THE WEATHER
Twenty-four hours ending 5 a.m., Sept. 15
MAX. TEMP. 63.0 MIN. TEMP. 50.0 BAR. 30.000 IN. RAIN

Library Legislative Assembly SEP 23 1911 VICTORIA B.C.

THE DAILY NEWS

Formerly The Prince Rupert Optimist

NEXT MAILS
FOR SOUTH
Prince Rupert.....Friday, a.m.
FOR NORTH
Princess May....Thursday, Next

VOL. II, NO. 212 PRINCE RUPERT, B.C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1911. PRICE FIVE CENTS

CLEMENTS IS FORCED TO WITHDRAW CHALLENGE

Legislative Library

H. S. CLEMENTS SITS OUT SERMON ON RECIPROCITY

In Strong, Straight Talk Rev. W. H. McLeod Tells the Conservative Candidate that Reciprocity in Men Already Exists between Canada and U.S.A., and Commerce Will Do Likewise

Mr. H. S. Clements with Mr. M. M. Stephens attended the Baptist Church service last night. and heard a broad minded address on the essential necessity for reciprocity in all human relations which if he used his mind at all fairly, must have shaken his mental opposition to the great progressive measure considerably. But judging from his expression at times he did not enjoy that excellent sermon.

"Reciprocity in Religion" was the subject of Rev. W. H. McLeod's sermon in the McInytre Hall last night. His address took a strong practical turn with a marked bearing upon the present national tariff question. "Reciprocity in **men** already exists between the United States and Canada," said the pastor, and he gave many notable instances of Americans giving their skilled services to Canada to help her railway progress, men such as Van Horne and Shaughnessy of the C. P. R. and C. M. Hays of the G. T. P. (He might have mentioned City Engineer Thompson of Seattle, to bring the argument still closer to Prince Rupert). He showed too how many Canadians hold high office in the States.

"Commerce there will be, between the United States and Canada," declared Rev. Mr. McLeod with certainty, "It will climb a high wall. In fact, the wall will need to be very high one indeed that commerce will not try to get over between Canada and the United States."

Rev. Mr. McLeod spoke of conditions in the Maritime Provinces well known to him. "If reciprocity comes," he said "the people of these provinces will be glad to send their products to Boston or New York. If reciprocity does not come, **still** the Maritime Provinces will prosper for they cannot be kept back."

To the splendid administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Cabinet, Rev. Mr. McLeod attributed the continuance of peaceful relations between the States and Canada. "Our only war," he said, "has been a commercial war. I attribute that prosperous peace to the Canadian leaders and notably to those who are now in power, and who will be

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

THE SMILE THAT WON'T RUB OFF
Every worker and every member of his family will wear that smile when the returns come in on Thursday night

MISSING PAPERS FOUND IN MR. CLEMENTS' ROOM

Sensational Incident at Kitsumkalum Follows the Debate With Anti-Reciprocity Candidate—Liberal Speaker's Room Was Entered and His Notes and Papers Stolen

The debate at Kitsumkalum on Saturday evening between Mr. J. S. Cowper and Mr. H. S. Clements has had a sensational aftermath. In closing his speech amidst the clamor of Mr. Clements' supporters who were all trying to save their candidate from further excoriation, Mr. Cowper said, "I have here five pages of notes of Mr. Clements' speech, and I have used but two, but I agree with you that he has had enough. I will save the other three for use on another occasion."

Next morning while at breakfast, Mr. Cowper's room was entered by someone who abstracted his notes, together with all his papers and campaign material. A search was made without avail. Mr. Cowper remarked that it was probably an evidence of the keen deisre at Kitsumkalum for exact information about reciprocity, though in a district where the settlers are accustomed to leave their doors unlocked, the incident was looked upon by the local men as a serious matter.

After reaching Prince Rupert last night, Mr. Cowper received the following telegram from Kitsumkalum.

"Found some of your notes in room used by Clements last night with some quotations cut out."

The incident seems to give Mr. Clements room for explanations.

BIG BANK ROBBERY

Stolen Bank of Montreal Notes Circulate—Police on Track

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Vancouver, Sept. 18.—Though the police say there is no definite clue to the men who got away after robbing the Bank of Montreal of $258,000, more of the bills on list sent out by the bank have been passed in Vancouver. Four tens were paid into the Merchants Bank on Saturday night by the accountant of the Independent Liquor Company who states that he got them from a man who works on Fraser River. Detectives are following up this clue.

The Kentucky tobacco crop is a failure, and 'tis well, since with reciprocity Canada can soon grow and export enough British Columbian cabbages to make up the deficiency.

MR. J. S. COWPER GAVE CLEMENTS A MAN-HANDLING AT KITSUMKALUM

Conservative Candidate Who Has Been Issuing Challenges and Running Away, Cornered at Last, and Made to Eat His Own Words—Took Back His Offer to Meet in Debate Again—Meeting Though Packed by Provincial Govt. Employees, Finished With Cheers for Ross

The long deferred platform meeting of Mr. H. S. Clements and Mr. J. S. Cowper took place at Kitsumkalum on Saturday night. It will probably live for some time in the memory of those who were present and enjoyed the fun, and of at least one gentleman who was present and who did not enjoy the fun. The debate lasted until near midnight, and in its latter stages was Socratic in tone, with the Prince Rupert man in the role of inquisitor and the Vancouver gentleman a reluctant and angry witness against himself.

Mr. Cowper was ably seconded in the debate by Mr. Frank Anger. Mr. Clements was supported by Mr. William Manson, M. P. P., and a large following of fire wardens, road foremen and Provincial Government employees, who at the cue from Mr. Clements that he had had enough, endeavored to have the meeting closed prematurely. Towards the close there were cries and countercries of "Close the meeting." "Make him take his medicine," "Leave him alone, he hasn't a feather left," etc., while the ladies left the hall in a body for fear of further excitement. All ended happily, however, with Mr. Clements publicly withdrawing an offer he made at the outset to meet Mr. Cowper in debate again before election day.

Conditions were Equal

As the meeting was arranged by the Liberals of Kitsumkalum, it was decided to offer equal terms to the visitors, Mr. Cowper to open with a 45 minutes speech, Mr. Clements 45 minutes, and Mr. Angers and Mr. Manson to have 20 minutes each, after which Mr. Cowper was to reply.

A Constructive Speech

Mr. Cowper's opening speech was entirely devoted to showing how reciprocity would develop the lands and industries of the Kitsumkalum district, by reducing the cost of imported foods, by increasing the salmon canning industry, by helping to clear the pre-emptions through opening a profitable market for pulpwood and lumber, and finally by opening a great market in Alaska for fruits and produce grown in the Kitsumkalum valley.

Mr. Clements' Ideas

Mr. Clements' speech was more general in tone. He attacked the reciprocity agreement, its negotiators, and the general policy of the Liberal party. He went into the Saskatchewan land deals, the outfitting of the Montcalm and Arctic several years ago, and insinuated that Mr. Cowper's expenses to meet himself in debate were paid by the trusts. He explained his refusal to meet Mr. Cowper in Alberni after challenging opposition, by saying that he did

(Continued on page 4.)

WORKING MEN DISCUSS MERITS OF RECIPROCITY

Able Speaker Shows it to be in Direct Line of Progress and of Great Economic Value to all the Wage Earners of Prince Rupert

After discussing the question of station work versus day labor at the Majestic Theatre last night the crowded meeting of working men resolved into a meeting for the discussion of the reciprocity question of the hour. This was at the suggestion of Mr. Coyney, who pointed out that while any discussion of party politics might be out of place in a union meeting, the question of reciprocity not being a party question, but one which the working men were more directly interested in that others, might very properly be taken into consideration.

