Reminiscent Veterans

Two Very Interesting Papers Read at Last Evening's Meeting.

Col. Wolfenden Tells of the Royal Engineers and Their Work.

Anticipating the treat that was in store for them, a large number attended last evening's meeting of the Veterans' Association of Vancouver Island, including a number of officers and noncommissioned officers of the regular forces stationed here. Col. Wolfenden's paper on the Royal Engineers, and Dr. Potts' review of the Chinese troubles, both proved very interesting. Major Richardson occupied the chair. Col. Wolfenden's paper follows:

It was owing to the discovery of gold in large quantities in 1858 in what was then termed New Caledonia, that Mr. (afterwards Sir James) Douglas, Governor of Vancouver Island, reported to the Home government that, in his opinion, it would be advisable that a governor should be appointed to administer the new territory, in case of a sudden rush of miners to the new goldfields. His advice was accordingly acted upon, and on the news being received in England in August that large numbers of miners were arriving in the country, "Her Majesty was pleased to appoint Mr. Douglas governor of the new Colony of British Columbia, as it was now for the first time called. It being also necessary that the governor should be supported by a proper military force, it became incumbent on the Colonial Minister to select and send out a body of men on whom proper trust and reliance could be placed. It at once occurred to Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, the Colonial Minister, that great advantage would accrue to the Colony, could a body of men be sent out possessed at once of military and scientific acquirements, inasmuch as, while in their military capacity they could give all the necessary support to Governor Douglas, their mechanical and scientific labors would contribute in a most important degree to the improvement and colonization of the country. For such a body he turned to the corps of Royal Engineers, where the call for volunteers was speedily responded to, and the London Times shortly afterwards speaking of the corps with reference to the present expedition, said in a leading article on the subject: "Whenever Her Majesty's government want a body of skilful, intelligent, and industrious mechanics to perform any task requiring peculiar judgment, energy and accuracy such as the arrangement of a great exhibition, the execution of an accurate national survey, and so on, or even the construction of houses, roads, and bridges in a new colony, they have only to turn to the corps of Royal Engineers and they find all the material they want."

Six officers were appointed to the expedition, viz.: Lt.-Col. R. C. Mayne, in command; Captain J. M. Grant; Capt R. M. Parsons; Capt. H. R. Luard; Lieut. A. R. Lempriere and Lieut. H. S. Palmer; also Dr. Seddall, as medical officer.

From the large number of volunteers, 150 non-commissioned officers and men were selected, about thirty of whom were married men, and were allowed to bring out their wives and families. The men were composed of surveyors (men who had been employed on the ordnance survey of Great Britain), astronomers, engineers, draughtsmen, architects, accountants, clerks, printers, lithographers, carpenters, boat-builders, masons, bricklayers, black-smiths, shoemakers, tailors in fact men of every trade and calling.

"The first detachment—composed mostly of surveyors—sailed from Southampton on the 2nd September in the steamer La Plata. On this occasion Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton went on board the steamer when she was off Cowes, and addressed the party under the command of Captain Parsons, R.E., at some length, impressing on them the interest he felt in their welfare, and how much the ultimate success of the new colony depended on the exertions of themselves and their comrades."

The second detachment of the expedition, chiefly carpenters, under Capt. Grant, sailed shortly afterwards, both detachments proceeding by way of Panama.

The main body, consisting of Captain H. R. Luard, Lieut. A. R. Lempriere, Lieut. H. S. Palmer, Dr. Seddall, 113 non-commissioned officers and men, 31 women and 34 children, sailed from Gravesend in the ship Thames City, on the 10th October, 1858, and arrived at Esquimalt on the 12th April, 1859, after a long and weary voyage of six months, although varied considerably through calling at the Falkland Islands (where Col. Moody had formerly been governor) for fresh water and provisions, nearly a fortnight being spent there. The ship also put in at Valparaiso for a few days.

