To make the best Bread you must have the best Flour.

When the dough is flat, sour, heavy, will not rise,—when the bread is soggy, tasteless, indigestible—then you have cheap and inferior flour.

You may use pure fresh yeast, faithfully adhere to the old-time successful bread making traditions, the methods usually successful—but the baking turns out badly—simply because you have not used the right kind of flour.

Royal Household Flour is purified and sterilized by electricity, it is therefore uniformly pure and wholesome.

And because it is thoroughly purified it will yield a sweet, wholesome, light sponge that will bake into flaky, deliciously flavored, nourishing bread or pastry.

It is really the only absolutely pure flour you can get.

Guaranteed by its makers and Branded

Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour.

Mark Twain and Higginson

Report of a Talk to Newspaper Men at Boston

Mr. Clemens, who never looked in better health, started his talk, made up half of reply, half of monologue—all of it characterized by his keen, logical faculty for thinking out his idea to the end—by reminding the newspaper men that since beginning with his pen at 14, he has never been able to regard himself as really out of journalism. "As to my age," he went on, "that does not affect me, nor does my gray hair, for it was gray at 50; the only thing I suffer from now as regards health is dyspepsia.

"It is indeed a long time to look back to my earlier books, and I still receive letters about them. One man says he's got all my works on his shelves, but regrets ever having read them, and is willing to tell me why if I will ask—stamped envelope enclosed. Then there is another of my recent correspondents, whose communication I prize, indeed, for while he says complimentary things, he doesn't give his name and address."

In the interval succeeding this remark, the newspaper men, having obtained possession of the letter, found in it an account of the career of a successful man of business, whose first start in self-culture came through reading "Huckleberry Finn," the work of an author whose characteristics the writer summed up as "freedom from tradition, independent judgment, humor and wholesomeness."

After talk about the letters had subsided, Mr. Clemens reviewed the reform movement now sweeping over the country. He smiled at the "McCurdy centres" now being discovered, wishing that attempts had been made to find out and emphasize the empty spaces. "And as to pessimism," said he, "any man who is a pessimist before he is 48 knows too much, but any man who has passed 48 and is not a pessimist, shows thereby that he knows too little."

Colonel Higginson here interjected: "But wait till you get beyond the 70s."

Mr. Clemens: "I am a pessimist, you know; and cannot change. But we have one asset in our country, and it is the finest asset we have. Whenever a condition becomes intolerable, the people will rise up and stamp it out. They did that in Philadelphia. At present look what is happening. We furnished to Europe the sentiment of liberty with our revolution—now we are furnishing Europe with graft."

The subject of copyright then came up, and found Mr. Clemens emphatic in condemnation of present arrangements.

"It irritates me," he said, "to find that Germany gives an author copyright during his lifetime and for 50 years after, and that France and Russia do the same. Indeed, there are no highly civilized countries that do not grant this period as a right except England, Labrador and America. Consider what that means in our day. We who boast of our civilization don't go in copyright as far as even Russia, which of late has been under so much criticism. As to my first books," said here there was a touch of regret in Mr. Clemens' manner, "they will fall in six years from now, for they will reach their 42nd year. The excuse made in England and America is that an author has had enough when he has had 42 years' income from his books, and that, the government having protected him for that period, the people of the country are entitled to the book."

Colonel Higginson here asked: "But don't you think the publishers of a book have an advantage even after the copyright has expired since they know the market better than anyone else?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Clemens, "but the people of the country don't obtain the book for nothing, for no publisher is going to publish it unless he gets a profit out of it. So far as I am myself personally concerned, I do not care, because I am old enough not to be much interested in copyrights. Why, only the other day—and it is a striking thing to consider—I read that the trade mark does not require anything of anybody, and is given for a perpetuity. You don't, for example, have to specify what your patent medicine is made of, yet the government, with its eyes shut, accept this poison, if it is a poison, and gives the man a trade-mark which is perpetual. That the government should do this and yet should limit the producer of a book to 42 years, does not seem fair.

