecil Rhodes, and Barney Barnato have these. Mr. Beit concerned himself strictly with getting money.

The basis of Beit's wealth may be summed up in a very few words—the organization of the South African diamond industry. It was Alfred Beit who perceived, on his arrival in South Africa in 1875, that a fabulous fortune awaited the man who would organize the industry, gather into one combination a controlling interest in the diamond properties and become master of the diamond market of the world.

Although the credit has frequently been given wholly to Cecil Rhodes, it was actually Beit — who arrived in South Africa years before Rhodes — who first combined and then systematized the diamond mining industry. This statement is not to be taken as implying that Rhodes did not have a large part in the ultimate close-corporation result—a result which means a genuine trust in diamonds. Rhodes did have a great part in that achievement. But young Beit was the first in the field, he was the first to realize that diamonds might become so cheap as to be profitless to mine; he was the first to begin the quiet buying up of scattered and conflicting claims; the first to see that there was wealth beyond the fables of antiquity only in the event that the production of diamonds could be kept down to the point where they would be freely absorbed by the nations at the old standard prices.

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Beit went to South Africa with everything in his favor to undertake the work he began shortly after he reached the diamond fields. He had plenty of money and was well backed. Beit was not a billionaire who sprang from pauperism. He was the son of a large merchant in Hamburg, where he himself was born in 1853, and he was destined for a position as a partner in the old established firm of his father. Beit was given an excellent education, sent to a university and then taken into the office of his father. Just as he began his business career, however, there was a sudden commerce with the new South African town of Kimberley.

This commerce promised such development that his firm decided to send a representative into the new marvel land to see if the resources of the country justified the big credits which traders in all manner of supplies and machinery were demanding from the Hamburg merchants. While diamonds had been found in the Orange River country in 1867, in 1870 reports came of even greater diamond finds in Kimberley, to the northwest. There was a stampede to the place and by 1875 diamond mining had assumed huge proportions. It was in this year that the young German set forth, going by bullock team across Cape Colony, the Free State, the Transvaal, to Kimberley.

* * *

He found a city of madmen. Thousands upon thousands had rushed in, taken up or bought land, and were working the wonderful blue or yellow clay, filled, as a pudding, with fruit, with the dull stones which could be cut and polished into jewels for which fortunes would be given in the cities of the world. Everything was in the wildest state of confusion. There was chaos in the laws, chaos in the manner of working claims, chaos in the trade, which competition had already nearly ruined; there were enormous losses from thefts; the "I. D. B., business — illicit diamond buying — had grown to scandalous proportions. Beit was not carried away by the fever and madness and turmoil and wealth. He kept cool. He began to think. Although only a year past his majority, Beit was excessively level-headed, self-poised, clear-sighted. He watched the madmen and their acts and methods for a time, until he understood the situation in detail. Then the cool young man said to himself two words—combination, systematization. Those two words ultimately spelled billionaire for Beit. He set to work in his quiet, thorough way, to buy up and obtain control of many properties; he introduced the most modern and scientific methods of mining; he handled his diamond output so that prices were restored and then maintained; he laid the foundation of the diamond trust. Later Cecil Rhodes came. Barney Barnato came. Both entered into diamond mining. Barnato owned mines in Kimberley and he and Beit became partners. Rhodes obtained control of vast workings in Griqualand. Then began the titanic diamond war of Rhodes versus Beit and Barnato, which finally culminated in the De Beers consolidation of all the diamond mines held by the opponents. It was this consolidation which was largely due to Rhodes.

* * *

It was in 1889 that the diamond trust was formed, still spoken of as one of the boldest financial feats of modern times. For a time the risks taken and money borrowed were sufficient to spread ruin over all South Africa if the deal had failed. But it did not fail. The final decision to form the De Beers consolidation was taken at a famous all-night meeting of four—the four richest white men in South Africa which lasted about twenty hours. At that meeting were Beit, Rhodes, Barnato and one other, and when it ended the diamond war had ended with it, and the control of the world's supply of diamonds lay with the De Beers company. The company was capitalized at $40,000,000 and has for years paid huge dividends. Its capitalization has since been enormously increased. Of the three chief men at that meeting, Rhodes died worth about $300,000,000 and Barnato died worth about the same amount; it was Beit alone who went on to the billion mark.