Mr. Hunter thought the suggestion was a good one and moved that it be carried out. The motion was put by Chairman E. Morse and unanimously carried.

Among the speakers on the subject were W. H. Montgomery, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Shaw, Mr. LeBlanc and Robert Gosden, all of whom thought reciprocity a good thing but with the reservation that no matter which party was the winner in the campaign the working man was bound to get the worst of it.

Mr. Montgomery said that for himself he was for reciprocity for the reason that they were told it would reduce the cost of living 25 per cent. That would be a good thing for the working men and they should all endorse it right away. But it had been made a party issue and he did not see how the laboring man was going to get any benefit from either party. The tariff really made no difference to the working man. From an educational point of view reciprocity was a great thing, but he found himself in the position of a man with a vote and no one to vote for. "Vote for Beans," someone shouted, at which there was a hearty laugh, and Mr. Montgomery said he wanted something better than beans for his family.

Mr. Gosden made the speech of the evening. He said he was surprised that the last speaker had no candidate. Evolution was slow but reciprocity was a great stride forward and any student of economic conditions must be in favor of it. It was the tariff wall erected by the monopolists that was the chief obstacle to development. Reciprocity was a real benefit to humanity.

Take China as an instance. She arrived at a stage of development far ahead of other countries and she said, as some of these politicians were saying today, "Let well enough alone." Then she enclosed her kingdom with a wall to keep other nations out. From that day the Chinese dynasty was doomed, but today, forced by the advancing civilization outside of them, they were throwing down that wall.

The throwing down of the tariff wall between this country and the United States was a step in the direction of progress. We want cheaper commodities in Prince Rupert, and if reciprocity would bring this about let them all go after this reciprocity and get it. (Immense applause).

The house stood up and cheered as Mr. Gosden took his seat but throughout the discussion there was no mention of candidates and reciprocity was treated on its merits without reference to candidates or party, and upon its merits seemed to have the hearty support of the meeting.

VANCOUVER TEAM NOW LACROSSE CHAMPIONS

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Vancouver, September 18.—Before a crowd numbering fifteen thousand, Vancouver on Saturday. for the first time in it's history won the famous Minto Cup, emblematic of the world's lacrosse championship, by defeating the famous New Westminster team six to two. On the two game series the locals scored ten goals to their opponents five. The Salmon-Bellies for the four past years have been invincible, holding the trophy that length of time against all the champions of the eastern union.

The best team won Saturday, Vancouver outplaying the Red-Shirts in the field while their defence was impregnable. The play was fast from start to finish but the new champions showed superior condition and finished strong. There was but little rough play and few penalties were handed out by Referee Joe Lally. Only during the last half were the Westminsters able to score, the locals, with three goals lead in the game and four series easing up somewhat after the interval.

The weather after the rain of the past week cleared up and the sun shone, with a cool breeze blowing across the field. Vancouver supporters were wild with delight. After the match Captain Godfrey was carried shoulder high from the field, and prevailed upon to make a speech from the grand stand. The Tecumseh lacrosse team of Toronto leaves that city Tuesday for the coast, to play Vancouver for the Cup, meeting the locals in two games on September 30th and October 7th.

A ONE DAY STRIKE FOR LABOR IN PRINCE RUPERT

Decision to Shut Down on Day of Opening of McNamara Trial at Los Angeles—Meeting at Empress Theatre Yesterday Afternoon

The labor unions of Prince Rupert represented at the meeting at the Empress Theatre yesterday afternoon, decided upon a general strike on or about October 11th, for one day, the day of the opening of the trial of the McNamara brothers for complicity in the destruction of the Los Angeles Times building, in which many lives were lost.

W. H. Montgomery presided at the meeting and the story of the Los Angeles tragedy, the kidnapping of the McNamara brothers by Detective Burns and the preliminary investigations was well and dramatically told by William Denny. As to the kidnapping he said that all labor unions should be united in one solid body in the demand that those guilty of this outrage upon popular rights should receive proper punishment.

D. O. Keyser said there seemed to be one law for the working classes and another for the manufacturers. The workers should acquaint themselves with the facts in this McNamara case and show the manufacturers that they could not do just what they liked with the working men. It was up to the working men to protect their two brothers now unjustly charged and on their trial.

Robert Gosden made an able and impassioned speech which often evoked applause. He said we were on the verge of a great industrial struggle between capital and labor and whether it would be felt at Prince Rupert or not remained to be seen. If the workmen would only hold together they could "own this earth and the fulness thereof." If they did not the manufacturers' associations would grind them into the dust.

It was not, he said, merely these two men who were on trial, it was the rights of labor. If labor was defeated in this trial then any man who got up on a platform such as he was speaking from would be liable to arrest. There was a theory that might was right. This they had to fight against. They would not get justice in this trial of the McNamara brothers, but they must make a fight if only to show how unjustly so-called justice was administered. He proposed that to show sympathy the whole of Prince Rupert should stop work for one day, and he moved that on October 11th, or the day these men came up for trial, all union labor should that day refrain from working. He hoped similar resolutions would be passed all over the continent wherever there was a labor union.

The motion was seconded from the audience and when put was carried unanimously.

SWATHE OF DEAD

Racing Auto Slashes into Crowd Like a Scythe Killing Eleven

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Syracuse, Sept. 18.—Eleven persons are dead and six dying today at the result of Lee Oldfiled's racing auto crashing through the fence and ploughing a path of death here on Saturday. Oldfield is virtually under arrest in the local hospital where he lies injured.

Pantorium Pioneer Cleaners, Phone 4

The Daily News

The Leading Newspaper and the Largest Circulation in Northern B. C.

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DAILY EDITION. MONDAY, SEPT. 18

PREFERENCE AND RECIPROCITY

A Conservative contemporary quotes Sir John Macdonald as opposed to unrestricted reciprocity because it involved discrimination against the Morther Country. The quotation is correct, but it is no argument against the kind of reciprocity that does not discriminate against the Mother Country, the kind of reciprocity that is perfectly consistent with the existing preference to the Mother Country.

British preference and reciprocity are parts of the same policy. The platform adopted by the Liberal convention of 1893 declared that the tariff should be so arranged as to promite freer trade with the whole world, and more particularly with Great Britain and the United States. So far as Great Britain was concerned, the Liberals carried out their policy as soon as they obtained power. Their first tariff, that of 1897, was based on the principle of reciprocity. It was in effect a British preference, because Great Britain was the only country which gave Canada the favorable treatment necessary to secure the preference; and it was afterwards specifically confined to British countries.

The fact that the market of the United Kingdom was free made it easy to carry out one part of the Liberal policy. The fact that the United States maintained very high duties against Canadian products was an obstacle to carrying out the other part of the Liberal policy. That obstacle is now removed. The United States removes many high duties altogether, makes sweeping reductions in others, on condition that we remove or reduce our lower duties. Laurier and Fielding, therefore, say that the time has arrived to carry out the second great feature of the Liberal policy.

Reciprocity with the United States and preference for Great Britain are not inconsistent or conflicting, because they cover two different fields. The British preference affects manufactures almost entirely, because we buy no food except a few delicacies from Great Britain. Reciprocity applies mainly to food and natural products. Sir John Macdonald favored reciprocity in food and natural products; he opposed unrestricted reciprocity because it covered manufactures and might have involved discrimination against Great Britain. The present agreement is entirely free from the objection to which Sir John Macdonald referred.

STOP AND THINK

The Tory party is asking for your support upon a basis of higher protective duties. What does this mean? It means higher cost of living.