"As to the obstacles in the way of change, the only one I ever heard of was when in 1889 or 1890, being in Washington on copyright matters, a congressman told me that his constituents had the impression—the superstition—that when a book lost its right of protection people were going to get that book cheaper than before. I was for this reason, therefore, that the congressman probably never placed the matter before his constituents. I myself never heard of a constituent who made any such objection. Now, I am going down to Washington in a few days to see what they are doing there about copyright. We are trying to do something, and we authors hope to bring about for the United States an extension of the time to the lifetime of the author and for 50 years after. I ought to say that American literature has grown in spite of these obstructing conditions, until today there are issued in this country from 6,000 to 7,000 books a year. The production in Germany is 24,000, though I suppose that includes pamphlets.

A possible objection to the argument here came from Colonel Higginson. "Is it not, after all," he reasoned, "the community that gives the author his education, his opportunity, his subjects, his illustrations, his stimulus? Is it just for him to argue as if the thing were all on his side? If I were in congress, I don't think I should vote for such a bill as you suggest, Mr. Clemens. I think it is giving the author and his children too much in consideration of what the public has given him. I think he ought to be willing, even proud, to give a large part of his labor for nothing."

"You see," interrupted Mr. Clemens, "I was born in a more selfish atmosphere than you, Colonel."

"You are in Boston now," urged the limner of "Cheerful Yesterdays."

"But," retorted the author of "The Innocents Abroad," "I have not absorbed its atmosphere. I should look at it," continued Mr. Clemens, "in this way. When before the House of Lords in England on this question, I asked what objection there was to make the change to lifetime and 50 years after, and they said: 'You can't have property in an idea. A book is an idea. That is too much in the air.' But I asked them if they could name any property in this world that was not an idea. The whole basis of any piece of property is an idea, and not any more or less of an idea than is a book. I do not see why the people of a country should take an author's work from him on the plea that they have given him the materials. That occurs in every sort of business, but business men don't give up their property on that account, and I don't think it should be required of an author."

The conversation here drifted toward a subject on which Mr. Clemens feels strongly, and to which he has given much attention. A chance allusion to Russia, while enabling him to make an explanation, showed how frankly pessimistic he is as to the likelihood of the Russian people freeing themselves from the autocracy.

"I did feel," said he, "upon hearing the news of peace that another great defeat of the Russian armies would have assured freedom at home. I was afraid that peace at that time was going to fasten the shackles still more firmly on the Russian nation. When we heard recently of the new concessions made by the Emperor, I began to think that, after all peace had come at the right time. But I do not feel so sure of that now, because the later news shows that the Czar has not granted anything valuable, but has kept all the power in his own hands. Inasmuch as he grants legislative privileges without putting the army and navy and the treasury in the hands of a legislature, what he really grants amounts to nothing. Just as soon as he can quiet those people down and get them again into orderly shape, he is going to take away again the few little privileges he has granted. While the army and navy and the treasury are in the hands of the Emperor, nothing is really accomplished, although I admit there has been a great advance in thought and feeling among the Russian people. If the Russian army were to side with the people then a revolution might be made."

Doukhobors In Canada

Impressions of Visitor Amongst Interesting People of the Northwest.

Some Obvious Material Advantages of the Unique Colony.

The casual visitor to the Doukhobor reserves in the North-West, spending a night or two among that interesting people, is filled with admiration for the 'Universal Christian Brotherhood.' Arriving at a village at the close of a working day, he is struck with the peacefulness and prosperity of the scene. The hearty welcome to the best the house affords, the cleanliness and order that prevail, the splendid condition of the horses and cattle; all these things combine to fill the mind of the visitor with a sense that the communal system practiced by the Doukhobors is indeed a success.

Then in conversation with the head of the house, if he is a communist, and with the neighbors who will gather in to see and talk to the stranger will hear that the conscientious convictions of the Doukhobors have led them to give up the individual holding of property; that the summer's earnings of all Doukhobors who are not wanted for the farm work, amounting to, perhaps, a hundred thousand dollars in all, are placed in the common treasury; that horses, cows, and in some villages even poultry, are kept in common buildings. He will learn too that the central fund is controlled and expended for the community by Verigin, the leader, and a committee of three, who buy all clothing materials and some foodstuffs wholesale in the east, or in Winnipeg; and that the village supplies are kept in one place in the village, whence they are distributed at stated times. He will be told that there is to one Doukhobor with greater authority than the rest; that Verigin is their equal, and is simply their spokesman. Are they not all brothers, and do they not recognize only one King over them, that is, God?