Rhodes, dashing, sensational, became the chief figure in the public eye when the eye sought South Africa; and all the time, at work for the greatest amount of money and the smallest amount of notoriety was the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co., guided by Beit. Now and then Beit did something to amaze the trade—but not the public—an example being the occasion on which he had a pure white 428½ carat rough diamond cut to 228½ finished stone and exhibited it in a little shop window in the Rue de la Paix, Paris, the luxury capital of the world, as "a sample of our goods."

* * *

Beit, however, by no means confined himself to diamonds. There was gold to be mined in South Africa and gold mines to be consolidated. Beit turned to the yellow metal. He obtained absolute ownership or control of most of the chief holdings in the Johannesburg gold fields and made a consolidation under the name of the well-known Rand Mines, Limited. At one time it was said Beit contemplated the formation of a gold trust, similar to his diamond trust, and he was reported to have made overtures to American gold mine owners on the subject.

Beit further secured control of the big copper mines in Rhodesia, while one of his firms held 2,000,000 acres of the most valuable agricultural and mineral land in the Transvaal. Beit, however, did not confine his interests to South Africa, and his possessions extended all over the world. He owned gold and silver mines in South America, Siberia and Korea; he bought the Oneida and Mariposa mines in California, and from Mrs. Hearst her share in the Anaconda copper mine at Butte, Mont. He also owned controlling interests in electric street railway systems in South Africa, Mexico, Chili and Portugal.

Beit had the highest regard for the business and technical genius of the American nation, and wherever he acquired new interests he passed by men of his own and his adopted nation, German and English, and obtained Americans. Wherever Beit enterprises were found, in South Africa, South America, Australia, Korea, Siberia or elsewhere the man in charge of the work was an American engineer.

Although a man of simple tastes, Beit lived in very good style in London, where he knew some of the very greatest men in the kingdom. Among Beit's friends were the Duke of Fife and the present King of England, at the time when he was Prince of Wales. Another intimate was Prince Adolphus of Teck, while Beit also used to be seen several years ago with Lord Rosebery, who is said to dabble occasionally in Kaffir stocks. Beit's expenditures in London were about $5,000 a day, besides which he gave a good deal of money for charitable purposes. He lived in Park lane, known as a thoroughfare of millionaires, and his house spread over a large amount of ground on this very expensive street, having attached to it also a winter garden.

No man in London was more temperate than Beit. His tipple was ice water and his hard drink tea. At dinners he sipped claret, but often fell back upon the water carafe. Beit's excesses, if he had any, were in the line of smoking, and it used to be said he consumed numerous cigars, of the finest tobacco and specially made, every day. Beit was much below the average height, blonde, with prominent eyes of steel blue. In apparel he was so dapper as to be almost a dandy, yet he dressed in good taste. He entertained little in London.

In his appetites Beit was said to have been non-epicurian and "almost anything" satisfied him. Nevertheless he had one of the most highly paid chefs in England, and kept a superb table. Beit's chief amusement lay in music, and he subscribed large sums to musical entertainments of various kinds. He also had a taste for art, and Beit's collection of pictures was one of the finest in England. His whole Park Lane house showed every evidence of artistic taste.

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In manner Beit was quiet, courteous and unassuming. No hint of the financial genius which he possessed was obtainable from a casual contact with him, and his personality was extremely deceptive. A summary of the way Billionaire Beit impressed those who met him casually for the first time is contained in a letter a military authority who came across him in South Africa a few years ago, wrote home. "That he is a millionaire and a great financier I am informed on good authority and take for granted." wrote the army man. "Had I been in ignorance of his identity I should have taken him for a nonentity, and certainly not have given him the credit for being either millionaire or financier. He is a most unassuming and unostentatious man of wealth and as kindly, quiet and courteous as it is possible to be. Very ordinary and meagre in his ideas and commonplace in his conversation, he is one of the last men I should have picked out of a crowd as able and capable."

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Yet this was the man who was capable of making one thousand million dollars.

TRUST COMPANY COLLAPSES.

New York, Aug. 28.—There was some excitement this afternoon in banking circles over rumors of trouble in the Trust company of Philadelphia. This company according to a recent statement had deposits aggregating $7,500,000. The rumors were subsequently confirmed by the closing of the doors of the institution later in the afternoon.