The leaders of the Conservatives tell us that we want no trade arrangements with a nation in the present condition of the United States, but they nevertheless ask us to perpetuate in Canada the very tariff which has brought about existing conditions in the United States, a tariff the folly of which the United States are at last themselves recognizing as highly iniquitous and designed solely to make a few men rich at the expense of the many.

The Conservative party is absolutely committed to higher duties and it is well known that the campaign today is being financed, not by the honest manufacturer who is ready to live and let live, but by the greedy and avaricious,heartless and moneyed aristocracy, who are determined to increase their wealth and their power by compelling all the people to pay tribute to them.

YOU HAVE TO CHOOSE THURSDAY

At the head of the Liberal party is the political Bayard of the age, without fear and without stain, a leader of personal magnetism unapproached among living statesmen, and a political general whose peer is not living at this moment. A Fabious in biding his time, a Napoleon in the comprehensiveness of his strategy and a Marlborough in battle, his party are ready to follow as one man wherever his white plume leads. Like Napoleon too, he has surrounded himself with men of the first calibre, ablest among whom is our own W. S. Fielding, the greatest master of finance Canada has ever produced and a diplomat of many and greatest triumphs; a man who never entered a battle, he did not win, who never tackled a problem which he dod not solve, who never feared a foe or deserted a friend, a parliamentary debater of the first order, and who, through the vicissitudes of a long and strenuous career, never made a personal enemy. Such are the Liberal accomplishments, such are the Liberal policies, such are the Liberal leaders. They are now appealing to the people for a mandate to set the seal of completion upon an agreement which at one stroke of the pen doubles our markets and provides opportunities for commerce whose profits shall stimulate this country to a development which shall make even the progress of the past ten years seem like a snail's pace.

Opposed to all this, what do we find? We find a leader dissatisfied with his followers, and followers dissatisfied with their leader. We find a condition of incipient rebellion and reluctant subordination among the rank and file of the Opposition. We find a party differing as the poles asunder on almost every question of importance during the past fifteen years and split and rent by jealousies, envies and mutual distrust today. An unpopular captain and a mutinous crew would be a poor outfit indeed with which to man the ship of state, and the Canadian electorate know this.

THE WORD OF THE WORKER

During the tour of the Prince Minister a deputation representing the workingmen of the country waited upon him bearing two banners with the following devices: "Reciprocity is endorsed by twenty thousand labor union men of Canada" and "Thou shalt not tax the food products of mankind." In Toronto the candidates for Parliament are being asked the question: "Are you in favor of untaxed food for the masses? Anyone who can't answer this question in the affirmative will not get the workingmen's vote." Nine-tenths of the workingmen I know, says a labor leader in the East, are in favor of reciprocity because it involves the removal of all taxes from food. This is not a party fight by any means. "It is an issue far broader and deeper than politics; it is a question of humanity."

Ross & Reciprocity

Liberal Rally

in the Committee rooms

...TO-NIGHT...

at 8 o'clock

Prominent Speakers Will Address the Meeting.

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H. P. WILSON, Manager, Prince Rupert Branch.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5
Take notice that Sarah E. Alton, of Prince Rupert, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the Northwest corner 140 chains easterly (slightly north) from the northeast corner of Lot 1116 (Harvey Survey) Coast District, Range V, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north to post of commencement containing 480 acres more or less.
Dated June 14, 1911. SARAH E. ALTON
Pub. July 15. Fred Bohler, Agent

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5
Take notce that Linford Sewell Bell of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation locomotive engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Zimogotitz River about three (3) miles distant (upstream) in a westerly direction from the junction of the Little Zimogotitz River and the main Zimogotitz River, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to post of commencement containing 160 acres more or less.
Dated June 7, 1911. LINFORD SEWALL BELL
Pub. July 8. Geo. R. Putnam, Agent

Casiar Land District—District of Skeena
Take notice that I, Lemuel Freer of Vancouver, occupation broker, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following desribedr lands:
Commencing at a post planted on the shore in a northerly direction from Port Nelson Cannery marked L. F.'s S. E. Corner, thence 20 chains north, thence 20 chains west, thence 20 chains south to shore line, thence along the shore to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.
Dated June 10, 1911 LEMUEL FREER
Pub. July 8. J. M. Collison, Agent

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range V
Take notice that Jesse M. Tallman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, occupation lawyer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted on the southerly shore of Kutzymateen Inlet on the right bank of a small stream flowing into said Inlet just east of Crow Lake. Thence south 20 chains, thence west 20 chains more or less to the shore line of Crow Lake, thence northerly and easterly following the shore lines of Crow Lake, the Inlet to Crow Lake and Kutzeymateen Inlet to the place of commencement, containing forty acres more or less. Located August 7, 1911.
Dated Aug. 9, 1911. JESSE M. TALLMAN
Pub. Aug. 12.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5
Take notice that R. F. Miller of Tipton, England, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted about 60 chains west from the N. W. Corner of Lot 4406, thence north 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains to the point of commencement containing eighty acres more or less.
Dated August 19, 1911. R. F. MILLER
Pub. Aug. 26. P. M. Miller, Agent

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5
Take notice that I, Thomas McClymont of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation real estate broker, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of pre-emption record 412, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to shore of lake, thence following shore of lake in a northerly direction to point of commencement; containing 320 acres, more or less.
Dated Sept. 5, 1911. THOMAS McCLYMONT
Pub. Sept. 9. Ernest Cole, Agent

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5
Take notice that E. H. G. Miller of Falmouth Eng., occupation surveyor, intends to apply fo permission to purchase the following described lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. Corner of Lot 4406, thence west 80 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains to the point of commencement containing 160 acres more or less.
Dated August 15, 1911. E. H. G. MILLER
Pub. Aug. 26. P. M. Miller, Agent

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the northeast corner of C. L. No. 4472 thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st. 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the northeast corner of C. L. No. 4474 thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 17.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the northeast corner of C. L. No. 4471, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, saddler by occupation, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the northeast corner of C. L. No. 4471 thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the southeast corner of C. L. No. 4470 thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the southeast corner of C. L. No. 4475 thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlott Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the southeast corner of C. L. No. 4470 thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles from the southeast corner of C. L. No. 4472 thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st. 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the northeast corner of C. L. No. 4478 thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Date of Location 31st July, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 17.

TRY THE "NEWS" WANT AD. WAY OF FINDING

COAL NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands
Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:
Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the northeast corner of C. L. No. 4474 thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.
AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 17.

A TENDERFOOT'S WOOING

By Clive Phillips Wolley

(AUTHOR OF GOLD, GOLD IN CARIBOO, ETC.)

How do women telegraph to one another? Have they some subtler sense which we male things have missed, or is it that, through much practise, they can really speak with their eyes?

This deponent knoweth not, but this he knows, that when the four horses were steadied to a walk, the natural tendency of them was to come together, but at a glance from the girl, Anstruther found himself in some unexplained manner, attached quite against his will to Mrs. Rolt, and riding ahead, whilst Kitty and Combe followed them.

When Mrs. Rolt had taken Anstruther far enough ahead, Kitty Clifford's colt sidled up to Jim's cayuse, and putting her hand timidly on the man's arm, the girl said:

"Jim."

"Yes, Miss Clifford."

"Why not Kitty, as it used to be?"

He flushed to the roots of his yellow hair.

"Kitty then."

"Why did you get in front of me when that Indian shot the dog?"

"Did I, Miss Kitty? I beg your pardon. Did you want to see him do it?"

"Don't be stupid. Why did you do it?"

"Didn't know as I did do it."

"Didn't you, Jim? I think you did, old friend, but I wasn't worth it, Jim. I wasn't worth it"

What he answered or what more they said, the prairie breezes may know. This only Mrs. Rolt told me: that Jim did not say then what he might have said, and what Mrs. Rolt hoped that he would say, because when they reached the ranch that night she did Kitty's hair for her, and the girl had no secret to confide.