As may be imagined it was hard to fill in the time during so long a voyage, but, owing to the foresight and kindness of a Captain Marsh, means were furnished for the publication in manuscript of a weekly paper named "The Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette and Cape Horn Chronicle," from which I have already quoted, and which has greatly assisted me in preparing this brief, although I hope not altogether uninteresting, paper. The "Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette" was edited by Second Corporal Charles Sinnett, who had been elected to the position, ably assisted by Lieut. Palmer. The reading of the paper by Capt. Luard, every Saturday night, was eagerly looked forward to, and was attained many interesting as well as scientific articles, such as the Natural History of the voyage, correspondence upon almost every conceivable subject, Naval and Military Intelligence, Births and Deaths (but no Marriages), Songs, Poetry, Charades, Conundrums, Advertisements, etc., etc.,—in fact, the paper was full of intelligence, wit, and humor from beginning to end. As an example of humor, I will read to you the account of a horrible murder which was supposed to have taken place—in reality it was only the killing of a sheep:—

"ALLEGED MURDER AND MUTILATION OF THE BODY.

"On Monday last, considerable excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Longboat Alley, in consequence of the discovery of the body of a middle-aged gentleman suspended by the heels with his throat cut from ear to ear. An inquest was immediately held on the body. It was at first thought that the unfortunate gentleman had committed suicide, and, but for the position of the body, such doubtless would have been the verdict. One of the witnesses, (a respectable townsman of ours, formerly a butcher, but who, finding business not sufficiently remunerative, wisely retired) said in his evidence that the ruffian or ruffians had endeavored to sever the jugular vein, but, not succeeding in their horrible purpose, had tried to find its whereabouts by inserting a finger into the wound, and had actually poked the vein in question out of the way, thereby causing several unsuccessful attempts at decapitation by more formidable instruments. Three knives were found near the body; one, that doubtless by which the first cut was inflicted, answered the description of a glazier's putty knife (great sensation); the second bore evident marks of having lately been used to cut up salt junk; the last was a horrible looking weapon measuring three feet six inches and one-eighth in the blade. The name of the deceased is at present unknown. One of the witnesses said that he had formerly been known by the name of Lamb, and was about to pass as mutton. A voice in court bawled out that he had not the slightest claim to the latter. The jury retired but could not arrive at a verdict of wilful murder, inasmuch as our before-mentioned townsman (being one of them) said that the deceased had been for some time in indigent circumstances, had parted with some of his clothing, and was in a very bad state of health; in fact, he believed the wounds he had received had only accelerated his death. It is believed he has relatives at or near Rio Janeiro, also parties at the same place by the name of Steer, who, if they cannot give information respecting his family, can at least give some satisfaction to the yearning bowels of those amongst whom he latterly resided. Should any vessel be proceeding that way, we would strongly advise the Captain to put into that or some adjacent port for humanity's sake. A would-be wag, seeing the crowd, asked what was the matter, and, on being told that it was a dead body, exclaimed, 'Why, of course, anyone can see it is diseased.'"

There were also many entertainments on board, such as theatrical performances, balls, concerts and various other amusements to while away the time, so that the voyage taken altogether was not so tedious after all.

After their arrival at Esquimalt, the main body immediately proceeded in the steamer Eliza Anderson to their future home—the camp (now the site of the provincial penitentiary), situated on the right bank of the Fraser river, about a mile above the site of what was destined to be the city of New Westminster, and were heartily welcomed by their comrades who had preceded them, and who had partially cleared the site of the camp. They were at once comfortably settled in tents, pending the erection of their quarters.

As to what their duties were expected to be I shall quote from a leading article in the "Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette and Cape Horn Chronicle," before referred to.