SCARCITY OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

Steamship companies in Great Britain are at the present time experiencing the greatest difficulty in securing sufficient British officers to man their sea-going vessels, says the Montreal Star. The shipowners are making strenuous efforts to obtain the services of alien officers and in addition they desire to obtain a relaxation of the regulations as to qualifying time for Board of Trade certificates of competency for master or mate. They also advocate the adoption of certificates of competency of lower grades than those now existing. The Merchants' Service Guild of Great Britain are marshalling their forces to combat the concessions asked for by the owners. This guild is an association representing over ten thousand captains and officers of the merchant service, and the fight between themselves and the shipowners will be strenuous from start to finish.

The Canadian steamship companies doing business from this port are not similarly affected, and representatives of the various firms stated to The Star today that there certainly was no dearth of officers on this side of the water.

"Every one of the vessels of the larger firms, leaving Montreal, have three certificated officers aboard, the captain, the first, and the second officers, any of whom are capable of taking charge of the boat," said the representative of one of these firms. "No difficulty has been experienced in getting the proper men, and we have all we require. In fact, some of the third officers are certificated men. Shipping firms on this side have also been very fortunate in the class of men who of late years have been in charge of the ships. These men have shown, when occasion required, splendid judgment and knowledge, and the ocean-going public can rest assured they are in skilled and trusted hands while crossing between Canada and Britain and other continental port."

LITERARY NOTES

Although it is more than a decade since Professor L. H. Bailey's "Plant Breeding" first appeared, it still holds its place as the best manual, at once succinct and comprehensive, pertaining to its subject. The Macmillan company has just brought out a fourth edition of this work, with extensive additions. A new chapter on "Current Plant Breeding Practice" contains perhaps the sanest and fairest brief estimate yet published of Luther Burbank. New editions are also announced of two books in the Rural Science Series: "The Principles of Vegetable Gardening," by Professor Bailey, and "The Horse," by Professor Isaac Phillips Roberts, of Cornell university.

Professor E. W. Hilgard, the author of the important treatise on "Soils," which has just been published by the Macmillan company, is an eminently practical scientist. His position as professor of agriculture in the University of California and director of the California Agricultural Experimental station, is something more than a mere scholastic distinction. In his official capacity he has been repeatedly consulted as to the merits and adaptation of various soils, and his book is the direct outcome of his experience in this direction. It is designed primarily as a text book, but the author has also had in view the practical need of farmers for a convenient and comprehensive reference work on this subject, and it is quite possible that the book will find its largest usefulness in this field.

The death of Ibsen has served to direct renewed attention to one of the most remarkable critical works ever produced: George Brandes' study of the Norwegian poet and dramatist. The plan and scope of this work are unique. It is in three parts, written at intervals of from sixteen to eighteen years, and covering practically the whole of Ibsen's career. The earlier sections, like the last, have been allowed to stand as they were written, and thus represent the critic's judgment of his subject "from phase to phase" as William Archer puts it. Undoubtedly this utterance of one of the foremost contemporary critics, the recognized champion and spokesman of the dramatist, is the most important of all books about Ibsen. The English translation, published by the Macmillan Company, is united in a single volume with Brandes' acute study of another great Norwegian author, Bjornson.