Perhaps Jim had scruples about hitting a man when he is down, as he would have put it, or may be did not want any mistake made between love and gratitude.

He was always a good sportsman, Jim.

CHAPTER VI.

A ranch house in the Far West is not quite the same thing as a country house in England, though even that is not always as luxuriously comfortable in small details as many of the middle class town houses of Canada. If we are at the beginning of things out West, we grow fast, and solid comfort is not an English monopoly.

What ordinary manor house in England has a bath room atached to every bedroom, electricity ready to be turned on at every possible point where light could be wanted, it's even temperature assured by a furnace in the basement, its labor-saving appliances so complete that one Chinese factotum can perform all the domestic labor which machinery will not do for him.

The want of domestic servants has made western men use their brains for the abolition of labor, and one of the results has been small houses so compact, so well arranged, that servants can almost be dispensed with.

But a wide gap divides the town house of Canada from the ranch house. That perhaps is more like a very early edition of the English manor house. Like it in its ample rooms where many men may gather together o' nights when the work is over; in its solidity, which gives it warmth in the long days of winter; and in its frank kinship to the Great Out-of-Doors, which alone makes it habitable for men who must be in and out all day long, and cannot spare the time to "change" every time that they are hungry. But after the day's work is over, on such ranches as the Risky at any rate, the cowboy, if he lives in the house, is supposed to shed his working dress, so that when the lights from the great log house streamed over the weary hunting party, the first to greet them was a cheery English squire in his evening kit of old pumps and a smoking jacket.

"Why, my girl," he cried, "what brings you home in this fashion?"

"Didn't you want to see us, old man? Yes! take the horses, Jim, and let some one else look after them. Don't stay to change. Come in to-night as you are. We've ridden all day, Dick, and most of the time at a gallop. Help Kitty upstairs. I believe she is too tired to walk."

"Shall we carry her, Anstruther?" asked Dick Rolt, helping his wife down first, "or do you think you are man enough to do that yourself?"

"I think I might just manage it, sir, if Miss Kitty will allow me."

But Kitty was not minded to give him the chance. Her eyes followed the "hired man" somewhat wistfully for a moment, and then putting her arm through Mrs. Rolt's, she climbed the stairs with her friend.

"I can't understand him," she whispered, "and he has changed. What have you done to him while I've been away?"

"Do you think that he is so much changed? I thought it rather like the old Jim to-day, when he put himself between trouble and our little madcap".

"Yes; but Polly—"

Mrs. Rolt saw that the girl was overtired and all but crying.

"'But me no buts,' Miss. There's your room and the old man has lighted the stove for you, which means that they saw us coming and that there will be a fire in my room, too, bless him. Go in and hurry, and don't keep dinner waiting. No man cares two straws how a woman looks when he is hungry."

Outside, in the corrall, Jim Combe led the tired horses slowly to their stables, and though he had been asked to hurry, dwelt unconscionably over his chores. As a rule he was the quickest man about the ranch, but on this occasion even the horses grew impatient and fidgetty under his leisurely handling.

They wanted their oats. Jim wanted to think.

He had to adjust himself to certain new phases of thought, and the operation was not easy to him.

Before Kitty Clifford went back to England, it had not seemed unreasonable that he, the foreman of the Risky Ranch, should aspire to her hand. She was of the ranch, a part of those wild plains which it dominated and had no other world to conquer. Neither did she seem to need any.

The ranch language was her language, its happiness her happiness; to her as to him there had been nothing worth having beyond it, and as far as such things mattered, he knew that if his man's life had roughened him a little, he was as well-born as she was.

So that there had seemed no reason why he should not love, and by and by marry Kitty Clifford.

There was no reason now, he almost believed, why he should not propose and be accepted.

But was it fair?

It was this thought that made him so rough with the colt that that indignant youngster hunched his back and drew up a threatening hind foot.

"Whoa, boy, steady," Jim said, apologetically. "Am I too rough with you, little fellow, and wouldn't I be too rough with her?" he added to himself. Everything had changed since her visit to England. Before that she had been almost a child, now she was a young woman, who had tasted of the tree of knowledge, and knew, or thought that she knew, the good from the evil. Her eyes had been open so that she saw how rough and monotonous the ranch life was, and yearned after the brilliant life at home, of which she had not seen enough to tire. Worse than all for Jim, she had learned to see his lack of polish and the discords in his speech, which at home would have meant want of caste.

No. Jim was beginning to think that even if she would be content with the ranch life now, her content would not last, and lives are long in the West.

When he went into the dining-room a little later, the long table was nearly full. As usual Rolt's family party sat at the top end of it, and below the salt, as it were, sat the white men of the establishment. The Indian cowboys messed by themselves elsewhere.

As friend as well as foreman, Jim Combe had been accustomed to sit where he pleased, one day with the men when he wanted to talk cattle, the next among the tyhees, as he called those who sat above the salt.

On this day when he came in there were two places vacant, one above and one below the salt, and he saw Kitty draw her dainty gown of some soft sage green stuff towards her as if she would make room for him. Her action was in itself an invitation, and the dress, a combination of colors of that great cattle country he loved so well, with its soft dominant tones relieved by a flash or two of the sumachs' fiery crimson, touched him. He himself had suggested the colors of it, on a ride long ago, as colors proper for a "sage brush girl," as he had called her.

As he had not seen the frock before, he argued that it must be one that she had brought from England, and that therefore some thought of this, if not of him, had been with her there.

But he took the other place half way down the lower table between old Al and Dan McGillivray.

It was a stupid thing to do of course, but it was done in obedience to a blundering instinct of his which forbade him to force the running whilst she had that ridiculous idea in her head that he had risked his life for hers, but it hurt him to see the pretty face harden and then light up, as he had never seen it before, for that fellow from England. He knew nothing of women, how should he, and he misread the signs, and wondered what on earth those two could find to talk about. Of course Anstruther knew her in England, and that made all the difference. Loyal Briton as he was, how he hated England for the moment, and even if he had known her in England, surely that was no reason why she should treat Anstruther like a brother, or better.

Yes, better; a good deal better.

Jim tried to break into the conversation, and did so clumsily.

"That's a bad racket, Boss, about those cattle thieves," he said, and his own voice seemed hard and unnecessarily loud. "They will be making a hole in your pile this season."

"Mrs. Rolt tells me that you found a branded hide in one of the Chilcoten's old camps."

"Found an ear anyways, but I'm scared that that is not all. Davies' murderer is out again with Khelowna's band. It means mischief."

"What ought we to do about that?"

"If we want to stop it we've got to catch some of the thieves and make an example of them. You know what Indians are if you let them get away with you."

"Then you would organize a posse and hunt them. It might be as well, but could we leave the Indians to look after the ranch for a week."

"Might as well. The work is pretty well forward, and Mr. Anstruther could look after the ladies."

"What do you say to that, Kitty?" asked the Boss.

"Certainly, if Mr. Anstruther's whole soul is not in the cattle."

Anstruther muttered something in his low drawling voice which the others did not catch, but Kitty's answer was sufficiently audible.

'Oh!" she laughed, "that is not manly, Mr. Anstruther. It's cattle first and cattle all the time with the men."

"Cattle are naturally rather important on a ranch, my dear," put in Mrs. Rolt. "We Western people have to work for our daily bread, and that is what the cattle mean to us."

"Some people work in England," retorted Kitty, tossing her pretty head, "but they don't bring their work to all their meals."

It was as near a slap in the face as Mrs. Rolt had ever received at her own table, and for a moment an uncomfortable silence fell upon them all, but Anstruther saved the situation.