"If there is one question that is more often asked and less satisfactorily answered than another on board the Thames City, it is, 'What shall we do when we get to British Columbia?' To tell the truth it is as impossible to explain this in positive and lucid manner as it is to predict the day when we shall drop anchor in Esquimalt harbor, but as it is at least permitted to all to think for themselves, and to form their own opinions, we, on the strength of this permission, venture to offer a few remarks as to the probable destination, occupation, and future career of the Columbian detachment of the Royal Engineers. First, then, to judge from the authenticity of the various reports upon the subject, there is little or no doubt that gold does exist in great abundance throughout large districts of the colony of British Columbia, and these reports once verified, the country, like Australia and California before it, will soon be crowded with a vast and motley throng from nearly every portion of the inhabited globe, attracted thither in search of gold. The first thing to be done is to establish a capital town, accessible if possible to shipping which, like all other capital towns, shall form the seat of government, a place of habitation and trade, and a depot for the vast stock of stores and provisions necessary to meet the demands of so large a population. The choice of a site on which to establish this capital rests with Col. Moody, R. E., and there is little doubt that he has ere this decided on the spot, one probably on the banks of the river Fraser. Our first business on our arrival there will be to build houses for ourselves, then probably, as is the case in all places where Englishmen collect, will appear two or three grog shops, then a store or two, a government house, a bank, a church, a burial ground, an hotel, a jetty, and finally a street. In due time, too, we shall probably have our theatre, our library, water works, gas works, docks, pavements, lamp-posts, omnibuses, and possibly even railroad and electric telegraphs, the same as in any other civilized town in England. The duties of the detachment will probably be as various as the names of the men composing it, such as clearing and levelling ground, building, draining, road-making, surveying, digging wells, building jetties, etc. We shall also have our architects, clerks of works, surveyors, draughtsmen, photographers, and be, we hope, at the bottom of all the good and as little of the evil as possible that is done in the colony. By and bye when provisions are cheap and plentiful we shall have settlers from old England to cultivate the country, whose bright and happy faces will form a delightful contrast to the care-worn, dissipated and scowlerdly physiognomies of the gold-diggers in general; and, finally, let us hope the day will come when we shall see many of the detachment, with their wives and families, comfortably settled on comfortable little farms, . . . and that we may see their children growing up and grown up, landowners and house-owners, doing their duty like Englishmen and Englishwomen in every walk of life, editors of Colonial newspapers, actors and actresses, aldermen and burgesses, perhaps even Johnny Scales, town-councilman, and Miss Judy, the prima donna of the Italian opera, in our future city on the banks of the river Fraser.

"Considering, therefore, the circumstances attendant on the despatch of the expedition, there appears no doubt that we have been selected for a duty of trust and importance, and that on our own exertions much depends. The corps looks to us, Her Majesty's government looks to us, and the country looks to us, and all expect great things from us. Let us not disappoint these expectations, but show ourselves sensible of the honor conferred upon us, and endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of the same. Let us each in our various capacities do our best to aid this work, and let us fulfill cheerfully and contentedly the duties we may be called upon to perform, and above all things remember and stick to the words of the old motto, 'Ubique quo fas et gloria ducunt.'"

Having referred to their supposed duties, I will now endeavor to enumerate briefly some of the things they did.

In the first place, then, Colonel Moody, immediately upon his arrival late in December, proceeded to Fort Langley which had been selected by Governor Douglas as the future capital of the new colony. This selection was not approved by Col. Moody, who suggested one which would be better adapted for commercial and military purposes. Accordingly, Queenborough was agreed upon, but, owing to a difference of opinion between the Governor and the Colonel as to whether the capital town should be named "Queenborough," or "Queensborough," the matter was referred to Her Majesty, who named the new city "New Westminster," and it has ever since been known as the loyal city.

Col. Moody, as well as being commanding officer, was chief commissioner of lands and works, and had the direction of all public works throughout the country.

Capt. Grant was executive officer of public works; Captain Parsons and Lieut. Palmer superintended the surveying and exploring; Capt. Luard was executive officer of the lands and works department; whilst Lieut. Lempriere undertook the office of chief architect.

The following will show the principal works performed by the corps:—They built themselves barracks, married men's quarters, store-houses, offices, and a hospital; they laid out and surveyed the site of the city of New Westminster, then a dense forest, as well as the sites of the towns of Hope, Yale, Lytton, Douglas, Lillooet, Clinton, Richfield, and others; they conducted numerous explorations and surveys throughout the country, and established astronomical stations; they constructed many roads, streets, and bridges; they formed a gold escort and brought down gold from Cariboo; they designed the first English churches built at New Westminster and Sapperton, as well as the first school house; they designed the first British Columbia coat-of-arms and the first postage stamp used in the colony; they built, at their own cost, a reading room, library, and theatre, in which many interesting entertainments were held during the winter months, as will be remembered by many old residents; they established the Lands and Works Department and the Government Printing Office, and printed the first B. C. Gazette on the 1st January, 1863, the first number containing, amongst other interesting announcements, one from the postmaster general (Warner R. Spalding) that "from and after the 1st January, 1863, all letters and papers leaving the general post office, New Westminster, will have the date on which they are despatched stamped on the envelope."