The keen pride of Southerners in the work of their distinguished men is finding expression in many reviews of Dr. Chas. Lee Raper's "The principles of wealth and welfare." The Raleigh, N. C., "News and Observer" closes a long and critical review with the following words: "Dr. Raper has added to his reputation by students of sociology as an important contribution even by those who do not agree with the conclusions reached.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land on North side of Copper River, Coast District, R. 5, about thirty (30) miles from Moricetown, described as follows: Starting from a post marked "Initial Post, N. W. Corner, W. H. Boyd," thence South 20 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.
jy24 W. H. BOYD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post marked "M. J. P.'s N.W. Corner," placed at the Northeast corner of Lot 338, Bear River, Portland Canal, thence South 40 chains, thence East 20 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 20 chains to point of Commencement, being in all 80 acres, more or less.
Stewart, B. C., June 26, 1906.
MARY S. PIGOTT,
jy27 Per her Agent, Wm. Pigott.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty (60) days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described foreshore and tidal lands and territorial water rights for fishing purposes, viz.:
Commencing at a post set alongside that of F. W. Adams (as agent for H. B. Thompson) at high water mark on the shore of Parry Bay, opposite Section five (5), Metchosin District, thence running in a southerly direction along the shore one-half mile due South, and extending seawards due East.
July 7, 1906.
BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING CO., LTD.
Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Agents.
jy13 B. C. Mess, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licences to cut and carry away timber from the following lands, situated on Nass river, Coast District:
Claim No. 2.—Commencing at a post about three and a half miles southwest from the canyon on Nass river, thence south 100 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to bank of river, thence along bank of river to point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 3.—Commencing at a post about four miles below the canyon on Nass river, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south to bank of river, thence northeasterly along bank to point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 4.—Commencing at a post about six miles below the canyon on Nass river, thence south 120 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to bank of river, thence along bank to point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 5.—Commencing at the northwest corner of claim No. 4, thence south 100 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to the bank of river, thence along bank to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 6.—Commencing at the northwest corner of claim No. 5, thence south 120 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to the bank of river, thence along bank to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 7.—Commencing at a post on the bank of Nass river about midway between Greenville and the canyon, thence south 120 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to the bank of the river, thence along the bank of river to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 8.—Commencing at the northwest corner of claim No. 7, thence south 100 chains, thence west to the bank of river, thence along bank of river to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 9.—Commencing at the southwest corner of claim No. 8, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west about 100 chains to the bank of river, thence northeasterly along bank to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 10.—Commencing at a post on the bank of Nass river about six miles above Greenville, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west to the bank of river, thence along bank of river to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 11.—Commencing at a post on the bank of the Nass river about four miles above Indian village called Greenville, thence east 100 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the bank of river, thence along bank of river to point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 12.—Commencing at a post on the bank of Nass river opposite Fishery bay, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west to the bank of river, thence along bank of river to point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
JOSEPH HUNTER.
Victoria, B. C., August 1, 1906. au2

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situated on Skeena River, Coast District.
Claim No. 1. All the land comprised within the following boundary:
Commencing at a post on the south bank of Skeena River, about half a mile from D. Stuart's, thence north about 40 chains to the north bank of Skeena River, thence south westerly along the bank to a point nearly opposite the Little Canyon, thence south to the south bank, thence north easterly along bank of river to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 2. All the land comprised within the following boundary:
Commencing at a post on the south bank of Skeena River about half a mile below the Little Canyon, thence north about 60 chains to the north bank thence westerly to a point near the mouth of Kitzumigallum River, thence south to the south bank, thence along bank to the point of commencement containing 640 acres, more or less.
Claim No. 3. Comprising all the lands within the following boundary:
Commencing at a post on the south bank of Skeena River, nearly opposite the mouth of Kitzumigallum River, thence north about 80 chains to the north bank, thence south westerly along bank to a point nearly opposite the mouth of Trout River, thence south to the south bank thence along the bank of river to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 4. Comprising all the land within the following boundary:
Commencing at a post on the south bank of Skeena River near the mouth of Trout River, thence north about 80 chains to the north bank, thence south westerly along bank of river to a point near grave-yard point, thence south to the south bank, thence north easterly along bank of river to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 5. Comprising all the land within the following boundary:
Commencing at a post on the south bank of Skeena River nearly opposite grave-yard point, thence north about 60 chains to the north bank of river, thence westerly along the bank to a point 100 chains west, thence south to the south bank of river, thence along bank to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No 6. The land within the following boundary:
Commencing at a post on the south bank of Skeena River, about two miles below grave-yard point, thence north about 60 chains to the north bank of river, thence south westerly along bank of river to a point 200 chains west, thence south to the south bank of river, thence along bank to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 7. The land within the following boundary:
Commencing at a post on the south bank of Skeena River about one and a half miles above Hudson Bay flats, thence north about 40 chains to the north bank of river, thence southwesterly along bank of river to a point about ¾ mile below the Hudson Bay flats, thence south to the south bank of river, thence along bank to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 8. The land within the following boundary:
Commencing at the south west corner of claim No. 7 on the south bank of Skeena River, thence north about 80 chains to the north bank of river, thence south westerly along bank to a point 160 chains west, thence south to the south bank of river, thence along bank to the point of commencement containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 9. All the land within the following boundary:
Commencing at the south west corner of claim No. 8, on the south bank of Skeena River, thence north to the north bank of river, thence south westerly along the bank of river to a point 200 chains west, thence south to the south bank of river, thence along bank to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Claim No. 10. All the land within the following boundary, commencing at a post on the south bank of Skeena River about 4½ miles below Hudson Bay flats, thence north about 40 chains to the north bank of river, thence along bank south westerly to a point 200 chains west, thence south to the south bank of river, thence along bank to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.
Victoria, Aug. 8, 1906.
WILLIAM J. SUTTON,
au2 JOSEPH HUNTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore on the West side of Trial Island.
Victoria, B. C., July 6, 1906.
jy13 A. S. ARKLEY.

Sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore opposite Lots 14 and 33, Esquimalt District, beginning at a point on Coburg Peninsula, opposite the Southern boundary of lot 14 and extending 40 chains along the Coburg peninsula in a Northerly direction.
Victoria, B. C., July 28, 1906.
jy31 J. E. MACRAE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, for permission to lease one half mile of the foreshore fronting Sections 49 and 110, Esquimalt District; Section 11, Esquimalt District, and Section 46, Victoria District, for fishing purposes as staked by me upon the ground.
July 10, 1906.
jy12 GEO. H. DUNCAN.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situate on the East bank of the Skeena River, about a mile above Copper River:
Commencing at a post marked C. A. Bourne's S. W. corner, thence East 80 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 40 chains to point of commencement.
Skeena Canyon, B. C., June 29, 1906.
C. A. BOURNE.
je30 J. W. Graham, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days from date, I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease one-half mile of the foreshore on the West side of DISCOVERY and CHATHAM ISLANDS, as staked by me upon the ground at each end of said location, for fishing purposes.
VICTORIA, B. C., July 17, 1906.
jy21 GEO. H. DUNCAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate at the junction of Bitter Creek and Bear River, Portland Canal, and described as follows: Commencing at a post planted about 5 chains East of Bitter Creek Bridge, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.
Stewart, B. C., July 2, 1906.
jy27 WM. PIGOTT.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described lands situated in the Coast District, and known as Priest's Meadow, and situate about 6 miles northeast from Stuart's Lake:
Commencing at a post marked "R. C. M.," and planted near Southwest corner, thence East 80 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 40 chains to the place of commencement.
Dated June 25, 1906.
C. BULLOT, O. M. I.
jy12 Stuart's Lake, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post marked "W. R.'s S.E. Corner," placed at the Northeast corner of Lot 336, Bear River, Portland Canal, thence West 40 Chains, thence North 20 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 20 chains to the point of commencement, being in all 80 acres, more or less.
Stewart, B. C., June 26, 1906.
WM. ROCHFORT.
jy27 Per his Agent, Wm. Pigott.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post marked "W. R.'s N.E. Corner," placed at the intersection of high water mark and D. J. Ramsey's South line, at the head of Portland Canal, thence West 20 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 20 chains, thence North 40 chains along the shore to the point of commencement.
Dated June 26, 1906, Stewart, B. C.
jy27 WM. PIGOTT.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situate on the North bank of the Copper River, about one mile and a half from the mouth:
Commencing at a stake marked B. J. Perry's N. E. corner, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Skeena Canyon, B. C., June 29, 1906.
B. J. PERRY,
je30 J. W. Graham, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that Assessment No. 27 of one-half per cent. per share on the capital stock of the B. C. Milling & Mining Co., Ltd., levied August 18, 1905, is delinquent in respect to the shares standing in the name of undermentioned, and such delinquent shares or such portions thereof as is necessary to pay the amount of the assessment together with the costs of sale will be sold by auction at the Board of Trade Rooms, Victoria, on Friday, August 31, at 11 a. m.