"I don't think we should have done well on the prairie to-night, Mrs. Rolt. Do you hear how the wind is getting up?"

It needed no straining of ears to hear it.

For a spell there would be silence or only a thick whispering round the corners of the old house, and then an angry shaking of every casement in the building as if some strong man was trying to find a place to make an entry.

Again there would be a pause, followed by a long wailing cry, and the grinding and shrieking of the thousand branches of the pines around the house, while again would come that wrenching and straining at the casements.

"It's going to be an early winter," said Jim. "I guess that's why all the cattle are coming in."

No one heard her say anything, but Kitty's mutinous little face could speak without words.

"Let us have some music," said Rolt, rising and opening the door for the ladies. "It is stormy outside, and I fancy you ladies want your nerves soothing after that hard ride."

The two went out, and when they had gone the Boss stood pulling his long moustache in a way he had when he was annoyed. Then he went over to Jim and laid his hand kindly on his shoulder.

"Do you really think that we ought to go out?"

"I do, sure."

"And you think that it is safe to leave Anstruther only with the women." He spoke in a low tone, and he seemed to be asking more than his words implied.

"That's his place, sir."

"I don't know so much about that. Anstruther is very much of a man if he does carry a high polish. But do you wish it to be so?"

Jim looked squarely in the face and understood him.

"Yes, Boss, I think so."

The Boss threw his cigarette into the fire-place. He, too, had his dreams, and understood.

"All right, then, have it your own way. Tell the men quietly what you mean to do. You can trust them all, I suppose."

"Every last mother's son of them."

"All right, then. Of course I shall come with you."

Jim opened his mouth to protest.

"My cattle, Jim," was all that was needed to stop him. "When you have told them, come into the drawing-room; the wife wants you."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Reciprocity Natural

It is an impossibility to keep up a Chinese wall of exclusion along our U. S. boundary—tariff doesn't. The reciprocal pressure of human conveniences and human wants between two peoples speaking one language forbids it—it only makes consumers, both sides, pay more. The map makes reciprocity natural—'tis only prejudice and greed that would prevent it. Vote for it.

CANADA'S RIVALS

Official Reports for the Wheat Crops in Europe

A cablegram received from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome giyes preliminary estimates of 1911 wheat harvest as follows:

Belgium 14,054,000 bushels compared with 12,449,000 last year. Hungary 173,886,000 compared with 198,484,000; Italy 196,579,- compared with 153,339,000 last year; Spain 154,437,600 compared with 137,449,000; Roumania 121,- 710,000 compared with 110,828,- 000; Great Britain 61,351,000 compared with 58,235,000 in Great Britain and Ireland last year. Conditions in Russia satisfactory.

France.—The latest reports are very optimistic, and point to a yield of about 320,000,000 bushels, against 253,000,000 bushels in 1910. Harvest has commenced in many districts, and the quality promises to be very good.

Germany.—The latest official report indicates an out-turn of about 136,000,000 bushels against 142,000,000 in 1910. The weather has recently been very favorable and the quality promises to be better than last year.

Russia.—The weather continues very hot in the Volga districts, very great damage has been done, and the yield is expected to be very small. In most other parts of the empire fairly good results are expected, and if there has been no particular decrease in the area sown, compared with last year, a relatively large yield of wheat may still be gathered, even if some 15 per cent smaller than last year.

Turkey.—The area sown is reported to be much larger than last year; conditions generally have been favorable, and the yield promises to be an excellent one.

Roumania.—The overflowing of the Moldau in its upper reaches has done immense danger, especially to the timber industry. The crops are in danger.

The harvest in progress on the north coast of Africa is said to promise well in Algeria, where the yield of wheat is usually upward of 35,000,000 and of barley over 45,000,000 bushels; in the much less important producers, Tunis and Morocco, only a moderate outcome is expected. According to the June official report, the yield on the 1,250,000 acres of wheat in Egypt was likely to be "good" in upper Egypt, but in lower Egypt not quite up to that standard.

The Department of Agriculture of this province is to make a display of potatoes at New York. And yet McBride says in regard to reciprocity: "We must have nothing to do with the United States." Not even sell them potatoes?

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BOYS!

Two Five Dollar bills to be given away to bright boys. See Mr. Munroe at the News office.

REBELLION IN CHINA RAGES

Fate of White Residents Unknown. Many Rebels Killed. Foreigners Holding Canadian Methodist Home Against Attack. Communication Cut Off.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Pekin, Sept. 15.—Rebellion rages in Cheng Tu and the fate of foreigners there is unknown. On September 12th troops were firing on the rebels many of whom were killed. The Canadian Methodist compound within the city has open spaces around its walls and it is believed that the foreigners may have taken refuge within the compound which is considered the strongest and most easily defended place in the city. No communications seem possible with Cheng Tu.

Reciprocity is not a party battle—but a measure designed to increase trade and reduce taxation; and I am not prepared, through it, to strike down any legitimate Canadian interest. We must be guided by the interests of Canada as a whole.—Fielding.

SEEKS BENEFIT OF FREER TRADE

If Reciprocity Passes Newfoundland will Start Movement for a Union with the Dominion.

Ottawa, Sept. 18.—Word has reached Ottawa that if Canada ratifies the reciprocity agreement a movement will be launched in Newfoundland for a union with the Dominion. Newfoundland has several times sought better trading terms with the United States without success.

The proposed reciprocity agreement, which would give free entry to fish into the United States, has aroused great interest in Newfoundland and a desire to share with Canada in any advantages of the great United States market.

The banker who can loan his money in New York, at a higher rate of interest than at home, is called a financier—a farmer who sells, or wants to sell his steers, his wheat, or his hay there, is called—an annexationist, a traitor, and other nice fancy pet names.

FARMERS BANKS FRRUDS AGAIN

Clarke H. Smith of Vancouver, Arrested—Leading Member of Financial Firm There.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Vancouver, Sept. 18.—Clarke H. Smith, a prominent member of one of the large financial firms here, has been arrested by the police in connection with th failure of the Farmers Bank, Ontario. The bank failed last year and the manager was sentenced to six years penal servitude, while Dr. Beattie Nesbit, a prominent director, is at present a fugitive from justice.

WHY HE SWITCHED

Prominent Conservative Gives Reasons for Conversion

At a Liberal meeting held in Vancouver Robert Cassidy, K. C., a prominent Conservative well known in Victoria, occupied a seat on the platform. Mr. Cassidy announced that it was the first time he had ever occupied such a position, giving the reasons for his conversion. He said: "With many Conservatives I have looked forward to the day when reciprocity should come about and I leave my party today because on this question the Conservative party departed from the principles of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir John Thompson. Sir John Macdonald's national policy included a bid for reciprocity of trade with the United States and I intend to maintain the principles which have always been advocated and maintained by my party until recently."

The obstructionists are weak on argument but strong on lip-loyalty.

= THE COSY CORNER =

DEVOTED PRINCIPALLY TO THE INTERESTS OF WOMEN

This is a little section of the paper, which from day to day will be devoted to subjects of special interest to women. Any and all of the ladies of Prince Rupert are invited to contribute to its columns, and to take part in its discussions. Suggestions and criticisms are invited by the editor. The hope is expressed that "The Cosy Corner" will fill a social need.

STRIPES AND CHECKS

A rather striking model in black and white stripes and checks. The former is used for bodice and skirt, while the checked silk forms the deep foot abrd of skirt and makes cuffs on short kimono sleeves. The only other decoration is a white lace collar. Sash ends are also finished with the checked material.

Reciprocity should help the manufacturers by making their customers more prosperous. The reason for opposition lies in the motto—anything to beat Laurier.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

NOTELETS OF FASHION

Latest Lore from London, Paris and New York

Hat crowns may be high or low; the majority of hats showing high crowns are narrow of brim, a feature which emphasizes the height.