Another announcement by the postmaster general gives the rates of postage on letters from New Westminster to the following places, viz:—To Douglas, Hope and Yale, 5d.; to Lytton and Lillooet 1s.; to Williams Lake 2s.; to Quesnel, 3s.; and to Antler, 4s. On newspapers the rates were:—To Douglas, Hope, and Yale, 2½d.; to Lytton, Lillooet, Williams Lake, Quesnel and Antler 5d.

They formed a building society—the first in this country—and many of the men purchased lots, built themselves houses, and founded the village of Sapperton, now an important suburb of the city of New Westminster.

Finally, they materially assisted in the maintenance of law and order in what was then a wild and unsettled country, often assisting in the apprehension of Indian and other outlaws. A number of them were despatched to San Juan, and thus assisted in preventing what might have been a possible war between Great Britain and the United States on account of the latter having landed troops upon that Island.

I may also state that Captain Gossett, of the same corps, had been appointed colonial treasurer, and established the treasury department and the government assay office. He also erected the machinery for a branch of the Royal mint in Westminster, which was afterwards allowed to go to ruin.

Well, I have very imperfectly related some of the doings of the Royal Engineers in British Columbia, and will pass on to the disbanding of the detachment in October, 1863. Having completed their term of service of five years, the men were allowed the option of returning to head-quarters or taking their discharge in the colony and receive a free grant of 150 acres of land. All the officers, and some 25 or 30 of the men, elected to return to the Old Country, many attaining to high positions. The rest remained in the colony and engaged in various pursuits; some as merchants; some followed their profession of land surveyors; some entered the civil service; whilst others engaged in farming, mining, bridge-building, carpentering, bricklaying and in fact almost every trade and calling, and, I think, I may fairly say that they materially assisted in colonizing and building up this glorious province of British Columbia.

Of the officers who returned to England only two are now living, viz., Captain Grant, who retired with the rank of Colonel many years ago, and Lieut. Lempriere, who also retired with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Alas, of those who remained in the colony many have passed away, whilst others drifted to the United States and other countries; and now there remain only 25 in the country; but there are hundreds of their children and grandchildren, many of them occupying positions of responsibility and trust.

The following is a list of the surviving members, with their residences and callings:

NORTHERN TRADER.

Argyle, Thomas, Rocky Point, near Victoria, Farmer.
Archer, Samuel, Lytton, Miner.
Bonson, Lewis, Keatsie, Farmer.
Butler, Robert, Victoria, Foreman, Government Printing Office.
Bruce, Henry, New Westminster, Carpenter.
Cox, John, Victoria, Miner.
Cummins, Allan, New Westminster, Assistant Steward Royal Col. Hospital.
Digby, Charles, New Westminster, Steward Royal Col. Hospital.
Franklin, William A., Victoria, Landing Waiter Customs.
Howse, Alfred, in the neighborhood of Vancouver, Surveyor.
Hall, William, Sumas, Farmer.
Hall, Matthew, Chilliwack, Farmer.
Haynes, William, Victoria, Prof. of Music.
Hawkins, Albin, Matsqui, Farmer, (reeve).
Jane, John, Savona, Merchant.
Jackman, Philip, Aldergrove, Farmer (reeve).
McMurphy, John, New Westminster, Pensioner.
Murray, John, Port Moody, Boat-builder.
Musselwhite, John, Sumas, Farmer.
McClure, John, Matsqui, Surveyor.
Seales, John, Nanaimo, Stonecutter.
Salnsbury, George, Cassiar, Miner.
Smith, Alexander, Chilliwack, Farmer.
Turner, George, New Westminster, Surveyor.
Wolfenden, Richard, Victoria, Queen's Printer.

I may mention that the original manuscript of the interesting journal edited on board the Thames City, from which I have freely quoted, may be seen at the provincial library at the parliament buildings. The paper was afterwards printed at a cost of $500, and paid for by the men.

Mr. McKay, of the lands and works department, paid a tribute to the draughtsman of the Royal Engineers mentioned, and a vote of thanks was tendered Col. Wolfenden. He replied briefly, and expressed the hope that others would respond and read papers on interesting subjects.