But if he is more than a casual visitor, if he lives among them, and gets to know them well, he will soon learn that the reverse of the shield is very different. The community is held together mainly by Verigin's influence. This influence is based partly on his personal force of character, partly on something much more subtle. To outsiders he always disclaims any special authority over the Doukhobors, while the truth is, that the sovereignty he exercises over them is almost as absolute as that of the Czar over his subjects. Many of the Doukhobors do certainly believe Verigin to be something more than human. This superstitious reverence is, of course, strongest in the women, with whom Verigin's power mainly lies. It deters many a man from leaving the community to know that, if he does so, his wife, by Verigin's command, will return to her own home. We know two or three cases where this has already taken place, and has brought much trouble into previously happy circles.

History repeats itself in the annals of the Doukhobors and Verigin would seem not to have studded in vain the past history of his sect. The Doukhobors who migrated to Canada were almost entirely members of that party which, in Russia, had accepted Verigin as their leader. It will be remembered by those who have read anything of the history of the Doukhobors, that on the death of the last leader there was a great division among the Doukhobors on the question of headship. The party who decided in favor of Peter Verigin came to Canada finally, while the anti-Veriginite party still remain in the Trans-Caucasus. Only one or two of this latter party came to Canada, and these have been individualists from the beginning. But the number of individuals is slowly increasing in most of the colonies, and now there is scarcely a village that does not contain one or two.

It is a curious fact that a man's belief in communism and his belief in Verigin seem to go hand in hand. Directly one goes, the other also disappears. When a man leaves the community he is ready to become naturalized, to work on his own homestead in accordance with the homestead regulations, and to keep the laws with regard to the registration of births and deaths; (concerning marriages I cannot speak from personal knowledge, as the individualists are a small body as yet, and the Doukhobors have always been less ready to register these than births and deaths.) Three years ago the Doukhobors were beginning to overcome their distrust of government intervention in this direction; but since the arrival of Verigin registration has almost ceased among the community.

The chief point now at issue between the Doukhobors and the Canadian government is the question of naturalization. The law with regard to the holding of land provides that, after three years' fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and labor on the hundred and sixty acres which form the government grant, an immigrant receives a title to his homestead if he is a British subject. The oath of allegiance presented no difficulties to the communal conscience of the Doukhobors three years ago, and they had decided to conform to the law in this respect, and to accept the responsibilities that naturalization would bring. But since Verigin came, there has been a change, and now the community has decided that it is contrary to their conscientious convictions to become the subjects of an earthly king. Verigin himself, curiously enough, had no such qualms, and he suggested at one time that it might be possible that the titles to the homesteads which would belong to the Doukhobors individually, if naturalized, might, on his becoming a British subject, be made out in his name. This suggestion, I need scarcely say, met with no encouragement from the authorities.

Though the Doukhobor theory is against private ownership in land, yet none are quicker than the Doukhobors to resent any infringement of the rights of private property; and though they claim the title of 'Universal Christian Brotherhood,' nothing can be less brotherly than the attitude the community takes with regard to its members who have left its ranks. Altogether the Doukhobor communistic theories, except in a very few cases, give one the impression of being a growth from without and not from within; of having been superimposed on a character that is foreign to them.

There are some obvious material advantages in the community, such as, getting goods cheaper by wholesale purchase; the evident gain of working land, as they do, en bloc, instead of in small pieces, widely scattered; and the possibility it gives them as a community, of buying expensive farm machinery, which as individuals they could not afford. On the moral side the advantages are not so obvious. The community tends to foster dishonesty in trifles, and has a blighting influence on a man's independence of judgment. Individualist Doukhobors have, as a rule, greater confidence in themselves, and more backbone.

One cannot but have a strong regard and affection for individuals among the Doukhobors, and a strong feeling that the virtues which shine most prominently in them, honesty, cleanliness, sobriety, must have their influence on the country and one cannot but long earnestly that they may, at no distant time, shake off the narrowing influences they dwell among, and learn to live their own lives, to trust their own intelligence for decisions, and learn lessons, too, from the Canadians, lessons of trustfulness, of generosity and helpfulness, which they greatly need and most of all that they may learn that money is not one of the 'best gifts,' but that, in more senses than one, the light is more than meat.—Hannah Bellows, in 'The Friend.'