There is a great "feeling" for having all dress accessories to match, even the handbags following the fashion and the uppers of shoes as well as the stockings.

For elegant day dresses white embroidered nets are fashionable, the skirts being very chic when finished with a band of black net, soutached in white.

For children little coats of taffeta are in vogue. A pretty little model of dark navy blue silk has collar and cuffs of brighter blue, edged with silver buttons.

Pale-colored parasols are much seen in lace or plaited mousseline de soie, edged with a wide silk border or with one of flowered pompadour ribbon, or of black velvet.

EVERY ONE A SAVER

Wet shoes should be stuffed with paper before they are put away. The paper will absorb the moisture and keep the shoes from becoming hard.

o o o

When packing, tie bottle corks, and put the bottles in the middle of the trunk. If packed solidly in this way they will carry around the world.

o o o

Cold water, with but little soap, should be used for washing colored silks. If the color runs vinegar should be stirred in the water until the color sets.

o o o

When coal is needed on the fire in the sick room, it should be brought into the room in paper bags, which should be laid gently on the fire to prevent noise.

EASILY READ, ALL HANDY

The cushion back of the Morris chair has been found valuable in the sick room to place at the back of an invalid in bed.

o o o

Soft soap made from half a pound of shaved down soap and two quarts of water will save the soap bill at cleaning time.

o o o

If when frying onions a plate is kept over the pan, the steam will cook them quicker and the flavor will be much improved.

o o o

For a tired head after a trying day nothing is more helpful than a cloth saturated in toilet water and laid across the temples.

o o o

In toasting biscuit they are much nicer if cut in slices across the grain instead of being sliced in the usual manner.

Reciprocity is not so much a matter of getting higher prices from the U. S. for natural products; but, of giving the people the privilege to buy and sell there when presented to them, and is to their advantage only.—Premier Sifton.

SIT IN RUPERT IN OCTOBER

Royal Commission Appointed to Go into Matters of Assessment and Taxation in Province Fixes First Dates.

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Victoria, Sept. 16.—Although no date das as yet been definitely announced regarding this particular point there is practical certainty that the Royal Commission appointed to investigate conditions of assessment and taxation throughout the province will sit in Prince Rupert about the end of October. The Commission, the appointment of which was announced at the last sittings of the legislature will commence its sittings at Victoria on the 24th and 25th of September, and will continue them throughout the province. Members of the Board are the Hon. Price Ellison, Minister of Finance, the Hon. A. E. McPhillips, President of Council, Mr. W. H. Malkin, Vancouver, and Mr. C. H. Lugrin.

This is the position of thousands of Tories who are now waving the flag and shouting "Beware of annexation." Theyare burning American coal, sleeping in American cotton sheets, wearing American clothes and underclothes, smoking cigars made of American tobacco.

THAT LOYALTY CRY

What British Secretary Says of Reciprocity

"The policy of the Government is to give every facility to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the people of Canada to do the best they can for themselves, to enter into this agreement, and, as they think and we believe, to take thereby the best step they can for the development of Canada. (Hear, hear). We hold that it is not a disadvantage for us that Canada should develop by the growth of trade relations with the United States. We hold that an enlarged Canada—a Canada with a great trade of this kind—cannot fail to be a more prosperous Canada, a Canada which will be a better market for our goods, and which will do more trade with ourselves. Therefore, from every point of view, we look upon the step which Canada has taken as being probably a very good step in our own interests, as well as in the interests of Canada."—Lord Haldale, British Secretary of State for War.

A workingman in favor of protection—a system that protects everything but labor—is hard to find. Don't be found easy.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range V

Take notice that I, Peter Erickson of Prince Rupert, laborer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Williams Creek where the railway right-of-way crosses and 3 chains back from the creek bank, thence south 30 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 30 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated July 7, 1911. PETER ERICKSON
Pub. July 25. Fred E. Cowell, Agent

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range V

Take notice that I, John Evenson of Prince Rupert, laborer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Lot 4415, thence north 80 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 60 chains to point of commencement.

Dated July 13, 1911. JOHN EVENSON
Pub. July 25. Fred E. Cowell, Agent

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range V

Take notice that I, Benjamin A. Fish of Towner, N. D., occupation merchant, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the east boundary and about five chains from the south-east corner of Lot 4484, thence north 60 chains, thence east 30 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence west 30 chains to point of commencement.

Dated June 24, 1911. BENJAMIN A. FISH
Pub. July 25. Fred E. Cowell, Agent

keena Land District—District of Coast Range 5

Take notice that Stanley Green of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted 40 chains south and 40 chains west of the northwest corner of Lot 1733, Lakelse Valley, District of Coast Range 5, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

Staked June 30th, 1911 STANLEY GREEN
Pub. July 15. Locator

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5

Take notice that Percy M. Miller of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation Civil Engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the left bank of McNeil River at north west corner of lot 4409 R.V., thence east 20 chains more or less to westerly boundary of timber limit 545 (old number 40616) thence northerly following said westerly boundary of timber limit 60 chains more or less to north west corner of said timber limit, thence westerly 20 chains more or less to left bank of McNeil River, thence southerly following said left bank of McNeil River 60 chains more or less to point of commencement, containing 100 acres more or less.

PERCY M. MILLER,
E. Flexman, Agent

Date June 19, 1911
Pub. July 19, 1911

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range

Take notice that I, Thomas Carter, of Prince Rupert, occupation carpenter, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land.

Commencing at a post planted about one mile south from the mouth of Falls creek and about 150 feet back from the beach, thence 80 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

THOMAS CARTER,
Dated July 7th, 1911. Charles Webster Calhoun,
Pub. Aug. 5th. Agent.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range V

Take notice that I, Paul Hagen of Prince Rupert, laborer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of Williams Creek about 50 chains south-east from R. R., thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Dated July 7, 1911. PAUL HAGEN
Pub. July 25. Fred E. Cowell, Agent

Skeena Land District.
District of Coast, Range 5.

Take notice that Wm. Francis Nicholson, of Prince Rupert, B.C., occupation locomotive fireman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Zim-o-got-itz river, about two miles up stream in a westerly direction from the junction of the little Zim-o-got-itz river and the main Zim-o-got-itz river, and marked Wm. Francis Nicholson's south-east corner, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains more or less to shore line of river, thence east 40 chains more or less along shore line of river to post of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

WM. FRANCIS NICHOLSON,
Geo. R. Putman, agent.
Dated July 17, 1911.

COAL NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:

Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the northeast corner of C. L. No. 4469 thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:

Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the northeast corner of C. L. No. 4469 thence south 80 chains, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:

Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the southeast corner of C. L. No. 4475 thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal and oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:

Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the southwest corner of C. L. No. 4477 thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Date of Location, 31st July 1911.
Pub. Aug. 17.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

Take notice that Austin M. Brown of Prince Rupert, occupation saddler, intends to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a licence to prospect for coal, oil and petroleum on and under the following described lands on the West Coast of Graham Island:

Commencing at a post planted three miles east of the southeast corner of C. L. No. 4472 thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN, Locator
Located August 1st, 1911.
Pub. Aug. 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Duncan Ross of Hazelton, B. C., railway contractor, nominated as a candaidate for the House of Commons of Canada at the forthcoming election, has appointed as his official agent, C. V. Bennett of Prince Rupert, B. C., barrister-at-law.

DATED at Prince Rupert, B. C., this 6th day of Semtepber, A. D. 1911.