Dr. Potts, in his introductory remarks gave a brief account of the early acquaintance with China, Marco Polo's travels and records referring to the Chinese people, geographical extent, population, trade, manners, customs and superstition. He referred to the embassy of Lord Macartney in 1792, a second embassy by Lord Amherst, 1816, and the results. The refusal of Lord Macartney to perform the degrading kow-tow obeisance—prostration on all fours—always afterwards maintained by British representatives. He spoke of the operations in 1841, ending in the treaty of Nan Kin, and opening of the ports of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow Foo, Ningpo and Shanghai to British trade, and the cession of the island of Hongkong in perpetuity to the British. The Lorcha "Arrow" affair at Canton, which caused the war of 1856, and capture of Canton, with Governor Yeh a prisoner, who was sent to Ceylon, was explained. A short description was given of Hongkong, its capital, Victoria, and surroundings, and its commodious harbor, which, in 1859-60, was crowded with men-of-war of all sizes, and transports, French and British. The occupation of Kow-Loon opposite Hongkong, distant across the estuary from 2 to 4 miles, was told of, as well as the arrival of the troops in 1860, namely, the 67th, in command of Col. McMahon; 44th, in command of Rogers; 60th Rifles, in the Second Brigade, Commander Redvers Buller, now Sir Redvers Buller, so famous in Africa of late; the Third Buffs, a battalion of Madras Sappers; a detachment of the King's Dragoon Guards; the celebrated Fane's Horse; Sikh Cavalry, and the Royal Artillery, with several batteries of the then new Armstrong breech-loading rifle guns, used for the first time in actual warfare, and the organization in Hongkong of what was known as the three C.C.C.—Canton Chinese Coolie—Brigade. Now came the disastrous and abortive attempt of Admiral Sir James Hope to capture the Taku forts in 1859, with the serious loss of 87 officers and men killed and 350 wounded, and the origin of the famous saying, "Blood is thicker than water," by Commodore Tatnal, of the American fleet, who was a spectator, offering his services to recover and remove the wounded, and the gallant action of the American tars, who jumped on board the Plover gunboat and manned and fought the guns for several hours. The speaker told of the union of the French forces with the British and their co-operation and final capture of Tang-Hu and Taku forts, dispersion of the Tartar cavalry and army under command of the Chinese general, San-Ko-Lin-Tsin, and the final arrival and capitulation of Pekin; the flight of the Emperor and household; destruction of the summer palace by order of Lord Elgin, in retaliation for the treacherous, savage and barbarous treatment of members of his staff and escort, among whom were W., afterwards Sir Harry Parkes, trade interpreters; Col. Walker, Q.M.G., Thompson, commissariat; W. Lock, private secretary to Lord Elgin; M. de Norman, attache; W. Bouvley, Times correspondent, and Lieut. Brabason, of whom W. Walker, W. Thompson, W. de Norman, W. Bouvley and 20 of the escort succumbed to the tortures and horrible confinement, with the worst murderers and rogues of China, in the poisonous dungeons of the Tartar city of Pekin. Finally came the 13,000; French, 8,000.

A BAD CASE OF ASTHMA.

Mrs. George Budden, Putnamville, Ont., says: "I feel it my duty to recommend Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, as I had the asthma very bad; could get nothing to do me any good. A friend of mine persuaded me to try this remedy, as he had tried it, and it proved successful. I tried it, and it cured me. I can through the use of this medicine. I keep it in the house all the time, and would not be without it."

NORTHERN TRAFFIC.

To the Editor of the Colonist:

Sir:—In a most excellent article your issue of Thursday last refers to the trade and transportation facilities on the northern portion of the Skeena to the Yukon country. I would wish to draw still further attention to this matter. It is surprising to people doing business in Victoria and Vancouver how little of Victoria and Vancouver have been so far blind to their own interests in that direction. Notwithstanding the bulk of the goods sun purchased in British Columbia, as your figures conclusively show, the lack of proper communication for passengers to and fro has been a great loss to Victoria and Vancouver. The trade northward is principally in the hands of Seattle and Tacoma. Eleven ships run from those places, most of them well appointed and of good speed, adapted for passenger traffic, as against three little freight boats from Victoria and Vancouver. This, in the interests of these two cities, ought not to continue. The business going North, as your shipping report says, is rapidly increasing, and it is a necessity of the trade that at least well appointed and well managed ships, of the Islander type, having a speed of at least 15 to 16 knots, and making round trips every 8 or 9 days, should be run from Victoria or Vancouver. This would bring a larger proportion of passenger trade this way instead of, as at present, allowing it to go to Seattle, even many who are bound for Victoria or Vancouver taking that route. The increased sale of merchandise and money generally distributed here, would soon follow, and I think to promote such a line by a subsidy would amply repay the two cities; indeed it is a question if this trade to the North is not as fully as important as the railroad ferry question, now before the people of this city. At any rate it is one of those questions of interest to Victoria that ought to be acted upon with some energy, if the city is to hold any place among her neighbors as a commercial city.