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

President Gompers Ignores Charges Made by Members.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 18.—By a unanimous vote, the convention of the American Federation of Labor today approved the action of the committee on resolutions in reporting non-concurrence in a resolution by Victor L. Berger censuring President Gompers "for alleged intimacy with certain labor leaders and plutocrats." After the vote had been taken President Gompers arose and addressing Treasurer Lennon, who occupied the chair, said: "It appears that sorrow and regret is expressed for your humble servant. I do not really want to appraise the sorrow and regret about me: I prefer that my work stand as an answer. I am satisfied to stand before the convention, the American people and the world without answer."

Mr. Gomper's reply was greeted by great applause.

It was decided to accept union cards from workmen coming here from foreign countries. The convention adjourned until Monday.

Sympathy for Russian Sufferers

The committee on resolutions today made its report at the morning session. A resolution was also adopted extending to the sufferers of Russia the heartfelt sympathy of all organized labor in the United States and congratulating the Russian workmen on the success of their recent strike.

Miss May Keogh of Troy, N. Y., an organizer for the Shirtwaist and Laundry Workers' International Union, made a plea for the federation's co-operation for the success of the strike now in progress among the women laundry workers of Troy. Miss Keogh alleged that the girls were receiving insufficient wages and that the employers attempted to reduce their small compensation 50 per cent, thereby precipitating the present strike.

A motion was adopted requesting the federation to use its influence to have laws enacted which will hold the employers and not the employees responsible for accidents on railroads and other places where mechanical achinery is used.

IF WOMEN ONLY KNEW

Thousands of women suffer untold miseries every day with aching backs that really have no business to ache. A woman's back wasn't made to ache. Under ordinary conditions it ought to be strong and ready to help her bear the burdens of life.

It is hard to do housework with an aching back. Hours of misery at leisure or at work. If women only knew the cause. Backache comes from sick kidneys, and what a lot of trouble sick kidneys cause in the world.

But they can't help it. If more work is put on them than they can stand it's not to be wondered that they get out of order. Backache is simply their cry for help.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will help you. They're helping sick, overworked kidneys—all over the world—making them strong, healthy and vigorous. Mrs. F. Ryan, Douglas, Ont., writes: "For over five months I was troubled with lame back and was unable to move without help. I tried all kinds of plasters and liniments but they were no use. At last I heard tell of Doan's Kidney Pills and after I had used three-quarters of the box my back was as strong and well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for $1.25, all dealers or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Wash greasy dishes, pots or pans with Lever's Dry Soap a powder. It will remove the grease with the greatest ease. 36

A Mining Deal.—J. W. Haskins, manager of the Rosella Mining Company, and proprietor of a number of other valuable claims in that district, has just returned from the north where he spent the summer months. Yesterday, he said he had received a telegram from H. J. Fowers, who represents the Cudahee capitalists of Chicago, Ill., stating that an offer made by him for the sale of a half interest in the immense deposits of zinc and copper ore on Haskin's mountain, had proctically been accepted. The transfer involves the sum of $350,000, which according to the terms of agreement, must be spent in the development of the property. In all probability, Mr. Haskins will leave for the east next week to attend to the formalities always arising in connection with sucn an important deal.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Coast District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette, and dated 9th August 1901, covering a belt of land extending back a distance of ten miles on each side of the Skeena River between Kitsilas Canyon and Hazelton, is cancelled.

Notice is also given that that portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette and dated 27th December, 1899, covering a belt of land extending between the mouth of Kitimat River and Kitsilas Canyon, is rescinded in so far as it covers land lying between Kitsilas Canyon and a point in the Kitimat Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kitimat River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale, pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December next: Provided that the right of way of any railroad shall not be included in any lands so acquired.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Barkley District:

CLAIM No. 1.—Commencing at the Southeast Corner of the I. R. No. 12, at the head of Nitnat Lake, on the West side of said Lake, thence running 40 chains West, thence 40 chains South, thence 40 chains West, thence 40 Chains South, thence 40 chains West, thence 40 chains South, to Lake shore, thence along shore of Lake to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 2.—Commencing at a post on the North shore of Homitan Lake, about 140 chains from head of said Lake, thence running North 40 chains, thence West 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 160 chains to place of commencement.