F. G. DAWSON,
Returning Officer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Herbert S. Clements of 535 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B. C., broker, nominated as a candidate for the House of Commons of Canada at the forthcoming election, has appointed as his official agent, George R. T. Sawle of Prince Rupert, B. C., publisher.

DATED at Prince Rupert, B. C., this 6th day of September, A. D. 1911.

F. G. DAWSON,
Returning Officer,

W. L. BARKER

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COWPER HANDLES CLEMENTS

(Continued from Page 1)

not know at the time that Mr. Cowper was a Comox-Atlin man, and said he was quite willing to meet him in public discussion every night now till election was over.

Supported the Leaders

Mr. Angers in a brilliant speech met Mr. Clements' argument that Canada's progress was due to the National Policy, quoting Sir Charles Tupper as evidence that when the Liberals came to power seventeen years after the National policy was put in force, Canada was in a state of bankruptcy.

Mr. Manson confined himself principally to a criticism of Mr. Cowper's speech, charging that it was theoretical, not practical. He denied that England's change from poverty to wealth after adopting free trade was due to free trade.

The Fun Started

The best part of the evening's entertainment started when Mr. Cowper rose to reply to the speeches of Messrs. Clements and Manson. After disposing of Mr. Manson effectively, the speaker went on to say: "I have found words to express my amazement at Mr. Manson's amazing ideas on reciprocity. In fact, I was prepared for them; I have heard Mr. Manson make speeches before. But for Mr. Clements, I will not attempt to find words. He is beyond words. But after listening to him tonight I can sympathise with that Porcher Island settler who wrote to me saying, 'I have been a Conservative all my life, and last week went to Prince Rupert to hear our party candidate. After hearing him, I am going back to Porcher Island to advise all my friends to vote for Duncan Ross.' (Laughter).

A Political Weathercock

"I have never witnessed a more beautiful example of a political weathercock. Without any economic bearings, he has drifted all over the map. Every part of his speech was contradicted by some other part, not merely in its argument, but in the simplest facts.

"I recall to you that in one portion of his speech he told you that he had been a farmer all his life. In another portion of his speech he told you that he had devoted many years of his life to fighting the trusts in Parliament. In another portion of his speech he told you he was a pioneer of B. C. In another portion of his speech he told you he had been twelve years in the milling business. And I think it is the truth when I tell you, that in Prince Rupert he is only remembered as the one-time representative of the Standard Oil Company.

Gave It the Lie

Springing to his feet, Mr. Clements exclaimed angrily, "I say that is not true, and I demand an opportunity to speak. I will answer that lie so that no man will ever utter it again."

Mr. Cowper—"I will give you a chance to reply, right now. And I will quote you my authority. I will read you the words of the Prince Rupert Journal at the time when Mr. Clements was nominated. It said, 'Mr. Clements will be remembered as the representative of the Standard Oil Company in the early days of Prince Rupert.' (Applause, during which Mr. Clements subsided). Now what has Mr. Clements to say to that?'

Mr. Clements—"I say that after listening to you, I wouldn't believe a word that appears in the Journal." (Applause from the road foremen, etc.)

Mr. Cowper—"But the Journal is not my paper. The Journal is the Conservative organ, which is supporting your campaign."

Mr. Clements—"Well, I would not believe a word it says, just the same. More than that I think you've spoken long enough. If you speak any longer I will insist on speaking again."

Is a Pioneer

Mr. Cowper—"Mr. Clements, who brought up these personalities, also told you that he was a pioneer of British Columbia, twenty-two years ago, before Mr. Cowper ever heard of it, and that he lived in Prince Rupert before Mr. Cowper knew there was such a place. He asks for the votes of the pioneers, saying he is a pioneer himself. Well, I will tell you the kind of pioneer he is. He is the kind of pioneer who came here, and then quit. He quit and went back to West Kent, (laughter). And he stayed in West Kent, until the farmers of West Kent decided they had no use for him in Parliament and voted him out. Then he quit West Kent, and came to Prince Rupert. And a little while after he quit Prince Rupert. He said he had had enough of Prince Rupert and wanted to live in Vancouver. That is the kind of pioneer spirit Mr. Clements is. (Laughter). And he only came back when he heard that there was a vacancy in Comox-Atlin.

Mr. Clements—"I object to this sort of thing. It is all false. I did not quit."

Mr. Cowper—"I want to be fair to you, Mr. Clements. Tell the audience how long you stayed in Prince Rupert."

"Ten months."

Mr. Cowper—"And then did you stay, or did you quit? (No response). You quit. You know you quit. And on September 22nd, you will quit Prince Rupert again and never come back. (Applause).

Economic Contradictions

"But Mr. Clements' economics are as contradictory as his facts. He wanted higher protection at one part of his speech, and in another abused the Government for not taking the duty off agricultural implements. He wants both free trade and protection."

Mr. Clements—"You are misprereserting me."

Mr. Cowper—"Then I will change my tactics. I want to be fair to you. Did you or did you not say that you would build the tariff wall higher, and then say to the United States capitalists 'If you want our natural resources, you must bring your millions and your machines and manufacture here in Canada.' Is that fair to you?"

Mr. Clements—"Yes, that is."

Mr. Cowper—"Then I will proceed to show how absurd your idea of economics is. (Laughter). I will illustrate it to you. The green cloth on this billiard table represents the continent. This line of books I erect is the tariff wall dividing the two portions. On one side are natural resources and eight million people, amply supplied with manufactures; on the other side are ninety-two millions. You want the capital and the machines of the ninety-two millions to come to this side. Is that right?"

Mr. Clements—"Yes."

Mr. Cowper—"Then watch and see what happens. The machines get to work and turn out manufactures. There is no market on this side. They goods are needed on the other. They are taken to the boundary, and here they come in contact with your big high tariff wall. Explain to the audience, Mr. Clements, how they are to get across."

Mr. Clements—"The United States can remove the tariff."

Mr. Cowper—"Precisely. And the reciprocity agreement is a joint agreement between the governments of Canada and the United States to remove the tariff. Your tariff wall to keep trade from passing has to be removed. Reciprocity is necessary, before you can induce your capitalists to bring their millions and their machines to Canada." (Loud applause).

That Printing

Mr. Cowper also called on Mr. Clements to explain his action in sending out of the constituency to Vancouver to have his campaign printing done, in the light of his statement that, "the only way to build up a community is to keep all its trade within his boundaries." Mr. Clements' excuses proved a source of delight to the audience.

Which was It?

Referring to Mr. Clements' statement that if reciprocity carried all the pulp logs and timber logs would be taken to the United States to be manufactured, Mr. Cowper said: "That statement from a man who has been in Parliament unfits him from public life. Mr. Clements either knew or he did not know that there is a provincial tariff to prohibit the export of pulpwood and saw logs. If he did not know, his ignorance is inexcusable; if he did know, then he was trying to bluff you. I invite you, Mr. Clements to tell the audience whether when you made that statement you were ignorant of the facts, or you were trying to deceive them. Which was it?"

Mr. Clements merely waved his hand in resignation.

Another Bluff

Mr. Cowper then took him over his statement that if elected he would go to the Railway Commission and have the $54 a ton freight rate from Prince Rupert to Hazelton reduced (Mr. Clements had attacked Hon. William Temple man on this point). Mr. Cowper by questioning dragged from Mr. Clements admissions that the $54 per ton was largely for boat freight, and that the Railway Commission had no jurisdiction over steamboat rates.

The Montcalm Incident

Mr. Cowper explained the silverware expenditure on the Montcalm by asking the meeting whether if they invited Mr. Clements home to supper their wives would not bring out the best china and a clean tablecloth.

"You bet we would," said the road foremen, etc.

"Of course you would," continued the speaker, "and that is just how the Government feels. The Montcalm is used in summer very frequently to entertain distinguished visitors to our country, and the Government in buring $2,000 worth of silverware for it, knew that the people of Canada wanted them to entertain visitors in a manner befitting the nation. Mr. Clements' ideas of cheeseparing national hospitality did not even go in the cent belt, where the farmers of West Kent rejected him at last election after he had told them about the silverware on the Montcalm. I am sure they will not go in Comox-Atlin."

Another Bluff Called

Before concluding, Mr. Cowper thanked Mr. Clements for agreeing to meet him every night for the rest of the campaign, and said he would accordingly arrange a joint meeting on Tuesday night at Kitselas.

Mr. Clements pulling a wry face said: "There you go again. You know I didn't mean that it way."

Mr. Cowper—"The audience are judges. They heard your words. Will you, or will you not continue the debate on Tuesday night at Kitselas?"

Mr. Clements—"No."

Mr. Cowper—"Then that is another bluff called."

He Had Enough

Mr. Clements showed himself so ill at ease in the later stages of the debate that his followers kept calling out to close the meeting, which was done with three cheers for Duncan Ross. An attempt was made on the part of the road foremen, etc., to move a vote of censure against reciprocity but it proved abortive.

HEARS SERMON ON RECIPROCITY

(Continued from page one)

returned." The pastor pointed out the value of a sound principled opposition as critics of even the most beneficial measures.

He scored in the most scathing terms politicians who sought election simply in order that they might get in on grafts and secure patronage. "No commerical policy," he declared, "can wreck the affairs of a state if there are men at its head of the right sort of ideals striving for the greatest good of their country irrespective of party or patronage. Men," as Mr. McLeod said at the very outset of his address, "who when they are persuaded that a certain policy is right for the nation will, if need be, **break from their party, refusing to be coerced into giving a vote against their convictions.** Men, who if in power with an office to fill will give that office to the man best fitted for it no matter what his political color or which party is in power.

"Let us go to the polls on Thursday resolved to do what is best for our city and for Canada, return if possible a man of the right type, and maintain towards neighbor and nation no matter which man is returned to Parliament, the principles of reciprocity in daily life contained in the text—'Whatsoever ye would men should do to you, do ye even so also unto them,'" said the pastor in conclusion.

For Rent—Furnished or unfurnished rooms (bachelors only) over Wallace's Dry Goods Store.—H. S. Wallace. tf

Did you ever hear of the removal of taxation on food increasing the cost of living?—Hon. George Graham.

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POLLS CLOSE AT 5 P.M.

In all Dominion elections the doors of polling booths open at 9 o'colck a. m. and close at 5 p.m. All votes must be cast between these hours. In provincial and municipal elections the polling stations remain open until 7 o'clock in the evening, a fact which sometimes creates confusion in the mind of the elector. Do not forget that on September 21 the doors of the polling booths will be closed sharply on the hour of 5.

Help Wanted

Wanted general servant. Apply to Mrs. L. W. Patmore. 201-tf

Boy wanted at once. Apply News Office.

Woman wants work by day. Enquire Mrs. Johnson, 9th Ave. and Tatlow St. 207-209

Wanted woman to cook and take care of two children. German woman preferred. State wages expected and apply at 73 8th Ave. tf

Wanted—A party seeks employment. Good commercial experience both in Africa and this country. Speaks French. Trustworthy. Box 586, Daily News. 209-214

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Furnished rooms with bath. Special rates by the week. Talbot House. 165-tf

Neatly Furnished rooms, gentlemen preferred.—Apply Mrs. Mullin, over Majestic Theatre. tf

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For Rent—Sons of England Hall, 2nd Ave., for Dances, Fraternal Societies, Socials, etc. Apply Frank A Ellis, Box 869 or phone 68. 186-tf

For Sale

For Sale—Chicken Ranch, 2 Storey house, household goods. Near Prince Rupert. A snap if taken at once. Address Box 368. tf

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Wanted — Hand laundering. Prices moderate. 261 Third Avenue, near News office. tf

Wanted piles 100 feet long. Inquire at the Atlin Construction Co., Seal Cove, or Phone 220 tf

Wanted.—Cleaning and pressing, dressmaking, plain sewing, children's sewing, repairing and alterations—Mens' and ladies' garments. Canadian Cleaning and Pressing shop, 820 Third Avenue. Phone 294 Red. tf

LAURIER IS ELECTED

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Quebec, Sept. 18.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been elected by acclamation elected by acclamation for Quebec East, Leduc, his opponent, resigning this morning.

Ethier, Liberal, is declared elected by acclamation for Two Mountains, owing to the irregularity of his opponent's papers, Andrew Fautex, Conservative.

New Styles for Fall

Our new stock of fancy tweeds and classy worsteds just arrived. Largest stock north of Vancouver. American or English styles.

Our aim is to please everybody. Call and see our stock—it is full of good values and nobby patterns.—Sweder Brothers, high class tailors, Helgerson Block. 3t

P. R. Indoor Baseball League.

The Brotherhood Crescents v. Quill Drivers, at the Auditorium, Tuesday, September 19. Game called at 8.45 sharp. Admission 25 cents.

VANCOUVER VICTORIOUS

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Vancouver, Sept. 18.—In the game with Tacoma yesterday the Vancouver ball team further cinched the pennant winning by six to two.

Wark's Closing Jewelry Sale

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Seattle 2, 4; Portland 8, 0.
Spokane 5, Victoria 7.

National League

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Brooklyn 4, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 2.

Pacific Coast League

Portland 1, Vernon 0.
San Francisco 5, Oakland 2.
Sacramento 3, Los Angeles 0.

American League

Washington 5. 0; St. Louis 6, 6.
Detroit 5, 3; New York 3, 4.
Boston 6, 3; Cleveland 0, 0.

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FIRST AVENUE. PRINCE RUPERT

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Mr. Charles Clifton Perry, Indian Agent, at Prince Rupert, up to 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, September 19th, 1911, for the construction of a residence and office at Metlakatla, B. C.

Pland and specifications may be seen at the Post Office, Prince Rupert. A certified cheque equal to 10 per cent of the amount of tender, drawn in favor of the Superintendent Genera of Indian Affairs, must accompany each tender, which cheque will be forfeited if the party tendering fails to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or if he, his heirs, executors or assigns, fail to complete the contract.

The lowest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

CHARLES CLIFTON PERRY,
Indian Agent.

Dated at Prince Rupert, B. C., this 13th day of September 1911.

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One lot, Block 22, Section 5, Seventh avenue. Price $800. $400 cash.

One lot, Block 20, Section 5, Sixth avenue. Price $1365. $800 cash. Fine view lot.

One lot, Block 27, Section 7, Eighth avenue. Price $287. $250 cash.

Two lots, Block 12, Section 7, Ambrose avenue. Price $1000 each. $800 cash.

Two lots, Block 49, Section Seven, Ninth avenue. Price $750 pair, one-half cash, balance 6 and 12 months.

Two lots, Block 3, Section 8, Tenth avenue. Price $700 pair. $200 cash.

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Two story house, 7 rooms, 4 rooms upstairs, 3 rooms downstairs, painted, kalsomined, newly finished, fine view on Ambrose avenue. Price $2625. $1000 cash.

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Wharf at Sur Inlet, B. C.," will be received at this office until 4.00 P. M., on Tuesday, September 26, 1911, for the construction of a Pile Wharf at Surf Inlet, Princess Royal Island, Coast District, B. C.

Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and at the offices of G. A. Keefer, Esq., District Engineer, New Westminster, B. C., and on application to the Postmaster at Prince Rupert and Victoria, B. C.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c) of the amount of tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works.
Ottawa, August 28, 1911.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Sept. 9-16