NORTHERN TRADER.

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BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION.

In order that the Government may be in possession of definite information with which to supply those seeking investments in this Province, I am instructed to invite particulars from those who have properties for sale, and who may feel disposed to forward such particulars to this office for the purpose in question.

In view of the proposed early re-organization of the Agent General's Office in London, England, the desirability of having on file a list of farms and other properties for sale, with full and accurate details, is obvious. Properties submitted may include farms and farm lands, industrial or commercial concerns, timber limits, water powers or other enterprises affording opportunities for legitimate investment.

It it not proposed to recommend properties to intending investors, but to afford the fullest access to the classified lists and all available information connected therewith, and to place enquirers in communication with the owners.

The fullest particulars are desired, not only of the properties themselves, but of the localities in which they are situated, and the conditions affecting them. For this purpose printed schedules will, upon application, be forwarded to those desirous of making sales. R. E. GOSNELL, Secretary, Bureau of Provincial Information.

LICENSE AUTHORISING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada:
Province of British Columbia.
No. 198.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the "National Trust Company, Limited," 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 in the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario, Canada.

The amount of the capital of the Company is $2,000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of $100 each.

The head office of the Company in this Province, situate at Victoria, and Sir Charles Hibert Tupper, Barrister-at-Law, whose address is Victoria aforesaid is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 5th day of November, one thousand nine hundred.

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

The following are the objects for which this Company has been established:—

(1.) To take, receive and hold all estates and property, real and personal, which may be granted, committed, transferred or conveyed to the Company, with its consent upon any trust or trusts whatsoever (not contrary to law) at any time or times by any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, or by any Court in the Province of Ontario:

(2.) To take and receive on deposit upon such terms and for such remuneration as may be agreed upon deeds, wills, polices of insurance, bonds, debentures or other valuable papers or securities for money, jewellery, plate or other chattel property of any kind, and to guarantee the safe keeping of the same:

(3.) To act generally as attorney or agent for the transaction of business, the management of estates, the collection of loans, rents, interest, dividends, debts, mortgages, debentures, bonds, bills, notes, coupons and other securities for money:

(4.) To act as agent for the purpose of issuing or countersigning certificates of stock, bonds or other obligations of any association or corporation, municipal or other:

(5.) To receive, invest and manage any sinking fund therefor on such terms as may be agreed upon:

(6.) To accept and execute the offices of executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, assignee of trustee for the benefit of creditors under any Act of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and of guardian of any minor's estate, or committee of any lunatic's estate, to accept the duty of and act generally in the winding-up of estates, partnerships, companies and corporations:

(7.) To guarantee any investments made by the Company as agent or otherwise:

(8.) To sell, pledge or mortgage any mortgage or other security, or any other real or personal property held by the Company from time to time, and to make and execute all requisite conveyances and assurances in respect thereof:

(9.) To make, enter into, deliver, accept and receive all deeds, conveyances, assurances, transfers, assignments, grants and contracts necessary to carry out the purposes of the Company, and to promote the objects and business of the Company:

(10.) And for all such services, duties and trusts to charge, collect and receive all proper remuneration, legal, usual and customary costs, charges and expenses.

EDUCATIONAL.

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EDUCATIONAL—Miss C. G. Fox has reopened her school, at 36 Mason street. 27

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

VANCOUVER QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A.F.&A.M., meets 3rd Wednesday of each month Masonic Temple, 50 Douglas St., 8 p.m. A. MAXWELL MUIR, Secretary.

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Branch Houses at Vancouver and Kamloops.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—Small house, completely furnished; good locality; modern conveniences. Apply this office. 20

WANTED—A strong boy, to learn pressing. Apply personally to Thomas Earle, merchant tailor, 92 Government street.