Name.	No. of Shares.
Aikman, Marie J.	125
Anderson, Alex. C.	100
Barry, John	170
Burnes, James	200
Boyle, Wm. L.	50
Bell, H. P.	550
Bloomingdale, E.	460
Collins, Jno.	250
Coldwell, Chas. A.	70
Cox, Thos.	10
Chubbock, E.	10
Clay, Samuel	100
Cartmell, D.	500
Carmichael, Chas.	5
Dupont, C. T.	80
Dewdney, Jane S.	200
Drake, M. T.	10
Dunfield, Hugh	200
Duck, Jacob	1
Eberts, Melchior	2,892
Finnlay, Geo. J.	88
Ferguson, Adam	300
Festing, H. M.	30
Frost, Henry T.	75
Fisher, I. B.	100
Fee, David F., jr.	1,650
Gray, J. H.	30
Grafton, W. H.	25
Gillespie, Ellen M.	500
Gray, Jno. H.	1,185
Heywood, Joe	195
Harvey, Henry	38
Haynes, G. W.	6,000
Harper, Thad.	75
Holland, G. C.	2,230
Houghton, H. Geo.	400
Hannington, E. B. C.	200
Hamlin, L. B.	200
Innes, J. H.	10
Johnson, Letitia E.	300
Jay, Geo.	150
Jones, Hannah B.	25
Jones, Geo.	1,000
Leneven, Florence	225
Llyock, Wm. T.	100
Leaycroft, H. G.	100
McCulley, Jno.	300
Morrison, Wm.	25
Maclurg, Sarah A.	10
Meier, Elizabeth	20
McNiffe, Wm.	10
McArthur, J. H.	10
Musgrove, Jno. M.	100
McKenzie, C. C.	300
Nightingale, Jas.	500
Pooley, C. E.	3,230
Robson, Jno.	130
Roberts, Wm. W.	1
Shears, Walter	30
Secreton, J. H. E.	2,000
Turner, J. H.	200
Van Volkenburg, E.	

Victoria, August 4, 1906.
au2 A. G. SARGISON, Acting Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore of the South end of Bentinck Island.
Victoria, B. C., July 10, 1906.
jy13 N. HARDIE.

SIXTY DAYS AFTER DATE I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on Skeena River, one mile below Skeena Canyon, and beginning at a post planted adjoining M. C. Kendall's pre-emption, and marked J. T. Phelan's initial post, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.
Skeena Canyon, B. C., June 29, 1906.
J. T. PHELAN.
je30 J. W. Graham, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty (60) days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the following described foreshore and tidal lands and territorial water rights for fishing purposes, viz.:
Commencing at a post set at high water mark on the shore of Royal Bay, Straits of Juan de Fuca, about one-half mile north of Albert Head, thence running in a northerly direction along the shore one and one-half miles, more or less, to another stake planted opposite section 7, Esquimalt district, and extending seawards due east.
July 16, 1906.
BRITISH COLUMBIA CANNING CO., LTD.
Findlay, Durham & Brodie, Agents.
jy20 B. C. Mess, Manager.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for 20 years, as a fishing station, the following described lands, situated on Dean Channel, Coast District No. 3, North side, about one and one-half miles east of Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post marked K. P. C's N. E. Corner, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.
KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
August 17, 1906. D. Groves, Director. au17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for 20 years, as a fishing station, the following described lands, situated on Dean Channel, Coast District No. 3, South side, about one and one-half miles east of Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post marked K. P. C's N. W. Corner, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.
KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
August 17, 1906. D. Groves, Director. au17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for 20 years, as a fishing station, the following described lands, situated on Dean Channel, Coast District No. 3, South side, about one and one-half miles east of Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post marked K. P. C's S. W. Corner, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 80 acres, more or less.
KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
August 17, 1906. D. Groves, Director. au17

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licences to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situated on Skeena River, Coast District.
Claim A. Commencing at a post on the bank of Skeena River about three quarters of a mile below Thornhill's thence south 100 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to the bank of river, thence along bank of river to the point of commencement.
Claim B. Commencing at a post on the bank of Skeena River, nearly opposite grave-yard point, thence south westerly 80 chains along bank of slough, thence east 160 chains, thence north to the bank of river, thence along bank of river to point of commencement.
JOSEPH HUNTER.
Victoria, Aug. 8, 1906. au9