CLAIM No. 3.—Commencing at a post situated at the Southeast Corner of Claim No. 2, thence running North 40 chains, thence East 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence along the shore of said Lake in a Westerly direction to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 4.—Commencing at a post planted on the South shore of Opess Lake, Renfrew District, situated about 30 chains East from Nitinat Lake, thence running East 80 chains to Dubah Lake, thence 80 chains South, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North, to point of commencement.

J. A. SAYWARD.
Victoria, B. C., November 6, 1905. n7

LAND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and works for the purchase of the following described land, situate in Range 2, Coast District, and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at the Northwest Post of Lot 16; thence 14 chains 59 links West, thence 60 chains 5 links South, thence 20 chains East, thence along the shoreline 60 chains more or less, in a Northerly direction, to point of commencement; known on official survey as Lot 283 and containing one hundred and two (102) acres more or less.

NORMAN HARDIE.
a16 Victoria, B. C., September 15, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeast from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "J. R. M., N. E.," and thence astronomically south 40 chains, thence astronomically west 160 chains, thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically east 160 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated September 4, 1905.
J. R. MILLER,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeast from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "H. J. C., N. W.," and thence astronomically south 40 chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, and thence astronomically west one hundred and sixty (160) chains, to point of commencement, and containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated September 5, 1905.
H. J. CROWE,
o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on Necawsia River, about 18 miles east of Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "A. F., S. E.," thence astronomically west 80 chains, thence astronomically north 20 chains, thence astronomically west 40 chains, thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 20 chains, thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 20 chains, thence astronomically east 80 chains, and thence astronomically south 40 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

Dated August 20, 1905.
ALFRED FRIEDLANDER,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

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 the Northeast corner of Lot 443, 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.

ROBERT M. STEWART.
P. O., Stewart, B. C. October 12, 1905.
n14

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a License to cut and carry away Timber from the following described lands situated on the East side of Loughborough Inlet:

Commencing at a Post planted on the Southwest corner of J. A. Sayward's Claim, License No. 5292, thence running South 40 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 120 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence along East line of J. A. Sayward's Claim in a Southerly direction 80 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

Victoria, B.C., October 18, 1905. o25
J. A. SAYWARD.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Blue Bell" Mineral Claim, situate Victoria Mining Division of Helmcken District.

Where located: On Koksilah Mountain, in Helmcken District, on Vancouver Island.

Take notice that the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89463, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvement for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under Section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventeenth day of October, 1905.

CLEREMONT LIVINGSTON,
o19 Local Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on Necawsia River, and about 18 miles east of Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "M. S., N. E.," and thence astronomically east twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically south twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically east twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically south forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west sixty (60) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically west twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically west forty (40) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, and thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, to point of commencement, containing 480 acres.

Dated August 20, 1905.
MAX SENIOR,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase, situated on the right bank of the Upper Nachaco River, about four miles south of Fraser Lake, in the Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "E. J. M., S. E.," and thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically west 66 chains to said bank of Nechaco River, and thence following southeasterly said bank to a point 6 chains astronomically west of initial post, and thence astronomically east to point of commencement.

Dated July 27, 1905.
E. J. MATHEWS,
o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeasterly from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "M. B. M., N. W.," and thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 160 chains, thence astronomically west 40 chains, thence astronomically north to point of comencement.

Dated September 4, 1905.
MAX B. MAY,
By his agent, J. H. Gray.
Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on south side of head of Union Bay, marked "R. & R. S. W. Cor."; thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Port Simpson, B C., October 12, 1905.
o20 ROBERTSON & RUDGE.

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, situate on Helen Creek, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post planted on said creek about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth, and marked "B. D. B's S.E. Corner"; thence North 20 chains, thence West 20 chains, thence South 20 chains, thence East 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

n2 B. D. BROWN.