WANTED—Dog that will retrieve ducks from water; breeding no object, send particulars, price, etc., to Ducks, Colonist office. n25

WANTED—Two bright, warm rooms, in good locality, with board, for two ladies, in private family; must be reasonable for good accommodation. Address A. B., this office. n25

WANTED—A housekeeper, where there is but little work to do; good home, pleasant place to live, no children, your own boss, only one in family. Address Widower, this office. n25

CANVASSER—Lady or gentleman, wanted for every selling book, commission 50 per cent. Send appointment Monday morning. Address M.T.D., this office. n25

YOUNG MAN of experience wishes position in hotel or steamer, as steward or clerk, or in any capacity. Address Hustler, this office. n24

WANTED—Magazines and sheet music to bind; cheapest rates compatible with first class work at the Colonist Bookbindery. n24

COOK, late Royal Navy, seeks situation. Address W. S., this office. n24

WANTED—Furnished house; must have 8 rooms; Oak Bay district preferred. Address 40 Government street.

WANTED—A competent book-keeper has several hours daily to spare to keep a few sets of books. Address M. S., Colonist office. n23

WANTED—Girl to do general housework in family of two and baby; must be good cook; good wages to right party. Address Mrs. S. V. Stuart, Port Townsend, Wash., U.S.A. n22

WANTED—Four smart boys. Apply Messenger Service, 74 Douglas street. n20

WANTED—First class florist, a man who understands all branches of the business; good wages will be paid. Apply Mrs. M. A. Connell, Fairview Nursery, Esquimalt road. n20

WANTED—A housemaid. Apply P. O. Box 278. n20

SALESMEN wanted to sell our goods by sample to wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest and only manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Address Can-Dex Mfg. Co., Savannah, Ga. n4

A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as housekeeper; country preferred. Address M. D., this office. n10

WANTED—By a middle-aged woman, a situation as gentleman's housekeeper. Address S. M., this office. o31

WANTED—A good cook (white). Apply to Mrs. H. D. Helmcken. o30

AGENTS WANTED—To sell our Boer-British War and Family Record Pictures. Our agents make from $100 to $200 a month canvassing these beautiful pieces of art. See our large ads. (every day) in another part of his paper. Home Novelty Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. o2

59 FORT STREET—The People's Boot & Shoe Shop and Repair Depot is the best place to buy men's boys' youths' and misses' boots and shoes, where the sale price is marked in plain figures on each pair in window and open for your inspection in seven large glass cases inside. Shop open till 9:30 every evening for the accommodation of workingmen to buy and bring repairing. Dont be misled by silver tongued advertisers. Nangle, the Anatomical and Prize Boot and Shoemaker, is in a position to undersell all other shoe shops in Victoria. You don't have to pay high expense, shop or credit prices. Remember the number, 59 Fort street. n24

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A gold brooch, diamond setting. Finder on returning to Colonist office will be rewarded. n25

FOUND—A small valise, on Douglas street. Owner can have same by identifying and paying for ad., at 22 King's road. n25

STRAYED to the premises of William Irvine, Kings road, two heifers; one black, and one red and white. Owner can have the same by paying expenses on the premises. n24

LOST—A chain purse, containing about $16 and a silver knife, with initials S. T. P. Reward at Pemberton & Son. o30

FOR SALE.

CANARIES FOR SALE—Good singers. Apply 144½ Douglas street, upstairs. Mrs. Lange. n25

FOR SALE CHEAP—Leather top phaeton, 6 foot counter show case, and 8 foot counter, spot cash. Apply after Monday. Store, 185 Johnson street. n25

FOR SALE—Two cocker spaniel pups, dogs, black, full pedigreed; sire, Banner Jake; dam, Flossie; prize winners at Seattle and Victoria dog shows, 1900. Apply H. Litchfield, 66 Frederick street. n25

FOR SALE—Bicycle; gent's; almost new. Apply Bicycle, Colonist office. n25

FOR SALE—Selected beach wood for cash; also cord, delivered; cedar posts, 5 cents each. W. Eden, Foul bay. n25

FOR SALE—Smart, easy riding two-wheeled cart; can be seen at Mable's, 115 Johnson street. n24

FOR SALE—Visiting cards, copper plate, engraved in the latest style; artistic work at moderate prices. The Colonist. n24