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:
No. 1. Commencing at a stake on the West shore of the large lake on the Northern end of Sechelt Peninsula, about 4 miles South of Captain Island, New Westminster District; thence West 40 chains, South 160 chains, East 40 chains to shore of lake; thence following shore line to point of commencement.
No. 2. Commencing from a stake on the Western shore of a lake on the North end of Sechelt Peninsula; thence West to the Eastern boundary of G. E. Davenport's Timber License No. 1888; thence 80 chains North to the boundary of pre-emption 1843; thence 80 chains East; thence South to shore of lake; thence following shore to point of commencement.
jy27 M. GREEN and J. WEST.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island.
No. 18. Starting from a post planted on the west shore of Mosquito Lake, about 8 chains from the north end of lake and about 2 miles south of the south end of Bonanza Lake, thence 40 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 60 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 60 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 120 chains north to point of commencement.
No 19. Starting from a post planted on the north west side of Mosquito Lake, and on the north east corner of lot No. 18, thence 120 chains west, thence 60 chains south, thence 120 chains east, thence 60 chains north to point of commencement.
No. 21. Starting from a post on the west side of Mosquito Creek and about 35 chains south along blazed base line from Mosquito Lake, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.
No. 22. Starting from a post planted on the south east corner of claim No. 21, thence 160 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 160 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.
No. 23. Starting from a post planted at the south west corner of claim No. 18 on blazed base line, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of comencement.
R. J. KER, Trustee.

Thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated near Green and Summit Lakes, New Westminster District, B. C.:
1. Commencing at a stake about 10 chains East of Fitzsimmons Creek, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement.
2. Commencing at a stake at the N. W. corner of J. C. McIntosh's claim No. 1, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains to point of commencement.
3. Commencing at a stake on West shore of small lake, thence West 40 chains, thence North 60 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 100 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 40 chains to point of commencement.
Victoria, B. C., August 7, 1906.
au9 J. CHAS. McINTOSH.

Thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated near Green and Summit Lakes, New Westminster District, B. C.:
1. Commencing at a stake at the N. W. Corner of lot 2105, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains to point of commencement.
2. Commencing at a stake marked W. E. Laird No. 3, on the East side of Summit Lake, thence South 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 120 chains, thence North to Lake shore and along shore of lake 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement.
3. Commencing at a stake 40 chains South of the N. E. corner of W. E. Laird's claim No. 2, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, more or less, to the lake shore, thence along lake shore and south to point of commencement.
4. Commencing at a stake marked W. E. Laird No. 4, N. E. corner, about 40 chains East of small lake, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of commencement.
Victoria, B. C., August 7, 1906.
au9 W. E. LAIRD.

VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY AND STOCK FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of September, 1906, for the purchase of the undermentioned farm property and stock belonging to the estate of the late Richard Hoey, of Lillooet, B. C. Tenders may be for the whole or any part of the property, as below listed. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Farm about six miles below Lillooet, consisting of about 680 acres, partly under cultivation. Farm abundantly supplied with water.

Three hundred and thirty-seven acres of farming land situate on Pavilion Mountain, near Clinton, B. C.

About 250 acres of pasture land on Pavilion Mountain, near Clinton, B. C.

About 50 head of cows with calves.

About 50 head of yearling stock cattle.

About 150 head of stock cattle two years old and over.

Eight head horses, farm machinery, wagons, and general farm effects.

Tenders should be addressed to
MESSRS. SMITH & HOEY,
jy12 Executors R. Hoey Estate, Lillooet, B. C.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following timber claims situate on the headwaters of the Kokish River, Beaver Cove:
No. 1.—Starting from a post marked Smith & Lansdownes' Southeast corner of Claim No. 1, planted on the East bank of the Kokish River, about 1 mile from the outlet of Bonanza Lake; thence 60 chains West, thence 80 chains North, thence 60 chains East, thence 80 chains South back to point of commencement.
No. 5.—Starting from a post planted on the West shore of Bonanza Lake, about 4 miles from the outlet marked Chambers, Smith & Lansdownes' Southeast corner of Claim No. 5, thence running 60 Chains West, thence 40 chains North, thence 80 Chains West, thence 60 chains North, more or less, to intersect South boundary of Claim 4, thence East along line to lake shore, thence along lake shore back to point of commencement.
No. 6.—Starting from a post marked Chambers, Smith & Lansdownes' Southeast corner of Claim No. 6, planted on the West shore of Bonanza Lake, about 6 miles from the outlet, thence running 60 chains West, thence 40 chains North, thence 40 chains West, thence 60 chains North, thence 40 chains West, thence