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 land, situate near Lion Point, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post at G. Chambers' Northeast corner, and marked "W. C., F. S. W. corner"; thence East 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West to shore line of Lion Bay, thence following the shore line Southerly to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

W. P. FLEWIN.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at the mouth of Helen Creek, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post marked "A. A. W.'s N. W. cor."; thence East 20 chains; thence South 20 chains; thence West 20 chains to shore line; thence Northerly along shore line to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

A. A. WAKEFIELD.
Portland Canal, B. C., November 4, 1905.
n14

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for twenty-one (21) years for grazing purposes all that parcel of land situated in the Coast District, British Columbia, and about sixteen (16) miles northerly from the east end of Stuart Lake, and more particularly described as follows, viz.: Starting from this post marked "D. M. H., S. W.," and thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically south eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically west eighty (80) chains, to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1905.
D. M. HYMAN,
o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the land situate as follows:

Commencing 7 chains south from the northeast corner post of the Indian Reserve No. 3, Telssk, near Hazelton, B. C.; thence following that direction for 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 16 chains, to the left bank of Bulkley river, and in the meandering of that river for about 24 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of starting and containing by measurement, 160 acres, be the same more or less.

A. DONTENWILL,
New Westminster, B. C.
Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1905. o15

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 311.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Queen Insurance Company of America" is authorised 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 New York, in the State of New York.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and James Hill Lawson, Vice-President of R. P. Rithet & Co., Limited Liability, 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 23rd day of October, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

For the purpose of making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kinds of buildings, and upon household furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, and of making insurance upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss and damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, and also for the purpose of making insurance against loss or damage by lightning, wind storms and tornadoes, with power to effect reinsurance of any risks which it may take as authorised by law. n14

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 291.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The Phoenix Insurance Company, of Hartford," is authorised 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 Hartford, in the State of Connecticut.

The amount of the capital of the Company is two million dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Vancouver, and Frank Burnett, Senior, whose address is Vancouver, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, the 12th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which this Company has been established and licensed are:

To make insurance against the loss by fire on all kinds of real, mixed and personal property of every description, and are also authorised to insure on vessels of all descriptions, and on all kinds of goods and merchandise, against marine disasters, and all the hazards of inland navigation. n14

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."
Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 312.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "Guardian Assurance Company, Limited," 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 London, England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares of £10 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and Robert S. Day, 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 thirteenth day of November, 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 fire insurance in all its branches and in combination therewith to grant insurances against damage to or loss of property caused by or resulting from lightning, hail, tempests, earthquakes, explosions, the overflow or inundation of water or other accidents, and also in combination with the business of fire insurance, to grant insurances against damage to or loss of property caused by it by land or sea, by burglary or theft. To re-insure or counter-insure all or any risks and to undertake all kinds of re-insurance and counter-insurance connected with any of the businesses aforesaid. n18

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at its next session for a Private Bill to incorporate a Company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway, of standard or any other guage with any kind of motive power for carrying of freight and passengers from the mouth of the Bella Coola River, at the head of Burke Channel, Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, following the Bella Coola River to a point about 30 miles from its mouth, thence in a Northeasterly direction by the most feasible route to Fraser Lake, thence Eastward along the Nechaco River to Fort George, on the Fraser river, and westward along the South bank of Fraser Lake and in the neighborhood of the traveled route to a point on the Bulkley Valley, near the mouth of the Telkwa River, with power to construct branches to the Blackwater River and the Chilcotin Country; and with power to construct, operate, and maintain all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries, and to construct, acquire, own and maintain and operate wharves and docks; and to construct, own, acquire, maintain and operate steam and other vessels, boats, on any navigable waters, and to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of said railway and branches, or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes; and charge and collect tolls for the use thereof respectively; and to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power, and to construct, erect and maintain the necessary buildings and works to generate any kind of power for the purposes aforesaid, or in connection therewith for reward, and to acquire and receive from any Government, Corporation or persons grants of land, money, bonuses, privileges, or other assistance in aid of the construction of the Company's undertaking; and to connect with and enter into traffic or other arrangements with Railways, Steamboat or other Companies, and to exercise the powers granted or authorized by Parts IV. and V. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act," and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company; and for all rights, powers and privileges necessary or incidental in or to the premises.

Dated the 11th day of October, 1905,
A. P. LUXTON.
n10. Solicitor for the Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following lands, containing 640 acres in Bulkley Valley:

Township three (3), Range five (5), commencing at a post northwest corner, 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains to post of commencement.

Dated, Vancouver, August 28, 1905.
o20 PETER McTAVISH.