FOR SALE—Lots on Fernwood road and Harrison street, $500 each; easy terms. Heisterman & Co. n24

FOR SALE—Two choice lots on Bellott street, fronting on sewer; only $1,000. Heisterman & Co. n24

FOR SALE—Lots on Linden avenue and Fort street; the best residential property on the market; easy terms, if desired. Heisterman & Co. n24

FOR SALE—A bargain. Four improved lots with an eight roomed dwelling house, in a good locality; price, $2,100; one-quarter cash, balance at six per cent. interest. Apply to Heisterman & Co., 75 Government street. n23

FOR SALE—Irish terrier and Scotch puppies from $6 upwards. Mrs. Bradley Wynne, Sidney P. O., B.C.

FOR SALE—A team of horses; can be seen at J. W. Meldrum's, Douglas street. n21

FARM FOR SALE—116 acres; will be sold cheap. J. E. Church, 14 Trounce avenue.

PEDIGREE COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE.—Apply to T. B. Macabe, 113 Simcoe street.

FOR SALE—Pony and buggy. Address Pony, this office. o23

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO RENT—A pretty cottage of four rooms, No. 51 First street. Work estate; all modern improvements; suitable for family with no children. n25

TO LET—Nicely furnished front room; splendid locality; five minutes from post office. Address Crane, Colonist office. n25

HOUSE TO LET—(FURNISHED) on the Esquimalt road, ten minutes walk from Esquimalt. Apply to Mr. Meyer, 47 Langley street. n22

TO LET—Nice furnished rooms for a gentleman, three minutes walk from post office. Address Box 94, Post Office. n15

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—3 minutes walk from post office, and close to park. Address J., this office. o27

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOCIETY will hold a bazaar in aid of the organ fund at Semple's Hall, on Tuesday, December 4th, under the distinguished patronage of Sir Henri and Lady Joly de Lotbiniere, Col. Grant, R.E., and Mrs. Grant, the Mayor and Mrs. Hayward, the Bishop of Columbia and Miss Perrin.

LESSONS IN BALL ROOM AND FANCY DANCING—Miss Telfor, teacher, privately or in class. Children's class Saturday afternoon. Class nights, Monday, Thursday and Friday evenings. 107 Blanchard street. n25

ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH—Sale of work on Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 27 and 28, A.O.U.W. Hall, opening at 3:30, by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor; bazaar in evening; concert at 8 p.m. Tuesday, 25 cents; Wednesday, 10 cents. 25

CANTATA—"The Crusaders" and miscellaneous programme, splendid soloists, Monday evening, 26th, by First Presbyterian church choir in Church Hall, commencing 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts. n23

SEWING MACHINES repaired, bought, sold, rented and exchanged. 8 Labouchere street. n22

DR. GOLSTON removes corns, bunions and in-growing nails without pain. Parlors, No. 3 and 4, Clarence hotel. n8

MADAME HELLER is now prepared to execute all orders on reasonable terms for accordeon pleating, at her dressmaking parlors, Nos. 68 and 70 Yates street, over Messrs. B. Williams & Co. n2

Y. W. C. A.—Will ladies requiring servants apply to Miss Stuart, No. 32 Rae street, who at present can supply these wants.

THE YORK LAUNDRY MACHINERY & Supply Co., Limited, 89 Church street, works, North Toronto. o7

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FORTY-SECOND YEAR

Praising Canucks

London Times Gives Them a High Place as Splendid Soldiers.

Canadian Contingent From South Africa Expected at London To-Day

Boers Reported Active in Southern Part of Orange River Colony.

London, Nov. 28.—The delay of the steamer Hawarden on account of gales occasioned much disappointment in London to-day. The Canadians and other war heroes are not expected to reach London till noon to-morrow. It is hoped the weather will be less damp and depressing. A special performance of J. M. Barrie's "Wedding Guest" was arranged for to-night in their honor.

The Times to-day makes a eulogistic survey of the Canadian achievements during the war, and concludes:

"Throughout the campaign the Canadians, whether as gunners, troopers or infantrymen, proved themselves brave, trustworthy soldiers in the face of the enemy. They have never lacked any of those qualities which marked the contingents from the other colonies, but one misses in them the impatient recklessness of Australians, and uncertain temper of the Africanders. Canada may well be proud of their behavior alike in field and camp."

The British high commissioner in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner,