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G.T.P. PARTY ARE ON AN INSPECTION TOUR

President of the Company and Large Party of Guests and Officials of Enterprise are Spending Several Days in the City.

The city of Prince Rupert has this week as its guests officials of the G. T. P. and capitalists representing Old Country industrial concerns who are travelling in the party. Arriving by the Prince Rupert on Wednesday evening the party proceeded to Stewart and on their return spent last night here, leaving this morning for a trip up the line of the railway.

The party is a more than usually interesting and important one. At the head of it is Charles M. Hays president of the G.T.P., and E. J. Chamberlin, the vice-president and general manager, who are making one of their regular inspection tours. Accompanying them are Mrs. E. J. Chamberlin, A. W. Smithers of London, chairman of the board of directors, Miss Eva Smithers, Herbert Smithers, Sir George Doughty, Lady Doughty and daughter, G. B. Hunter, of Wallsend on Tyne, James Carruthers, of Montreal, H. Deer of London, John W. Loud, freight traffic manager, W. E. Davis passenger traffic manager, Dr. J. Alex Hutchison, chief medical officer, D. E. Galloway, secretary to Mr. Hays, N. Kinsella, secretary to Mr. Chamberlin, A. S. Loucks, V. A. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Davidson, and A. D. Tennant of Vancouver.

Mr. Hays says his trip is one of inspection and the occasion has been embraced to have friends, in the persons of several Old Country men, make the tour and look into the opportunities presenting themselves here.

Mr. Hunter is of the firm of Swan, Hunter & Co., the great shipbuilders who constructed the Prince Rupert and the Prince George for the G. T. P. He is deeply interested in the harbor and was surprised to find such an advanced development on the coast.

Mr. Smithers, as chairman of the board in London, is deeply interested in the work of the G. T. P., and expressed himself as well satisfied with the way the work was being done as far as he had so far been able to inspect it.

Sir George Doughty comes from Grimsby, Eng., and is deeply interested in the fishing industry. The great prospects here has aroused his deepest attention and he is making it a point to gain all the information on the subject that is available. He admits that his interest may become more than that of merely a casual one. He has in view eventually investing possibly in the enterprise on this coast, believing that a good investment is likely to open up and in addition there may be a fine field for immigration from the fishing centres of the Old Land to Prince Rupert for the purpose of developing the trade. He has no plans yet matured along this line, but will make the most careful investigations into the whole subject.

In James Carruthers, the well known grain broker of Montreal, is one that is no stranger to Prince Rupert. He has had investments in the city ever since it was first put on the map. He is one of those interested in the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Company, and is a director of that concern that is planning so much to make this the greatest fishing centre in the world.

A. D. Tennant, who now makes Vancouver his headquarters, represents Old Country capital, and is the controlling interest in the Red Cliff mine at Stewart.

After paying a hurried visit to Stewart in order to give the visitors the fullest opportunity of becoming acquainted with the coast, the party left this morning in company with Superintendent W. C. C. Mehan and G. A. McNicholl for a trip to the end of the track, about sixty miles up the river. There they will take a river steamer and go as far as the Canyon at least, returning either Saturday night or Sunday.

If there is time some of the party at least will go over to the Queen Charlotte Islands and inspect the development in that part of the northern country which comes naturally within the "sphere of influence" of the G. T. P.

There are some matters of local concern which the officials will have to take up before leaving the city. Mr. Hays expresses himself as well satisfied with the way the city is progressing and the visitors are astonished at the development. The one great concern of Mr. Hays and his officials is to have the work rushed forward faster if possible—the lack of sufficient labor being keenly felt.

ATTENDED SMOKER

G.T.P. Officials Gather With Citizens at Empress Theatre Last Evening.

Charles M. Hays and Others of Distinguished Visitors in an Optimistic Mood

For about two hours last night a most enjoyable time was spent at the Empress theatre the occasion being the smoker tendered by the Publicity Club to Charles M. Hays and party. The visitors entered heartily into the spirit of the gathering which was one of good will and the reception accorded Mr. Hays showed that the G. T. P. is near to the hearts of the people of Prince Rupert.

The Prince Rupert did not arrive from Stewart until shortly after the time set for the smoker to begin 9.45. Mr. Hays and his party, however with scarcely an absentee, proceeded at once to the theatre and were there in time to take part.

A programme was put on during the evening which tended to keep up the good fellowhsip during the time that cigars and drinks were being passed round. Cy Peck presided and in his short introductory remarks made some very happy allusions.

Included in the programme was Scottish dancing by little Miss Gray, which was exceedingly wel received, and deserved all the praise bestowed upon the little dancer. Dr. Slocum and Mr. Shaw put on a picture series, Mr. Froud sang a solo with local allusions. Mr. Harrison, as the lightning artist, provided an entertainment turn. Mr. Weston appeared in imitations. Ryan and Acland put on a boxing bout that was exceedingly interesting, the former by clever work putting his opponent out. There was an abundance of cigars and liquid refreshments.

Mr. Hays and the other speakers in his party were most happy in their remarks and seemed to enjoy the evening as well as the local residents.

Mayor Stork was called upon as the first speaker in the hour devoted to that part of the programme. He confined himself to a very few words. He said that Prince Rupert had its welcoming air at the present. The city extended to Mr. Hays and his party a very hearty welcome.

A Warm Welcome

Charles M. Hays was greeted with loud and renewed cheers. He was glad to be present and to see the same bright smiles on the citizens as on the occasion of his last visit. He felt they were still with the company. Referring to those who had come with him for the first visit to Prince Rupert, he said they were all surprised at the progress. He himself felt that he almost needed a guide to get around. He had seen in the windows displays equal to that of any place in the south. He

(Continued on Page Eight)

OPENING UP LAND

Government is Making Survey of Kitimaat Valley at Present Time.

Presumed That Agricultural Sections Will Be Put On the Market

The government of the province is giving considerable attention at the present to the development of this northern part of British Columbia. The agricultural resources are being well investigated and steps taken to open up for settlement portions of the country adapted to that industry. The interest awakened in the district is due in no small measure to the insistent manner in which W. Manson, the representative of the constituency is ever pressing upon the authorities the claims of this part of the country.

At the present time there is a survey party under Mr. Hirst, at work at the head of the Kitimaat Arm on the government reserve that is located there, making a survey with the object in view of ascertaining just what the character of the land is. It is understood that what is timber areas will be reserved as at present until the policy of the government in the matter is decided. The other lands fit for farming will be put on the market in such sized blocks as are felt to be best suited tot he conditions.

When this is done there will be developed a very rich farming area, it is felt, and a large addition to the agricultural portion of the district will be available for settlement. C. W. D. Clifford, who was in the city this week and who has always had very strong faith in the Kitimaat district, is of opinion that the opening up of this area to settlement and the results that will follow will induce the construction at a comparatively early date of the P. N. & O. Railway, now controlled by the G. T. P., to afford an outlet for the valley.

The Kitimaat valley is but a continuation of a long series of agricultural areas that extend from Kitimaat to the Lakelse across the Skeena and up the Kitsumkalum and on to the Naas. Those who have looked into the conditions prevailing are convinced that there is no where on the Pacific coast areas that will give richer returns for the money invested than will the lands of this district. In Prince Rupert there will be a market of the very best character to be found anywhere. The establishment of experimental fruit growing stations in this area which has been decided upon, should be followed by the best of results and settlement should follow closely.

C. H. Orme, after a short visit to his former home in London, Ont., returned to the city by the Prince Rupert.

DELAYED DECISION IN LIGHTING SYSTEM

City Council Will Carefully Consider the Propositions to be Presented by Private Companies Before Deciding Upon What is to be Done.

The city council last evening, after giving two evenings' consideration to the question of a lighting system to serve the immediate needs of the city, decided to postpone action until two private corporations had had an opportunity to present their propositions. This was done in the face of the announcement by the Sash and Door Factory that if the offer was not accepted last night the proposition it made was to be considered off. Several members of the council were not dismayed by this declaring that they believed the city would be better to put in the whole of its plant instead of using one boiler of the sash and door factory and putting in one new one.

It was only after the most careful consideration by the council that the decision was arrived at to postpone matters for a few days.

The original proposition, as readers of The Journal will remember, was for the city to put an additional boiler in the sash and door factory to supplement the plant already there and by the city providing the means for distributing the electric power and the factory looking after the steaming a steady supply would be maintained as a temporary supply for this winter at least. The report on the cost of that was made by the city engineer's department a few days ago and published in The Journal at that time.

Favored Local System

On Wednesday evening when the subject of lighting was introduced a full discussion followed. Ald. Smith was not present at the meeting.

Ald. Lynch felt satisfied to make arrangements for the providing of power from the Sash & Door Factory. He would recommend that. These power companies, according to what he understood, would not ensure a supply of power until four months had passed. His experience had been that these four months' contracts run into six months.

He did not feel like making a contract that would extend over any number of years. By ordering the machinery now the power could be got quite quickly. Ald. Mobley was south now and would make a good purchasing agant. Unless something were done at once there would be no light this winter. He wanted the report of the city engineer on the water power read to the city.

Ald. McIntyre agreed with Ald. Lynch. The people wanted the light and should have it. There should be no longer delay. He referred to the remarks of Sir Wilfrid Laurier that they were not concerned about the cost. It was the results. The city needed the light and should get this temporary plant.

Cloyah Record

The city clerk read the report of the assistant engineer to the city engineer on Cloyah River power proposition as requested by Ald. Lynch.

It described the river which emptied into Cloyah Bay from a series of lakes. The record taken showed that 42 cubic feet a second was passing. There was a reservoir site of about six square miles with twenty square miles of watershed. The report of the city solicitor on the application having been made for 150 cubic feet a second was read. The application would be heard on September 15 before the water commissioner here.

Ald. Lynch said that at the time the engineer examined this place the water was very low. He was struck with the ease with which the dam could be constructed. For a lighting plant it would last quite a while. It would be no good for this year, but it might be gone into and power cheaper than any private company could provide it might be obtainable there.

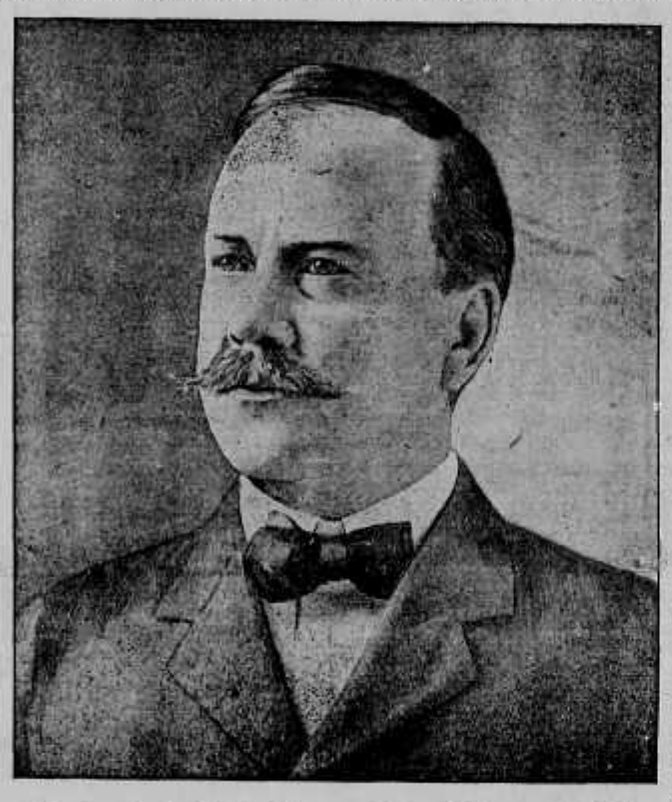
He moved that the mayor, the city engineer and the city solicitor take up the question of providing for a plant to supply the city with temporary lighting by using the sash and door factory. Another boiler would be necessary.

Ald. Barrow said that as he understood that the style of boiler proposed was readily saleable, it might be better to get two boilers so as to ensure having one in use always.

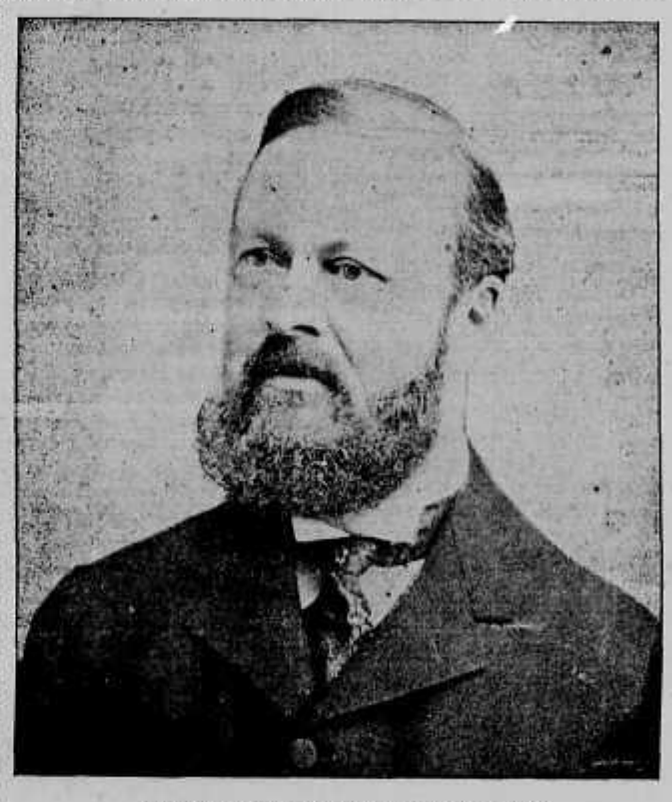
Mayor Explains

His Worship said Cloyah River was at most only seven or eight miles from the city. He had been asked by Ald. Lynch to go and see it. It looked like a good proposition and they had at once made application for it. It was necessary to act quickly, because there was a reserve

(Continued on Page Eight)



E. J. Chamberlin, Vice-President and General Manager, G. T. P.



Charles M. Hays, President of the G. T. P.

ANOTHER CONTRACT

Eighth Avenue to be Put in Shape Under Local Improvement Plan.

City Council Decide From Among Many Who Offer to do the Work

The grading and planking of Eighth avenue, which is to be done under the local improvement plan, will be proceeded with just as soon as an answer as to the financial arrangements being all in order has been received.

On Wednesday night the tenders were opened. They were as follows:

E. Rosand & Co., $20,824 for grading and close cutting on the basis of $2 for rock work, $2 for earth, and $100 per acre for close cutting.

McInnis & Kelly, $3,874.37 for planking, on the basis of 4½ cents for the roadway, and 2½ cents for railing; for grading and close cutting, $18,583.60, at $350 for close cutting, $1.80 for rock, and 65c for earth.

S. W. Watson & Co., $5,048.50 for planking at 6c for plank, and 4c for railing; for grading and close cutting, $19,793.80, at $100 for close cutting, $1.90 for rock, and 90c for earth.

E. C. Le Trench, $2,943.60 for plank road at 3½ cents for planking and 2 cents for railing; for grading and close cutting, $18,543.60, at $300 for close cutting, $1.80 for rock and 70c for earth.

Siebold & O'Brien, $3,572 for planking at 4½ cents for plank and 2 cents for rail.

Reilly & Robarts, $2,526 for planking at 3 cents for plank and 2½ cents for rail.

Campbell, Mitchell Construction Company, $22,031.80 for grading and close cutting at 80 cents for

(Continued on Page Five)

MINISTER IS COMING

Hon. Thos. Taylor Will Arrive in the City on Sunday Next.

In Company With W. Manson, M.P.P. And Road Superintendent Jennings Will Visit Islands

In his efforts to get in touch with all the scattered parts of the province so that the affairs of his department may be better administered, Hon. Thomas Taylor, minister of works in the provincial government will pay a visit shortly to the northern part of the province. It is not long since Mr. Taylor was here inspecting the needs at Stewart and in the districts along the Skeena, making the trip in company with the local representative, W. Manson. The time at the disposal of the minister on that occasion was not sufficient to allow him to visit the Queen Charlotte Islands.

On Sunday he will reach the city for the express purpose of inspecting the Islands. He will be met by Mr. Manson, who in company with the road superintendent of the district, R. O. Jennings, will accompany the minister to the Queen Charlottes and there look into the work that is being done and make investigations at first hand into the needs as far as his department is concerned.

There are some matters in the city having to do with the works department that Mr. Taylor will have called to his attention by Mr. Manson on the coming visit.

Mrs. Donald McLeod, Third avenue, held a musicale on Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6. Her many lady friends in the city took advantage of the occasion to be present. A most enjoyable afternoon was spent.

W. Burns of Hazelton is in the city for a few days.

SEEKING INVESTMENT

British Capitalists are in the Northern Part of the Province.

Tour of Districts Should Have Marked Effect Upon the Future Development

The northern part of the province is at present being visited by an important company of British capitalists who are seeking investments in Western Canada. They will probably come north with Premier McBride and after paying a visit to Prince Rupert will go up the Skeena and look into conditions in the interior of the province.

Millions of dollars are likely to be invested in Western Canada, including British Columbia as a result of the tour now being made by the Earl of Dunmore, Mr. Norton Griffiths, M.P., and Mr. Harry Brittain. They are ardent imperialists, and do not neglect an opportunity to advocate the cause they are so prominently identified with. Mr. Brittain is the father of last year's Imperial Press conference.

The visitors, accompanied by Mrs. Griffiths on arrival in Vancouver were welcomed by Mr. A. D. McRae, the western representative and business associate of Messrs. Mackenzie and D. D. Mann of the Canadian Northern Railway. Before coming west, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie at their home in Northern Ontario. Mr. Griffiths is ,manging director of Messrs. Griffiths & Co., general contractors of world-wide reputation, the chairman being Lord Hardwell, the second richest individual in England.

The visitors devoted an afternoon in Vancouver to an inspection of the plant of the Canadian Western Lumber Company at Millside. In company with Lord Clinton and Hon. M. Elphinstone, they will hold a conference with Premier McBride and take a motor trip along the east coast of Vancouver Island as far as Comox. Various matters in connection with their British Columbian land and colonization projects will be discussed with Premier McBride. It is expected that they will accompany his party on his forthcoming trip through the northern interior.

The Earl of Dunmore, who owns about 80,000 acres in England and Scotland is in his fortieth year. He has already made a great reputation in the House of Lords for his advocacy of the cause of Imperial unity. He is extremely affable and courteous. He has a very distinguished military career. He saw service in India, Egypt and South Africa. In 1897 he won the coveted Victoria Cross in the Afghanistan frontier war for personal valor in saving the life of a brother officer when surrounded by several hundred tribesmen. As Lord Fincastle he commanded Fincastle's horse in the South African war, and was mentioned in dispatches. He was also at various periods an officer of the Sixteenth Lancers and the Sixth Dragoons. He is the eighth earl, Alexander Edward Murray. The title was created in 1686. He was formerly A.D.C. to the Viceroy of India. He wears nine medals for military services.

Messrs. Griffiths and Brittain are equally well known as the champions of closer relations between the motherland and the overseas dominions. Mr. Griffith is still in his early forties, a type of the progressive Englishman who has travelled much, and acquired a foundation for his strong Imperial sentiment. Only recently he returned from Chili where his firm is carrying out railway contracts involving the expenditure of thirty-five million dolars. Mr. Griffiths, like his friend, the Earl of Dunmore, is a man of very distinguished appearance. He is a man of large physique and every movement reflects his almost boundless energy.

"Our mission to the Dominion has a direct bearing on our imperialistic principles. We are looking around for investments. The members of our party have considerable means and intend to carefully study the situation. If we see anything that appeals to us we will invest our own money and can also secure capital from our associates in England," said Mr. Griffiths when interviewed in Vancouver.

Incidentally it developed in the course of the conversation that Mr. Griffiths has already purchased about 140,000 acres in the prairie provinces. The matter was referred to as though it were the most commonplace incident. Ten or twelve thousand acres of fruit lands in the Okanagan Valley have also been acquired by members of the party, including Mr. Brittain, who is a stockholder in various London illustrated periodicals.

"This is only a beginning," resumed Mr. Griffiths, very modestly. "We intend to have a look through various districts of this province. Our original plan of going west through the Yellowhead Pass was abandoned. It is now quite probable that we will ascend the Skeena River and go through to Fort George and thence south to the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

"Quite separate from any investments which I may make with my fellow-travellers I have at heart a personal project for bringing out at least 1,200 families from my own constituency of Wednesbury. A start has already been made. Seventy families have already been sent out. Three of them are in Victoria where I shall look them up. For various reasons I prefer British Columbia to the prairie regions as a field for the activities of the people I shall send out. Here I purpose locating three centers of colonization to be named Wednesbury, Tipton and Darlaston, after places in my constituency. There will be a resident secretary at each point. This is the first definite non-charitable project working on systematic lines. The press of England is watching the experiment with interest. My ultimate object is to produce results which will stimulate members of parliament and mayors of cities to start similar movements. In that way I think I can do the empire a greater service than by simply talking. Of course, I shall expect the co-operation of your government. This is a matter I hope to discuss with Premier McBride.

"In every instance the families sent out will be selected very carefully. No undesirables will figure in the list. They will largely belong to the type of farm laborers, but artizans and coal miners will be included. The local secretaries in each community out here will keep in touch with conditions and as occasion warrants will cable home for additional immigrants.

"Let Great Britain have her own parliament, and the overseas dominions their own parliaments, but let them join in the establishment of an Imperial Senate in which all parts of the empire will be represented," he continued in championing the cause he has so deeply at heart.

"I would not have it sitting in London all the time. Rather would I prefer to see the senators assemble this year in Ottawa and in another year in Cape Town or Sydney.

"The Canadian navy is a step in the right direction, but the colonial units must be a portion of the Imperial navy working under an imperial admiralty in time of war. I can claim credit for being the first candidate to conduct an election campaign on purely Liberal Imperial lines. I formed my opinions as a result of observation in various parts of the world. On the platform with my twenty-two foot map I was able to demolish the argument of every Little Englander. The idea of an Imperial senate will be realized some day. This sentiment is now a leaven working down among the masses.

"In private I have also advocated the same thing to Hon. Arthur Balfour and other leading members of the party. We will create the greatest united empire and the greatest race the world has even seen. There will be one Imperial army, one Imperial navy controlled by an Imperial senate. Liberal preference will come automatically as a natural sequel. If a plebiscite were taken today seventy-five per cent of the people of the empire would vote for prferential trade. Let us keep trade in our own channels as much as possible. An empire united on closer lines will be able to dictate the peace of the world. Any tendency to delay the realiaztion of Imperial unity would, of course, be to the interest of other big nations not included in it."

POSTPONES SALE

Mann Interests Will Not Sell Land at Stewart This Fall

During a recent trip to Stewart where the Portland Canal Short Line railway, a project initiated by Mr. Donald D. Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern, Mr. Darling inspected the company's townsite adjacent to the present town of Stewart. Mr. Darling decided that owing to the lateness of the season it would be inadvisable to place the townsite on the market until next spring. He, however, disposed of a number of lots on the future main business thoroughfare, stipulating that buyers must erect suitable places of business.

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Some snaps in slightly damaged goods which we want to clear out before moving into new quarters in Manson Blk., Third Ave.

FUNERAL FURNISHERS

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Items of General Interest From Centres in British Columbia.

New Westminster.—According to present prospects a nail manufactory will be established on Lulu Island and in operation by the end of the present year. G. W. Laidlaw, formerly of Hamilton, Ont., but now a resident of this city is behind the project and is now making the necessary arrangements for beginning of construction work.

A site for this factory has been secured on Lulu Island about one-half mile below the Lulu Island bridge. Mr. Laidlaw now owns two acres there with frontage on the North Arm of the Fraser and extending all the way back to the Lulu Island main road. He will probably add to this site as the exingencies of the occasion demand. He has already a gang of men at work clearing he site and has placed an order for the necessary lumber. The building will be erected at once and it is expected that the plant will be in operation by January, 1911.

The company will manufacture nails and wire fencing at this plant and in time will also probably instal a galvanizing plant. The iron used will probably be shipped in by sailing vessels from Belgium or other European countries. There is believed to be a good market for the product of a factory of this kind. There is a nail factory in Vancouver, but the demand for nails in British Columbia is large and the plant is taxed to capacity to keep pace with the orders. Mr. Laidlaw's son is at present in Hamilton superintending the establishment of a similar factory there and will doubtless come out to the coast this autumn.

Officers of Coal Company

Princeton.—The following are the officials and directors of the Columbia Coal & Coke Company, recently in attendance at a meeting held at Granite Creek for the purpose of transacting important business: President, J. W. Bettes, Winnipeg; vice-president, J. T. Johnson, Vancouver; secretary-treasurer, W. L. Parrish, Winnipeg; J. E. Grey, Winnipeg; attorney-general of Manitoba, Colin C. Campbell; J. Brown, Winnipeg; important work will be immediately started in the development of this property.

Vancouver.—The plant of the Powell River Paper Company at Powell River on the mainland, opposite Texada Island, will be completed and in operation about May 1 or by July 1 next at the latest. It will represent an investment of $2,000,000, will have a caapcity of one hundred tons of paper daily, and will give British Columbia a new payroll equivalent to $500,000 a year. The well known sawmill firm of Brooks-Scanlon Company, owning scores of sawmills in Minnesota, Wisconsin and the Southern States as well as extensive timber limits in Canada and the United States is behind the big enterprise.

There are 1,000 men at work just now. Every class of skilled and unskilled labor is represented. Good progress is being made on the construction of the buildings, a dozen in round figures, located on the beach at the mouth of the river. They are being made of reinforced concrete, equipped with automatic sprinklers.

The plant will manufacture newspaper and wraping paper at the outset, but later will also turn out the finest grades for commercial use.

Buying Its Own Debentures

Victoria.—As the price offered for City of Victoria debentures is not considered by Mayor Morley high enough to warrant the city disposing of them at the figures tendered, 97, the mayor will recommend to the city council that the $200,232.28 debentures issued for local improvement works be purchased out of the general sinking funds now lying at the credit of the city having been annually set aside to meet debentures issued on other works.

The city recently called for bids on the debentures, and the best price obtained was 97. As the city has a large sum of mbney lying at the credit of the general sinking fund account which cannot be used for the purpose of paying off the debentures during the lifetime of the local improvement debentures the mayor suggests that himself and the treasurer be authorized to purchase out of this general sinking fund the $200,232.28 debentures for the above local improvement works at the rate of $97 10 for each $100 of debentures.

Water Supply

Nanaimo.—Rather than pay increased water rates demanded by the city, the Western Fuel company, owners and operators of the local mines, will install a system of their own, work on which has already commenced. From this system the company intends drawing the entire supply of water needed in the operation of its local mines, including boilers, washers, stables, etc., and also as an auxiliary fire fighting system for the protection of its valuable top works at No. 1 shaft.

The supply of water is to be obtained from Chase river, a force of men already being engaged on the construction of a dam at a point known as the "canyon," about a mile below the city dams, and distant about two and a half miles from No. 1 shaft. Work on the system, which it is estimated, will cost in the neighborhood of $25,000, will be rushed to an early completion, and it is expected by the end of the year to have it installed and the company's works supplied with water from the new source.

A New Dredge

New Westminster.—The contract has been let to the Westminster Marine Railway Company for the construction of a new dipper dredge to be used in this district by Huff Bros. The timbers and lumber for the dredge are now being gotten out by the Small & Bucklin Lumber Co., and the building of the dredge will be started at the ways in a day or so. Mr. Beatty & Sons, of Welland, Ont., have the contract for the supply of the necessary machinery.

The new dredge will be 60 feet long and 20 feet wide and about 5 feet deep and will be capable of doing almost any kind of work. It will be able to dredge streams of 30 foot depth or of digging out ditches in the land and building a dyke. Probably one of the first works to be undertaken will be the dredging of the North Arm of the Fraser by the Westminster Marine Railway Ways. At the present time vessels for repair or overhauling can only be brought on to the ways at high tide, which sometimes occurs in the middle of the night. The new dredge may also be used to do some dredging at the Lulu Island bridge for the city's water main to Lulu Island in the event of the King Edward dredge being unable to do this work.

Acquire Pulp Mills

Victoria.—A syndicate consisting of Joseph Martin, K.C., J. S. Harvey, T. S. Paterson and W. Innes Paterson has purchased all the assets of the British Canadian Wood Pulp & Paper company. The price is not mentioned, but the statement is furnished that it is at a price which will allow the shareholders a large percentage of the money put into the company with the privilege of taking stock at par in the new corporation.

The syndicate proposes to go on with the operation of the mills at Port Mellon and have already commenced negotiations for the complete financing of the proposition.

Included in the assets acquired by the new syndicate are the pulp concessions of the Quatsino Power & Pulp Company. The history of these is a somewhat involved one. The holdings of the original grantee of the timber was taken over by the Western Canada Wood Pulp & Paper Company, which undertook to erect a mill to comply with the conditions of the grant, but did not succeed in carrying out its undertaking.

In the meantime the British Canadian Pulp & Paper Company had erected a mill at Howe Sound to go into the business and by arrangement took over the concessions of the Western Canada Company on Vancouver Island. The Provincial Government allowed the company's mill at Port Mellon to apply on the lease of the Quatsino properties, and they passed an order-in-council whereby the company had to expend an additional $120,000 before November, 1911.

The British aCnadian Wood Pulp & Paper Co. had at Port Mellon a mill capable of turning out seven tons of finished paper a day, together with fifteen tons of chemical pulp. The mill cost approximately $375,000, but owing to the great demand for money locally, the mill had to be closed down for want of capital to make minor additions, which would enable them to turn out a greater variety of grades of paper. The directors had realized for some time that as things are in the money market it was useless to attempt to raise locally capital by stock subscriptions, and have been endeavoring to float bonds or to dispose of the property on the best possible terms. Many deals have from time to time been pending, but the fact that always there was more or less uncertainty as the the tenure of the Quatsino concessions militated against the consummation of the sale. This was effected on Monday last.

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Second Avenue, near Seventh Street

Hear the Truth

There's nothing about a set of harness that requires such careful attention, in both leather and workmanship, as traces and collars, there's where the strain lies, there's where we excel, though we are just as watchful as to every other detail of a complete set of harness, be it for heavy or light work.

B.C. Saddlery Company

Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY

Jobbers of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Whips, Trunks and Valises, Pads, Blankets, Rugs; Harness Soaps and Dressings.

566 YATES STREET
VICTORIA, B.C.

Clarmont Rooms

Sixth Avenue near Fulton Street
Comfortable, Homelike Rooms; Newly Furnished Throughout; Bath Rooms with Hot and Cold Water
Rates, $3.00 a Week and Upwards
Mrs. Annie McGrath, Proprietoress

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

TAKE NOTICE that we, George Hie and Robert Corlett, of Little Canyon, B.C., occupation farmer and farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east portion of an island situated and lying about two miles below Little Canyon, near the south bank of the Skeena river, Range V, Skeena Land District, District of Coast, thence northerly, thence easterly, thence southerly around the shores of the island back to the point of beginning and inclosing 30 acres, more or less

GEORGE HIE,
ROBERT CORLETT.

Dated August 1, 1910. A19

—THE—

Oliver Typewriter

—FOR—

Seventeen Cents a Day

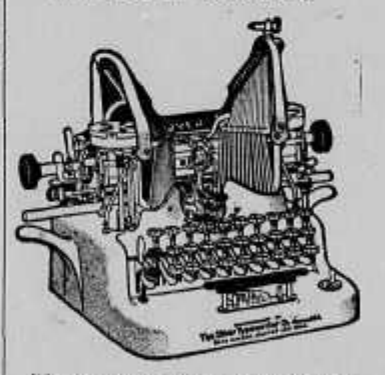
Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

An Oliver Typewriter—the standard visible writer—the most highly perfected typewriter on the market—yours for 17 cents a day!

The typewriter whose conquest of the commercial world is a matter of business history—yours for 17 cents a day!

The typewriter that is equipped with scores of such conveniences as "The Balance Shift"—"The Ruling Device"—"The Double Release"—"The Locomotive Base"—"The Automatic Spacer"—"The Automatic Tabulator"—"The Disappearing Indicator"—"The Adjustable Paper Fingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all

Yours For 17 Cents a Day



We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

The result has been such a deluge of applications for machines that we are simply astounded.

The demand comes from people of all classes, all ages, all occupations.

The majority of inquiries has come from people of known financial standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

A startling confirmation of our belief that the Era of Universal Typewriting is at hand.

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money With

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

The Oliver Typewriter is a money-maker, right from the word "go!" So easy to run that beginners soon get in the "expert" class. Earn as you learn. Let the machine pay the 17 cents a day—and all above that is yours.

Wherever you are, there's work to be done and money to be made by using the Oliver. The business world is calling for Oliver operators. There are not enough to supply the demand. Their salaries are considerably above those of many classes of workers.

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

That is our battle cry today. We have made the Oliver supreme in usefulness and absolutely indispensable in business. Now comes the conquest of the home.

The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An educator as well as a money maker.

Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

Write for further details of our easy offer and a free copy of the new Oliver catalogue. Address:

R. C. BEAN
Prince Rupert Agent
General Offices: Oliver Typewriter Building, Chicago, Ill.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on Crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, and situate in Cassiar District, notice of which bearing date June 30th, 1909, was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated July 2nd, 1908, is cancelled.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1910
(First insertion July 5.)

INSURANCE CONTROL

Conclusion Reached by the Commission Appointed by the Provincial Government.

It is Recommended That There Be a Department Created at Victoria

The report of the insurance commission appointed by the Provincial Government has been laid before the executive. The commission consisted of R. S. Lennie, of Nelson; D. H. McDowell, Victoria, and A. B. Erskine, of Vancouver. Sittings were held in different parts of the province and all interests heard.

The rapid growth of commerce with the tremendous development in the different sections of the province leading to the springing up of many towns with their constantly increasing population, render it necessary, says the report, that this special branch of business affecting the whole of the people should be to some extent under government supervision and control, in the interests of those engaged in the business and those providing it.

The many instances cited of bogus companies or underwriters doing business show it is necessary from the standpoint of the people as a whole, as numerous instances of unaccounable losses indicate the necessity of investigation and the insufficiency of the existing laws; and the lack of uniformity and the absence of necessary provisions indicate the necessity for the revision of such laws.

It is to be expected that an efficient officer of the government with such assistance as it may be necessary for him to have will protect the public and assist the underwriters, and reduce the fire waste and eventually lower the insurance rates.

The commission reached the following conclusions:—

"That the government should create an insurance department.

"That no unlicensed companies or associations of underwriters or their representatives should be permitted to solicit fire insurance in the province.

"That all insurers should be permitted to place their insurance freely with such unlicensed companies or associations of underwriters, including Mutuals and Lloyds, and should have the right to obtain inspection of their risks and adjustment of their losses upon obtaining a licence for that purpose only, from the department, naming the inspector or adjuster, and that the lieutenant-governor-in-council should have the right from time to time to make and enforce regulations to prevent the solicitation of business by such inspectors or adjusters.

"That any company or association of underwriters should be required to obtain a licence from such department entitling it to do business throughout the province without further licence from municipalities, and as a condition of obtaining such licence it should satisfy such department as to its financial standing and make a deposit in cash or securities or a satisfactory bond of a guarantee company in lieu thereof, for the reinsurance of its risks to be administered by the department; the amount of such cash bond to be determined by the inspector considering the evidence submitted, but to be less than $20,000, with the right to require a further deposit after its annual statement is issued.

"That such department should have full power to investigate all fire losses, and give out the information so obtained upon request.

"That the department should have power to cancel licences subject to an appeal to the lieutenant-governor-in-council.

"That for the purpose of maintaining such a department a tax should be imposed upon the premiums paid by all insurers doing business with licensed or unlicensed companies, and that there should be no discrimination in the amount of the tax.

"That ther should be no provision for licensed brokers.

"That in consideration of the benefits to be derived from such department and for the purpose of creating uniformity in the licence fees the present municipal licence fees should be abolished.

"That the proposed bill with these modifications, substitutions and additions should be approved and the existing laws repealed."

FRENCH CAPITAL FOR CANADA

That French money is just as ready for investment in Western Canada as the millions of the English capitalists who are at the present time showing unexampled interest in Canadian lands and industries, is the statement of A. O. P. Francis, consul for France at Victoria.

Mr. Francis was instrumental in the organization of a strong syndicate of French capitalists which has, to the present time, invested $1,500,000 in Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. He states that their investments are turning out exceedingly well, and that if the returns for the present year are as great as in the past—and there is every indication that they will be—there will be practically unlimited French capital for investment in Canada next year.

Mr. Francis was at the Royal Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, last week, while a number of noted English capitalists were also there and stated in no uncertain way that they are but the forerunners of dozens of European money lords who are looking to Canada as the best field for investment offered in the world today. He predicts that the flow of capital from the money centres of the Old World will be greater in the next few years than ever in the past.

Mr. Francis is in close touch with the realty movement from Winnipeg to the coast and believes that the outlook at the present time is better than at any time since he first became interested several years ago.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte.

TAKE NOTICE that the Queen Charlotte Whaling Company Limited, of Victoria, British Columbia, occupation manufacturers, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about fifteen chains south of a small creek on the west side of Rose Harbour, Moresby Island, thence west forty chains, thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence southerly following the sinuosities of the foreshore line forty chains, to the point of commencement.

Queen Charlotte Whaling Company Limited,
Per Sydney Charles Ruck, Agent
Dated July 14th, 1910.
Rose Harbour, Q.C.I. A5

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Reginald Davey, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation machinist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner and about 6¼ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, chains, thence west 40 chains to a point of commencement, and containing 480 acres (more or less).

REGINALD DAVEY.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 30, 1910. Jy8

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

TAKE NOTICE that Elijah Rounds, of Victoria, B.C., occupation stewart, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted one-half mile north, and one-half mile east, of Nettie A. Lairds N. E. corner of application to purchase, and 300 feet east of Anaham Lake trail, marked E. R.'s south-west corner, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

ELIJAH ROUNDS.
Vincent M. Schibner, Agent.
Dated May 25, 1910. jn2

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that William Hume Grant, of Stewart, B.C., occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post marked W.H.G.'s S.W. Cor., and planted adjoining Alfred Manson's corner post, thence 80 chains north, along W. N. Harrison's west line, thense east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, following Alfred Manson's north line to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM HUME GRANT.
Frank R. Stroim, Agent.
Dated July 2, 1910. Jy22

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation mercantile and manufacturing, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of lot 34, Range 5, Coast District, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 25 chains more or less to the shore line, thence following along the shore line to the point of commencement and containing 90 acres, more or less.

The Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Company Limited.
J. H. Pillsbury, Agent.
Dated July 14, 1910. Jy19

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Cherry, of Victoria, B. C., occupation mattress maker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 14 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JOHN CHERRY.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Brenton Brown, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation insurance agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about ten miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

BRENTON BROWN.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 1, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Jessie Steadman, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 6¼ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JESSIE STEADMAN.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 31, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassia.

TAKE NOTICE that Bruce Oldershaw, of Victoria, B. C., occupation jeweller, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at he north-west corner and about 7½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake; thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

BRUCE OLDERSHAW.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 31, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Echo Dudgeon, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation assistant dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 7½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ECHO DUDGEON,
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 31, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that William Simpson, of Lindsay, Ont., occupation hotel-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner and about 7½ miles distant in a north westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 31, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George Tutt, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission o purchase the following described ands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 8½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

GEORGE TUTT.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 1, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Lorne Thompson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase, the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley: Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner and about 8½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

LORNE THOMPSON.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 1, 1910. Jy8

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Sarah Ward, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 22 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

SARAH WARD.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910 Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George McBain, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 26½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

GEORGE McBAIN.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Catherine Welsh, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley: — Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 17½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

CATHERINE WELSH.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 4, 1910. Jy8

PHONE 138

FOR

LETTER HEADS ENVELOPES
BUSINESS CARDS
VISITING CARDS STATEMENTS

Prince Rupert Journal

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Edward Caspell, of Cayley, Alberta, occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and distant about 15½ miles in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

EDWARD CASPELL.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles Geiger, of Victoria, b. C., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Comencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 19 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

CHARLES GIEGER.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 4th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Sarah Cox, of Monarch, Alberta, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the Kitwancool or Chean Wien Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 4½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

SARAH COX.
James W. Smith, Agent
Dated May 31st, 1910.

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

TAKE NOTICE that I, George A. Poole, of Prince Rupert, occupation printer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the north-east shore line of Smith Island, distant about one mile south-east from Lot 38, and marked "G. A. P.'s North-west Corner Post," thence 20 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence north to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

GEORGE ARTHUR POOLE.
Dated Saturday, July 2, 1910.
(First insertion July 5.)

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Tutt, of Selkirk, Manitoba, occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner about 14½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

FREDERICK TUTT.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Henry Van Wyck, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation hotel keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley: — Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 20 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

HENRY VAN WYCK.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Minnie Clarke of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 28½ miles distant and in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

MINNIE CLARKE.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that William Wallace, of Toronto, Ont., occupation insurance agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Comencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 26½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Samuel John McDiarmid, of Monarch, Alberta, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 4½ miles in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

SAMUEL JOHN McDIARMID.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 31st, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Annie Gowan, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 23 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ANNIE GOWAN.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Leihi Cherry, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 21 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

LEIHI CHERRY.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Grieve, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wien Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 20 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of comemncement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JOHN GRIEVE.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Alfred E. Parkington, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 15½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ALFRED E. PARKINGTON.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George Williams, of Winnipeg, Man., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 16½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

GEORGE WILLIAMS.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 4, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Reid, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 15½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

JOHN REID.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Grace Cessford, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 23 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

GRACE CESSFORD.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Henry Hemming, of Victoria, B. C., occupation hotel keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 21 miles distant, in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

HENRY HEMMING.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Nelson Gowen, of Victoria, B. C., occupation mining engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 19 miles distant in the north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

NELSON GOWEN.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 4th, 1910. Jy8

Prince Rupert Journal

Telephone 138

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Advertising rate furnished on application.

O. H. NELSON,
EDITOR.

Friday, August 26, 1910.

PREMIER'S MEETING

Referring to the reception accorded Sir Wilfrid Laurier by Premier McBride, the Victoria Daily Times, the chief organ of the Liberal party in British Columbia, says:—

"As the representative of the people of British Columbia, Premier McBride has done something no other provincial premier, Liberal or Conservative, has thought of doing, or possibly did not consider his position would justify him in doing. Mr. McBride has not only, by duputy, formally and courteously extended a cordial welcome to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on crossing the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia—his government has made arrangements on a somewhat elaborate scale to receive the Prime Minister and his party on their arrival at the capital of the province and to give all residents and visitors here an opportunity of paying their respects to the First Citizen of the Dominion tomorrow evening. The courtesy and tact displayed by Mr. McBride will, we are sure, be fully appreciated by the people of British Columbia, and will demonstrate to all the country outside of the province that on an occasion of deep significance and importance we of the West are capable of rising above all political or party considerations."

THE LIGHT QUESTION

The city council is now confronted with one of the most serious questions it will have to consider — that of whether the city shall own its own light and power plant or will allow private enterprise to provide it by agreement with the city. This is not the first city that has had to wrestle with the question and there are precedents to guide the aldermen.

Under present day methods of restricting companies granted rights on the streets the objections that are so often urged against private companies have been overcome. In old established cities where the growth was slow it was often found necessary to give what in the present day is looked upon as most obnoxious privileges. The day for that has passed now, however, and companies getting rights from the cities are restricted in the public interest so that the city derives revenues of no inconsiderable value for the use which is made of the streets.

Prince Rupert is a city that is sure to have a very rapid development and private corporations will look with favor upon the securing of franchises here. The council if we mistake not, will be in a position to make excellent terms with those seeking rights here.

On the other hand the city is to be put to a lot of expense to put the streets in proper condition to meet the demands of the trade that is to centre here shortly. An instance of this is afforded in the cost of rough grading which is only the beginning With pavements and permanent sidewalks added to this, with provision for parks and recreation grounds, with a costly water system to instal, with sewers to provide and public buildings to erect, all within a very limited time, the council will, we are inclined to think, find its hands full, both from a financial standpoint and in a business way, without assuming any more utilities as municipal works than can be avoided. If proper terms can be made with private companies to supply light and power and tramway facilities, the interests of the city would be probably better served than if the city itself attempted to operate them.

Charles Moore, of Porcher Island, convicted of assault on Frank Lundy, also of Porcher Island, was sentenced to six months in jail with hard labor. Moore struck Mr. Lundy with a hammer as the latter was about to leave the boat house on Tuesday for home.

A piano manufactory is to be located in the city of Vancouver and will be unique in the west, being the only one in operation west of Toronto. A company was organized for this purpose recently known as the British Columbia Piano Company, Limited. The officers are Jas. Auld, president; A. W. Seaholm, vice-president; A. F. Gwin, treasurer; and F. H. Lewis, secretary.

INVERKIP ARRIVES

Big Freight Steamer Reaches Port With Cargo of Cement.

Consignment Will Be Used on G.T.P. And at Cold Storage Plant in the City

On Wednesday evening the big steam freighter Inverkip, Capt. Hand, reached port with her heavy cargo of cement. The vessel left Hongkong on July 29 and had an uneventful trip across the Pacific to this port, the captain bringing the largest vessel that ever entered the harbor in without any difficulty and with no one on board who knew anything of the local waters.

The cargo of 25,000 barrels of cement is consigned for the most part to Foley, Welch & Stewart, although about 7,000 will go to the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Company works to be used in constructing the buildings there.

The Inverkip is of nearly 4,500 tons burden. The work of discharging is advancing. The steamer is the first one to come direct from the Orient here.

INTERESTED IN COAL

Treasures on Queen Charlotte Islands May Soon be Developed

C. Ross McAdam, who is deeply interested in coal properties and other interests on the Queen Charlotte Islands is in the city for a few days. He had intended going over to the Islands before going south, but a sudden illness contracted just before his arrival here has interfered with his plans.

Mr. McAdam has the greatest faith in his properties there. Experts who have examined the ground are agreed that there is a vast area of coal of the very best quality. Situated conveniently to Prince Rupert, he expects to have capital interested very shortly that will push development and soon begin shipping to this city.

NEW JAPANESE SHIP

After completing arrangements whereby the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will sever its connection with the Pacific Mail and other Harriman steamship companies and become affiliated with the Western Pacific, W. H. Avery, assistant general manager of the Oriental company, returned from the east to San Francisco. Accompanying him were M. Shiaishi, managing director, and K. Okawa, vice-president of the company.

The new traffic agreement between the Western Pacific and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha will become effective January 26, 1911, according to the assitsant general manager. He announced that his company would operate five steamers between San Francisco and the Orient instead of three, the present arrangement.

The two new ships will be the American Maru, which is being repaired for the new arrangements, and a turbine steamer that is now under construction in the yards at Nagasaki. The new turbine will be a sister ship to the Chiyo Maru and the Tenyo Maru.

On the recommendation of the streets committee last night it was decided to allow Mr. Moore to plank the alley in rear of block 30, section one, under the supervision of the city engineer.

* * *

It has been decided to put the proposed hydrants at the corner of Fraser street and Fifth avenue and on Comox avenue near the Comox club. Fraser street is to be widened also.

* * *

The question of disposing of city garbage is being considered by the council. The matter will require some careful thought and accordingly has been laid over for that purpose.

Nicknames of Regiments

Nearly every regiment in the British army has a nickname. Some of these nicknames are distinctly opprobrious, and, even if you know them, it is as well to keep the knowledge to yourself when any of the men of that particular regiment are about.

As Kipling remarks in one of his "Plain Tales from the Hills," if you go into the stables of a certain cavalry regiment and whisper a cer- the men will come at you with mops and brooms; but breath in the ears of another regiment just two little words, and the men will come at you with belts." I may say that a heavy buckled belt in the hands of an angry "Tommy" is a very terrible weapon.

Anyway, some years ago he would have been a very bold or very foolish man who would have talked about "Peacemakers" to the men of the Bedfordshire regiment. The "Bedfords" can now afford to laugh at their nickname of "The Peacemakers, but when it was bestowed upon them they had no battles on their colors, and they did not like to be reminded of the fact.

Some regiments, however, have nicknames of which, uncomplimentary though they be, they are distinctly proud.

The first battalion of the Duke of ..ellington's (old 33rd Foot) rejoice in the extraordinary sobriquet of "The Havercake Lads." This arose out of the fact that about the time of Waterloo (a battle, by the way, borne on the colors), the recruiting sergeants went about the west Riding of Yorkshire with oatcakes stuck on the point of their swords so as to induce hungry lads to enlist.

It would be difficult to imagine anyone more unlike a coalheaver than a smart Grenadier Guardsman, yet "The Coalheavers" is one of the nicknames of the Grenadier Guards. It originated in the privileges (long since abolished) that they once enjoyed of working in plain clothes for hire in the coal trade. The Grenadiers are also known as the "Sandbags," a nickname given them for the excellence they showed at trenchwork when in Flanders with that army which as tradition tells us "swore horribly."

The Life Guards, as every street Arab knows are the "Tin Bellies" from their steel cuirasses; but it is not easy to see why the 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards should be known as "The Trades Union." They came by this extraordinary appellation through having been largely employed some sixty years ago in suppressing trade riots in Lancashire. At least, that is one explanation; another is that at one time many of the officers of the regiment were sons of successful tradesmen!

Many nicknames simply refer to the color of the regiment's uniform or facings, as for example, "The Canaries" (3rd Dragoon Guards), "The Blue Horse" (4th Dragoon Guards), and the "Pompadours" (2nd Batt. Essex Regiment) so called because when first raised the regimental facings were of a crimson or puce color then called "Pompadours" after the notorious Madame de Pompadour. Some regimental nicknames have a distinctly gory sound. The 1st Batt. the Worcestershire Regiment, for example, rejoice in the gruesome title of "The Vain Inhabitants of Boston, American," because as the 29th Foot they were the first to draw blood at the outbreak of the American war.

The Devonshire Regiment (11th Foot) are known as "The Bloody Eleventh," and the story goes that they got this nickname because centuries ago the men, being dissatisfied with the meat supplies, took the butcher and hanged him to one of the meat hooks in his own shop.

"Pontius Pilate's Bodyguard" is the truly extraordinary nickname of the Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment). The 1st Foot are the oldest regiment in the service, and it was over a question of its antiquity that it got its amazing nickname.

When in the French service a dispute arose between the Royal Scots, then known as the "Regiment de Douglas," and the Picardy Regiment as to their respective ages. The Picardy men claimed to have been on duty the night after the Crucifixion, to which the Scots replied "Had we been on duty we should not have slept at our post."

The East Yorkshire Regiment are known as "The Snappers," because in a bygone battle their ammunition having given out, they continued to snap their firelocks, and the enemy retired, misled by their bold front.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers are the "Nanny Goats," also the "Royal Goats," from their custom of having a goat led at the head of the band. He who has ever dined with the "Nanny Goats" on March 1, St. David's day, is not likely to forget the occasion, for custom ordains that the guest who has never before eaten a leek must now do so.

The 1st Batt. the Northamptonshire Regiment are the "Steelbacks," from the unflinching manner in which they took their floggings in the bad old days of the triangle and the cat-o'-nine-tails. The 1st Batt. the Middlesex Regiment were also known as the "Steelbacks," and for the same reason, but later they gained the most honorable nickname of "The Die Hards."

The 1st Batt. Royal West Kent Regiment are known as the "Blind Half Hundred," because at one time the men suffered much from eye trouble, and also as the "Dirty Half-Hundred," because in a battle on a hot day the men wiped their sweating faces with their black cuffs—"half-hundred" in each case because they were the 50th Foot.

If attended by an army doctor, don't call him a "Linseed Lancer" or a "Poultice Wolloper." These are the historic nicknames of the Royal Army Medical Corps but your medico mightn't like it, and give you an extra nasty potion by way of revenge.

Also don't ask men of the 1st Batt. the Gordon Highlanders "what is the difference between the 92nd and the 75th?" The answer is "The one are real Highlanders, the other Reale Highlanders," because when the 75th Foot were made Highlanders they were stationed at Malta, the Strada Reale being the principal street there. But the "Gay Gordons" of the 1st Battalion would be more likely to answer the riddle with their skeindhus.

SKEENA DISTRICT

Ferry, Kitselas, Skeena River.

IN ACCORDANCE with chapter 78, R. S. B. C., 1897, "Ferries Act," the Government of British Columbia invite applications for a charter for a ferry to ply across the Skeena River at Kitselas.

Applications will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to and including the 15th of September next.

The limits of the ferry shall extend for a distance of one mile above and one mile below said point.

The charter will cover a period expiring on the 31st, March, 1912.

The ferry shall be operated whenever required between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m., very day excepting Sundays.

Applications shall give a description of the scow or boat it is proposed to use, and method of operation.

Applications shall state the tolls it is proposed to ask for—

Each adult passenger.
Each child (not in arms) under 13 years.
Each head of cattle, horse, mule or donkey.
Each calf, sheep, goat or swine.
Each vehicle with one horse and driver.
Each cart or wagon with one horse and driver, loaded.
Each vehicle with two horses and driver.
Each vehicle with two horses and driver, loaded.
Each parcel of twenty-five pounds and under.
Freight parcel of twenty-five pounds and under.
Freight, per one hundred pounds and under, non-perishable goods
Freight, per one hundred pounds and under, perishable goods.

The Government of British Columbia is not necessarily bound to accept any application submitted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works.
Victoria, B.C., 15th August, 1910.

WATER NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under Part V. of the "Water Act, 1909," to obtain a licence in the Skeena Division of Coast District.

(a) The name, address and occupation of the applicant is The Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert, County of Atlin, B.C.

(If for mining purposes) Free Miner's Certificate No.

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source (if unnamed, the description is), Cloyah Lakes.

(c) The point of diversion, at the foot of the Lower Lake.

(d) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second), 150.

(e) The character of the proposed works, dam, pipe-line and power plant.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same), The Power site at mouth of Cloyah River.

(g) The purposes for which the water is to be used, Power.

(h) If for irrigation describe the land intended to be irrigated, giving acreage.

(i) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return: Water will be returned at mouth of Cloyah River, 55 feet.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works.

(k) This notice was posted on the thirteenth day of August, 1910, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the fifteenth day of September, 1910.

(l) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are like'y to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet: Owners of lots 130, 131, 632, and 972.

(m) The boundaries and area of the Municipality are as follows:—

4. The said City of Prince Rupert shall be bounded as follows:—

Commencing at a post on the shore of Shawatlan Passage, in Range 5, Coast District of British Columbia, and being the southeasterly post of Section 9, Prince Rupert Townsite; thence along the boundary of Section 9 as follows: South forty-three degrees forty-seven minutes (43deg. 47min.) west astronomical, a distance of four hundred and fifty-one and seventy-seven hundredths (451.77) feet; thence north eighty-three degrees thirty-seven minutes (83deg. 37min.) west astronomical, a distance of one thousand five hundred and seventy-two hundredths (1,500.72) feet; thence south twenty-seven degrees twenty-three minutes fifteen seconds (27deg. 23min. 15sec.) west astronomical, a distance of three thousand four hundred and seventy-three and seventy-five hundredths (3,473.75) feet; thence south thirty-five degrees fifty-eight minutes thirty-four seconds (35deg. 58min. 34sec.) west astronomical, a distance of two thousand and fifty-one and twenty-five hundredths (2,051.25) feet; thence north sixty-two degrees sixteen minutes twenty seconds (62 deg. 16min. 20sec) west astronomical, a distance of one thousand one hundred and twenty-four and eight hundredths (1,124.08) feet; thence south forty-seven degrees twelve minutes ten seconds (47deg. 12min. 10sec.) west astronomical, a distance of four thousand eight hundred (4,800) feet, more or less, to a post being the north-easterly corner of Lot 1,194, Range 5, Coast District; thence along the southerly boundary of Lot 1,994 south fifty-nine degrees forty-two minutes thirty-eight seconds (59deg. 42min. 38sec) west astronomical, a distance of three thousand eight hundred and six and sixty-eight hundredths (3,806.68) feet; thence south forty-seven degrees seven minutes five seconds (47deg. 07min. 05sec.) west astronomical, a distance of two thousand six hundred and three and seventenths (2,603.7) feet; thence south seventy-nine degrees forty-one minutes forty-three seconds (79deg. 41 min. 43sec.) west astronomical, a distance of one thousand three hundred and forty-one and twelve hundredths (1,341.12) feet; thence south fifty-two degrees forty-six minutes twenty-four seconds (52deg. 46min. 24sec.) west astronomical, a distance of two thousand two hundred and forty-seven and ninety-six hundredths (2,247.96) feet; thence south sixteen degrees one minute nineteen seconds (16deg. 01min. 19 sec.) west astronomical, a distance of three thousand one hundred and sixty-nine and ninety-eight hundredths (3,169.98) feet; thence north seventy-nine degrees twenty-two minutes (79deg. 22min) west astronomical, a distance of five hundred and thirty and sixty-four hundredths (530.64) feet, more or less, to a post on the shore of Prince Ruper Harbour; thence west astronomical one thousand three hundred and twenty (1,320) feet; thence north astronomical a distance of twelve thousand nine hundred and thirty-six (12,936) feet; thence north sixty-one degrees and thirty minutes (61deg. 30min) east, a distance of twenty-three thousand seven hundred (23,700) feet to a point opposite the centre point of Shawatlan Passage; thence along the centre line of Shawatlan Passage to a point due west of the point of commencement; thence due west to the point of commencement; the land area contained within said boundaries consisting of about two thousand (2,000) acres and being shown on the registered plans of Prince Rupert Townsite, registered at Prince Rupert Townsite, registered at Prince Rupert.

(n) Approximately the number of inhabitants: Five thousand.

(o) The place of the proposed reservoir for storing: The Cloyah Lakes.

(p) The means by which it is proposed to store the water: By a dam.

(q) The area or the reservoir site or sites at each foot in depth above the outlet: Six square miles.

(r) How it is proposed to acquire the land necessary for the purpose: By purchase or otherwise.

(s) Approximately the number of acre feet intended to be impounded, 38,400.

(t) Whether it is proposed to lower the water in any natural lake or standing body of water, and if so then:—

(1) The anticipated extent of the lowering.

(2) The means proposed to be adopted to lower and refill.

(3) The nature and character in detail, of the works proposed to be constructed to provide for the discharge and penning back of the water. Dam pipe-line and power plant.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT.
By Its Agent, F. S. Clements.
A16.

Grand Trunk Pacific Steamships

For VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE.

Connecting with Eastbound Trains
"Prince Rupert" sails every Thursday, 8.30 p.m.
"Prince George" sails every Monday 8.30 p.m.
FOR STEWART:
"Prince Rupert" sails Wednesdays 8 p.m.
"Prince George" sails Sunday at 8 p.m.
Steamer for Masset, Kincolith, Naas Bay and Port Simpson, Sundays, 1 p.m.
For Skidegate, Queen Charlotte City, and other Moresby Island points, Wednesday, 1 p.m., returning via Queen Charlotte City.
Tickets, reservations and information from
A. E. McMASTER
Freight and Passenger Agent, G. T. P. Wharf.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Through tickets and excursion rates to
England, France, Germany,
and all
Scandinavian Ports.

Call or write for rates to any part of the world. I am also agent for all American steamers to and from Prince Rupert; Northern Pacific Railway; Alaska Pacific Express.

J. H. ROGERS

General Steamship and Railway Agent, Prince Rupert, B.C.

Canadian Pacific R'y

Steamers leave Prince Rupert for Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle

Princess Beatrice, every Monday at 1 p.m.

Princess May or Princess Royal every Saturday morning.

Steamers leave Vancouver

Princess Beatrice every Thursday night.

Princess Royal every Saturday night at 11 o'clock.

Union Steamship Co'y of B.C. Ltd.

The new Steel Passenger Steamer

"Camosun"

PRINCE RUPERT every Sunday at 9 a.m. for Vancouver, arriving Monday afternoon.

For Stewart City on arrival from Vancouver Friday night.

Northbound, leaves Vancouver Wednesdays at 9 p.m.

Steerage Fare $5.00

The "Camosun" is the only steamer on the run having water-tight bulkheads and double bottom, thus ensuring safety of passengers in case of collission or wreck.

J. H. ROGERS, Ticket Agent

HAYNOR BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
and
PROFESSIONAL EMBALMERS

DR. W. B. CLAYTON
DENTIST
Office in the Westenhaver Block, Over Orme's Drug Store. Prince Rupert

WM. S. HALL, L. D. S. D. D. S.
:-: DENTIST :-:
Crown and Bridge Work a specialty. All dental operations skilfully treated. Gas and local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Consultation free. Offices, Helgerson Bk., Prince Rupert

J. H. PILLSBURY
CIVIL ENGINEER
Surveying, Designs, Estimates, etc.
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J. W. POTTER
ARCHITECT AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
Re-inforced Concrete a Specialty
Law-Butler Building - Prince Rupert

GRAHAM ISLAND — "The surest sign of the progress of a town or district is its newspaper—live, active, hustling." "The Masset Review," Masset, Q.C.I.

The Thompson Hardware Co.

—SECOND AVENUE—

Paints. General Hardware, Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

LINDSAY'S CARTAGE & STORAGE

G. T. P. CARTAGE AGENTS
Office at H. B. Rochester, Centre St.

LADYSMITH COAL
is handled by us. All orders receive prompt attention. Phone No. 68.

Some Rock Bottom Prices

See Us For Investment

Rupert City Realty & Information Bureau, Ltd.
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

The Roland Rooms

Splendid Accommodations
Newly Furnished
Hot baths; right down town; good table board all round
RATES, FIFTY CENTS AND UP

Fred Stork

General Hardware

...Complete Line of...

VALVES

Pipe and Pipe Fittings

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on Crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, situate in Range 5, Coast District, notice of which was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated December 17, 1908, is cancelled in so far as said reserve relates to lots numbered 1519, 1518, 1517, 1516, 1515, 1510, 1507, 1506, 1506A, 1503 1501, 1502, 1512, 1511, 1505, 1504, 1513, 1514, 1509, 1508, 1530, 1527, 1528, 1529, 1531, 1532, 1533, 1534, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1536, 1538, 1540, 1541, 1544, 1543, 1545, 1546, 1542, 1547, 1548, 1549, 1550, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1523, 1524, 1525, 1526, and 1551.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands.
Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C., June 16th, 1910.
(First insertion July 5.)

Municipal Notice

TENDERS FOR STREET GRADING

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the City Clerk until SATURDAY noon, AUGUST 27th, 1910, for the grading of Second avenue, between McBride street and Eleventh street.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
Wm. Mahlon Davis,
City Engineer.
A5-23

C. D. NEWTON

Real Estate
Money to Loan
Notary Public

Exchange Block

Corner 3rd Avenue and 6th Street

P.O. Box 226 Tel. 226

Don't Forget

We have the stock and when you want to select a Diamond Ring, a Wedding Present, it is no trouble for you to find something that will suit you. Our stock is composed of the best goods that the factories produce and we guarantee everything sold here.

Bring us your Watch and Jewelry repairing if you want it properly done.

C. B. WARK

AN ISLAND KINGDOM

Strange Conditions Prevail in Cocus Island in Southern Ocean.

Death of George Clunies Ross Recalls Interesting History of Family That Rules

Far away from his Utopian kingdom, the king of the Cocos Islands, in the South Indian ocean, Mr. George Clunies Ross, died recently at Ventnor, Eng., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. The connection of the Ross family with Cocos Keeling, these remote coral islands, which are under British protection and are situated about 700 miles from Java, is strangly romantic. It was in the Cocos Islands that Darwin studies the formation of coral reefs, and at the time of the great naturalist's visit in 1827 the first of the Ross dynasty—June Clunies Ross, a Scotsman and a British naval officer—had made his home there. Captain Ross happened on them when he was sailing in a merchantman in these lone waters in 1825. He found he liked them better than Scotland, went home to fetch his family, and returned—to discover one Hare, son of a London watchmaker, in possession. Hare was a dissolute person, proud of his harem. He held one of the islets until his 200 followers followed him no more. Then he went to Singapore and died, and Ross was left supreme.

The second of the house, his son, took up the rule in 1854, and was succeeded by George Clunies Ross (who has just died), at the age of 30, in 1871. Nominally the late Mr. George Clunies Ross was a "governor." Actually he was monarch of the isles. His word was undisputed law. The empire authorities left him alone on his remote domain. He went eighteen years without seeing a fellow countryman. Mr. George Clunies Ross was a man of great courage, capacity and tenderness, and his island home is an enchanted land. It is described as a ring-shaped reef of dazzling coral, over which the ocean breakers continally lash themselves into a mist of creamy foam, is surrounded by islets covered thick with the abundant vegetation of the cocoanut palm and other tropical trees; the clear waters of the lagoon painted a vivid green in the full glare of the eastern sun, deliciously contrast with the soft white sand of the shore.

Coined money is unknown there, for the parchment notes of George Ross are the sole medium of exchange, Clunies Ross having regarded coins as an aid to gambling, which is not to be found in this ocean Arcady. Mr. Ross was the most benevolent of despots, with the power of life and death over six hundred or seven hundred subjects. Poverty is unknown in the realm. The head of every family has a house, a boat, a garden, a poultry run. No young man, indeed, can marry until he has built himself a dwelling. There are no rates and taxes; neither are there any police. Yet order is preserved. The inhabitants in turn keep regular watch at night against fire and over the safety of the boats. Clunies Ross put down wife-beating—with the result that the Mohammedan women included among the subjects of the Cocos Island "king" have privileges which no Mohammedan woman elsewhere has ever dreamed of.

One of the most interesting facts about the Cocos Islands is that at their highest point they are only eight feet above sea level. The principal island, taking its name from the proprietors, is known as Ross island, and contains Malay villages. The waters surrounding the islands abound in sharks six feet to twelve feet in length. There is no game on Cocos; but it has rats and cats in plenty. The cats were imported to get rid of the rats; instead they preferred to live a comfortable life on landrail blacktern, and the other ground birds which had previously been introduced to keep down the cocoanut beetle. One set of exterminators thus set about to exterminate another set. Meanwhile the rats have flourished exceedingly. Now they live in the tree tops; the natives have to climb up and shake them down to the expectant terriers.

The principal export of the islands is copra, the dried kernel of the cocoanut, and it is from this product that the Ross family have amassed their great wealth. As a young man Mr. George Clunies Ross studied engineering at Glasgow, returning to the islands in 1864. He had a large family, of whom several sons and daughters were at his bedside when he died. His eldest son, who is at present at Ventnor, succeeds his father as chief of the islands. The body of Mr. Clunies Ross is to be taken for burial to the Cocos Islands. It will there rest with those of his father and his grandfather. Mr. Ross' grandmother was an Englishwoman, and his mother was a Malay. He himself married a Eurasian. There are no white women in the islands.

Personals

Mr. and Mrs. Atwater of Detroit, Mich., after spending a few days here have left for the south.

* * *

J. A. Mara, of Victoria, formerly speaker of the Legislature, spent a few hours in the city on Wednesday eevning. He was on his way to Stewart where as a director of the Portland Canal Mining Company, he will examine into conditions there. He will spend a few days there before returning south. Mr. Mara expects the concentrator which his company is installing will be ready to begin work very soon and then shipping will commence from the mine. In company with his old friend, C. W. D. Clifford, of Kitselas, Mr. Mara made a tour around the city while here.

MUST BREAK RULE

City Council Finds it Difficult to Meet Only Three Times a Week.

Routine Matters Disposed of at Meeting Held on Tuesday Night

While the city council has decided to hold only three meetings a week for the future, there are special matters coming up constantly that requires more frequent sittings. In order to deal with these the meetings are being called practically every night. The regular meeting nights in future will be Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Tuesday evening was a short meeting devoted to routine matters only.

The Canadian Rubber company of Montreal, wrote informing the council that the fire hose would be forwarded as soon as possible.

Moore Bros. asked permission to construct a plank walk at the rear of block 30, section one.

This was referred to the streets committee.

The city engineer reported upon the apparatus necessary for the installing of the electric apparatus in connection with the sash and door factory.

He also reported upon what was being done in order to increase the supply of water in the city during the dry weather.

The engineer also made a report upon the question of garbage collection, giving the different systems that might be pursued. In the matter of dry garbage, he suggested that it might be loaded on a scow and then towed out to sea at regular intervals. Ashes could be used to fill up low spots or be towed out. He suggested enforcing a rule for covered tins for holding garbage which could be collected in the day time.

This was referred to the health committee.

Ald. Barrow called attention to the fact that the sewer on Second avenue put in by private enterprise, was leaking badly. He wanted to know what was to be done. He thought the city might take over the sewer until it was superseded by a permanent sewer.

His Worship said this had been repaired.

In the matter of the permanent sewer this was being parallelled. The old one would be out of use then.

His Worship also explained that the sewer on Second avenue had been put in at a cost of about $6 by each individual who contributed. Those interested intended to take this up and sell it. The tile would be practically as good as new.

Some accounts in connection with the incorporation of the city were presented from the committee in charge at that time.

These were referred to the finance committee for report.

The temporary way for carrying off water under the theatre has become deranged and offensive smells are given off. Ald. Smith called attention to the fact last night and it was decided to have the civic officials attend to it at once.

STAGE HAS EFFECT

Result of Play in Connection With Reforms in Dealing With Prisoners.

John Galsworthy's "Justice" Will Alleviate Those Sentenced By Courts

The extraordinary influence which the stage and the writer of plays can exert has just been shown in a remarkable fashion, says Public Opinion. John Galsworthy's dramatic and intense play, "Justice," in which he pilloried the sentence to solitary confinement and other horrors of the prison system, is to be followed by action equally dramatic on the part of Winston Churchill, who, as home secretary, is responsible for our prison system. This will revolutionize that system. Cause and effect in this case are freely admitted by Mr. Churchill.

What Mr. Churchill proposes to do is thus summarized by the Nation:—

"He proposes to check imprisonment for the non-payment of fine—this punishment fell on 90,000 persons last year—by giving time for payment.

"To abolish mere imprisonment for youths between 16 and 21 and substitute a curative and reforming element, and to introduce a system of defaulters' drill outside the prison; to cut down separate confinement for all but recidivists from three months to one month.

"To supply some educational food to prisoners in the way of quarterly lectures; to relieve political offenders of degrading conditions.

"To do away with the ticket-of-leave system; and to place convicts on license under the supervision of a central agency, drawn from officials and representatives of Prisoners' Aid Societies.

"Incidentally, Mr. Churchill made some grave admissions as to the effects of the Preventive Detention Act, and the necessity for 'scrutinizing' its work. Finally, in an eloquent passage, he exhorted his hearers to a tireless effort towards the discovery of some regenerating process, and an unfaltering faith that there is a treasure, if you could only find it, in the heart of every man."

"Mr. Churchill's statement was made at the close of a debate on the report of the home office vote," says the Morning Post. "Some of the changes it proposed in the treatment of prisoners are to come into force at once, others are to be the subject of future legislation.

"The suggested changes to be submitted for parliamentary sanction include:

"The granting of time to every person of fixed abode in which to pay any fine inflicted.

"The substitution for prison in the case of young men between the ages of 16 and 21, whose offences are not serious and who are not incorrigible, of a system of 'defaulters' drill.'

"The reduction of the maximum period of imprisonment in such cases to three years except in very serious offences."

All these things Mr. Galsworthy characterizes as "the soundest effort at reform made in our time."

"The whole scheme of reform constitutes," he writes in the London Times, "an attempt, such as we have not seen in our time, to diminish criminality, and the waste and suffering entailed by criminality. It stamps the administrators responsible for it with the hall-mark of foresight. In connection with the Borstal system, and probation, it is the beginning of a new state of things.

"These changes are one and all inspired by imagination, without which reform is deadly, and by common sense.

"These reforms are not humanitarian and over-lenient, they are merely sensible, and ten years hence will be regarded as part of the A B C of our system.

"The home secretary is now laying down the principle that the young shall not be punished except for their good; and it will be the most astonishing thing in the world if that principle is not generally accepted with acclamation. The proposition that no youth shall be sent to prison for less than a month, moreover deals a wholly admirable blow to the grave evil of the happy-go-luck three-day, six-day, ten-day term of imprisonment, that perfect incubato of the criminal germ. When these proposals for dealing with youthful offenders come to be developed in the form of an act of parliament it is to be hoped that the authorities will extend them so as to embody the general principle that no first offender of any sort or age shall be committed to prison, except under some form of the Borstal treatment.

"The reform of separate confinement does not in my belief," continues Mr. Galsworthy, "go far enough, but it goes, no doubt, as far as can be expected at the moment, in face of the uncanny faith and attachment with which this species of punishment has so long been regarded."

"No more important statement affecting the administration of the criminal law has been made for many years than that by the home secretary," says the Times.

"Every one who speaks from experience is convinced that the old methods of dealing with offenders are wrong. It is not certain that the prison has not brought about as many offences as it has prevented. It has been to many a finishing school in crime. To how few has it brought remorse or repentance?

"We have relied too much upon punishment which is barren, too little on the fruitful, indirect and gradually operating humanizing influences which are much more potent over conduct than fines or imprisonment. To all these thoughts and convictions Mr. Churchill gives apt expression. He does more; not regarding the situation in the fatalistic spirit of some of his predecessors, he throws out novel and ingenious suggestions which may prove to be of value."

ENFORCING THE ACT

General Compliance With New Liquor Regulations in the Province.

Several Have Been Fined—Chief Licence Inspector is to be Named

Reports of general compliance throughout the province with the stringent provisions of the new liquor act are already beginning to reach the attorney-general's department together with isolated examples of the enforcement of penalties as prescribed against those who have been rash enough to contravene the regulations becoming operative on the first of the month.

The first case of this kind was that of the blind pig proprietor at Sheep Creek who upon being convicted before Magistrate Bullock-Webster at Nelson, paid his fine of $300 without protest. In this case the liquor had been served out of a "pop" bottle and the set-up defence was that the invigorating beverage was not an intoxicant as understood by the law, but merely aerated water capable of producing no stimulation even if imbibed by the most orthodox member of any W.C.T.U. As the burden of proof as to the exact character of liquor supplied under the new legislation rests upon the purveyor, the defendant was unable to substantiate his plea with necessary evidence.

Another case is reported from Kamloops, where a fine of $100 was imposed upon a licensed hotel proprietor upon his conviction for having sold liquor to an intoxicated person. This, it is believed, is the first conviction that has been secured in British Columbia under that particular charge, at least outside of the two principal cities of the province.

In the Sheep Creek case, the offender was an hotel proprietor with a pending application for license before the provincial authorities. Needless to say this application will proceed no further.

A point has arisen with regard to the strict enforcement of the law against Sunday sales in cities, which of course administer with their local machinery the general law. Several cases of violation of the Sunday selling regulation are stated to have occurred in Victoria on the 7th inst., notably in an establishment on Johnson street. The provincial authority will not, of course, be exercised in the cities unless laxity in enforcement becomes patent, in which event the Attorney-General's department may be counted upon to intervene for the prevention of any inadequate enforcement of the law of the land.

It is understood that the appointment of a chief license inspector for the province will be made within the ensuing fortnight. The appointment report has it, was offered to Sergeant Murray, of the provincial police, as senior in the service, but has been declined by him for private or personal reasons.

C. McKenzie, of Rossland, well known on this coast, arrived by the Prince Rupert and went on to Stewart. J. Fred Ritchie accompanied him from here to the mining town.

SKEENA PACK LEADS

Local Salmon Fisheries Make Best Showing in the Province.

Fraser River And Other Districts Fall Far Below This One For 1910

The total pack of sockeye salmon in British Columbia waters this season is estimated at between 520,000 and 530,000 cases. As yet packing has not ceased on the Skeena, Naas and Fraser Rivers, but the best of the run at all three points is over, and canners declare that when the final count is made the total will not vary a great deal from the figures given.

The sockeye pack this season in British Columbia is accounted a good one. In 1906, the year which corresponds to 1910 in the four-cycle period governing the runs of fish, the total pack of all kinds of salmon in the province amounted to 629,460 cases.

The Skeena this season comes into her own and takes the lead in the number of cases put up.

On the Fraser River this season the estimated sockeye pack to date is 140,000 cases. It is declared that when the season ends on that stream next Thursday the total sockeye pack of this rived will not be greatly in excess of the figure named. As usual American canners on Puget Sound have reaped the greatest benefit from the Fraser River run, their sockeye pack up to last Monday totalling in the neighborhood of 220,000 full 48-pound cases.

Canners estimate the sockeye salmon pack of British Columbia as follows: Fraser River, 140,000 cases; Rivers Inlet, 123,000 cases; Skeena River, 150,000 cases; Naas River, 28,000 cases; and outside rivers, 75,000 cases.

In the northern part of Southeastern Alaska the run of salmon appears to be at an end, according to advices just received from Icy Straits. The canners there declare they will be unable to secure their expected pack owing to the failure of the humpback run. In the southern part of Southeastern Alaska a fairly large run of pinks recently occurred, and the canners there are reported to have done well.

CONCLUSIVE EVIDENCE

Medical Health Officer and Police Magistrate Differ as to Case

The medical health officer reported that he had laid an information against the keeper of a restaurant for violation of the health bylaw. Although the evidence was conclusive against the accused the case was dismissed in the police court.

This communication caused some little surprise owing to the blunt way in which the latter statement was made.

Ald. Hilditch said that both the health officer and the police magistrate were city officials and it was apparent one was wrong.

Ald. Naden pointed out that the police magistrate was not an official of the city. He was appointed by the provincial government.

Ald. Hilditch still maintained that he was an official of the city inasmuch as the city paid his salary.

Ald. Pattullo said it would make no difference as to his appointment. He presumed the police magistrate gave his judgment according to his understanding of the evidence in the case.

ANOTHER CONTRACT

(Continued from Page One)

close cutting, $2.15 for rock, and 92½ cents for earth.

S. P. McMordie & Co., $4,213.75 for planking at 5c for both plank and rail; for grading and close cutting, $20,543.90, at $200 for close cutting, $1.95 for rock and $1.00 for earth..

W. H. Ferguson & Co., $18,867.69 for grading and close cutting, at $100 for close cutting, $1.80 for rock and $1.00 for earth.

The tenders were referred to the streets committee for report.

Contracts Awarded

Last evening the report of the committee was received in which it was recommended that the tender of McInnes & Kelly for grading and close cutting be accepted, and that of Reilly & Robarts for planking be the accepted one.

The report was adopted.

O. Nelson, of Vancouver, representing a safe company, is in the city.

* * *

ORIENTAL QUESTION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Gives His Views on This Important Question.

Prime Minister Outlines the Policy Which He Has Pursued in the Matter

On his recent tour of the Pacific Coast, Sir Wilfrid Laurier presented his views on the Oriental question in Vancouver. As that is a burning one in British Columbia, it is interesting to study the stand he takes on the subject. At the Vancouver meeting he said:—

"I have realized that the question of all questions in British Columbia is that of Oriental labor. As my purpose in this tour is to meet and reason with the people for the common welfare of our common country, I propose to confer with you for some little time on the question of Asiatic immigration, to discuss frankly with you the policy of my government and the views I hold on this subject. It had been said that the east did not appreciate the situation. The question concerns not British Columbia alone," said the prime minister, "it concerns the whole of Canada; nay, it affects England and the whole of the British Empire. So let us discuss and shape our policy as Canadians for he common good of Canada, Old England and our Empire.

"My first ideal and conception is that of Empire. Looking to the fact that the interest of England is worth while, it should be our paramount consideration as Canadians and British subjects to preserve friendly relations between Great Britain and Asiatics.

"My second thought is of economic conditions. If we admit indescriminate, unchecked immigration from the Orient, the good relations which ought to exist cannot be maintained. Therefore immigration must be controlled, checked and kept within reasonable bounds.

"Our conclusions are the same, our ends identical. But we differ in methods. You have looked at the question from the viewpoint of a labor man. I have looked at the question from the viewpoint of the whole British Empire. While you have sought to obtain restrictive and hostile legislation by harsh act of parliament, I have sought to obtain the same result by diplomatic and friendly negotiations and mutual agreement. Before you denounce me, may I ask you frankly and fairly which is the more conducive to the peace and dignity of the empire? Canada has rights to affirm and duties to assume. It is my ambition that Canada, while securing her rights, shall prove a worthy daughter of the Mother Land."

Having defined the two ideals that governed the consideration of the problem, Sir Wilfrid expressed concurrence in the view that immigration from the Orient must be controlled. For countless generations the nations of Asia had been ground down under despotism in a condition of penury and subjection as to food, garments and lodging. Frugality had become sordidness, and the Oriental was able to work for a fraction of the wage necessary to maintain a white man in respectability. To admit the Asiatic indiscriminately under such circumstances would be to create an economic disturbance, fraught with evil consequences.

The Premier reviewed the history of the problem. Under the government of Sir John Macdonald a head tax of $100 was put on the Chinese. The present government was asked to increase the tax to $500 and put the same amount on the Japanese. With the first proposition he had agreed. There were no Canadian or Imperial relations, diplomatic, commercial or otherwise, to be affected. With Japan it was different. Close friendly relations existed with the government of Queen Victoria.

"I have compunction in inflicting indignity on a friendly power," was the Premier's observation. He accordingly held a conference with the Japanese consul, explaining that his nation was a friendly power, but he must recognize the different status of civilization prevailing in the two countries. The Premier appealed to the consul not to force Canada to repel his people, and suggested that the Japan government control the matter itself. The result was an engagement to limit Japanese immigration to Canada to 400 per year, which operated from 1901 to 1907. Then the government of Japan turned a new leaf, adopting many rBitish institutions. Canada became a party to the British commercial treaty with Japan. In 1907 there was a sudden influx of apanese immigration. It was charged that the treaty had overridden the agreement. Hon. R. Lemieux was dispatched to Tokio and was able to secure the re-enactment of immigration restrictions. This undertaking has been scrupulously observed to the present time. "I say on my reputation as a public man, that this understanding has been fully and honorably maintained by Japan."

"But another problem was presented in new Asiatic immigration, this time from the British country of India. The Hindus are subjects of the King, yet the same economic reasons militated against them.

"These men," said Sir Wilfrid, "could not be turned back ignominiously by a man who prides himself on being a British subject. True, the color of the skin was not the same, but they were British subjects many of them wearing British uniforms and fighting Britain's battles. I sent my colleague, Mr. King, to Calcutta. His mission was confidential, but since that time not another man has come from India. Now, frankly, which is the better method? Was not my vision as good as the vision of those who attacked me?"

Britain had great interests on the Pacific. The Premier had noted with profound pleasure that the sentiment of Vancouver was intensely in favor of Canadian citizenship and British connection. Sir Wilfrid related the history of century after century of Oriental inclusiveness. Fifty years ago Japan emerged from the lethargy in many of the arts of peace, and certainly in the art of war. Old Mother England was the first to realize the new condition. The Anglo-Japanese alliance, to the glory of Lord Lansdowne, secured the frontier of India against Russion aggression. The masses of the people in the Orient were awakened to the dignit yof man. California attempted to humble the Chinese and Chinese residents and the president of the United States had to go down on his knees to beg local authorities to change their tactics. Britain adopted a different method. The policy of Rome in the old world was the policy of Britain in the new. Under Morley and Minto Britain coped with the new conditions in India in the British way. They were severe with the demagogue and agitator, but recognized the new spirit by calling upon the natives to take part in the government.

"This is the glory of England," declared Sir Wilfrid, "and worthy of emulation by her daughters in all their dealings.

"The days are past," concluded the Premier, "when it is politic to treat other races with contempt and harshness. Let us follow Britain's example and treat all men with fairness and equity. If for economic reasons distinction must be drawn, let it not be done by harsh mandates, but by mutual agreement."

Sir Wilfrid referred to the awakening of the white world to the desirability of Oriental trade. England and Germany and the United States were vieing in their efforts to capture it. Canada was behind England and had the advantage of being the nearer neighbor.

"Men are men," said Sir Wilfrid, "and the Orient will prefer to deal with those who treat her with respect rather than with those who treat her with contempt." He saw no reason why Canada should not cultivate an exchange of bread fo: tea.

"When I come again to Vancouve soon, for it must be soon or not a all, I hope, nay, I am sure, I shall find the harbor second to none on the continent, with fleets of steamers plying between China, Japan, India and this great port. To attain the best ends, material as well as moral, let us act as true Canadians, true British subjects, and so behave that the flag of Old England shall mean to the Orient what it means to us—Freemon, Justice and Emancipation."

NORTHERN TERMINAL

Engineers Inspecting Most Feasible One for Hudson Bay Railroad

Having landed a party of engineers and surveyors at Port Churchill in Hudson Straits, where they are making a survey for the Hudson Bay Railroad, the Canadian government steamer Stanley has returned from her trip to Northern waters, says a Halifax despatch. She sailed on July 2 from Halifax.

From the reports of those on board the Stanley, unless the surveying party can find a channel through the shoal water at Port Nelson which was said to be the likely terminal of the railroad, Churchill will be selected as the shipping port.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Proposition is Being Pressed to Aid Line of Vessels to Other Countries

Although the application by the promoters of the proposed new line of Australian-owned cargo steamers to United States, Canada and Europe has been rejected by the Victorian government, the matter is still under considertaion by the federal government.

It now appears that what the promoters have asked the Commonwealth authorities to do is to aid the venture in one of three ways. It is suggested that the government should either invest money in shares in the company, provide an annual subsidy until the company could become firmly established, or lend money to the company at a low rate of interest.

The promoters have submitted a statement to the Commonwealth government setting out the scheme, and giving a number of reasons why it should receive state aid. It is contended that Australian shippers are at great disadvantage on account of the competition in trade, in which they are handicapped by high rates.

It is urged that by bringing the cost of shipment down, added to the opening of the Panama canal in the near future, the disability they labor under at present in competition with the Argentine—which has only a short distance to cover to reach Europe—would be reduced to such an extent as to turn the balance of trade.

The promoters put forward the contention that although English and foreign companies have been able to make enormous profits, and have been able to make enormous profits, and have been able to put increasingly large steamers on the seas, the freights have gone up, notwithstanding that the larger vessels have reduced the cost of sea carriage to their owners.

The Argentine government, is is pointed out, subsidizes steamers, and the exporters there have only one-half the freight to pay on their goods that the Australian shippers have; and as the Argentine is a growing competitor the need for similar assistance is claimed. As a precedent the action of the British government in advancing a large sum to the Cunard company is quoted.

For Job Printing of all kinds see the Journal man.

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned, intend to apply for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum upon the following lands situate on Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte Group, in the Province of British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows, viz: Commencing at a stake planted one and a quarter miles west of the north-east corner of Louis Inlet, and marked "P. C. Coates' S. E. Corner Claim No. 1," thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Staked June 14th, 1910.
Dated this 28th day of July, 1910.
P. C. COATES,
By his Agent, Wm. Edward Laird.
A9

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned intend to apply for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum upon the following lands, situated on Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, in the Province of British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows, viz:—Comemncing at a stake planked at the S. E. corner of P. C. Coates' Claim No. 1, and marked "Wm. Penman's S. W. Corner, Claim No. 1," thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south, 80 chains to the place of commencement.

Staked, June 14th, 1910.
Dated this 28th days of July, 1910.
WM. PENMAN.
By his Agent, Wm. Edward Laird.
A9

LAND LEASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that The Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Company Ltd., of Vancouver, occupation Mercantile and Manufacturing, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the westerly side of Prince Rupert Harbor and distant about 110 chains from the north-east corner of Lot 443, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 5 chains, more or less to high water mark, thence following along the high water mark to the point of commencement and containing 20 acres more or less.

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited,
J. H. Pillsbury, Agent.
Dated June 29th, 1910. Jy12

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Phillip Williams, of Sydney, Nova Scotia, occupation accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein ley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 16½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commercement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

PHILLIP WILLIAMS.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 4, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Annie Grieve, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner, and about 17½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

ANNIE GRIEVE.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 4, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Cox, of Monarch, Alberta, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Comencing at a post planted at the north-west corner and about five and one-quarter miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JOHN COX.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 30, 1910. Jy5

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that James Alexander McDonald, of Monarch, Alberta, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Kitwancool or Chein Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner about five and one quarter miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES ALEXANDER McDONALD
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 30, 1910. Jy5

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Ernestine A. Roney, of Prince Rupert, occupation married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Skeena River about half a mile south of Geo. T. Church's pre-emption, thence west 10 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to the Skeena River; thence south-west following the bank of the Skeena River to the place of beginning, and containing about 80 acres.

ERNESTINE A. RONEY, Locator.
W. A. Roney, Agent.
Dated July 7th, 1910. Jy22

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. Adolph Perry, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation book-keeper, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Skeena River, about a mile west of Lot 31, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to lot 31, thence south 40 chains to bank of Skeena River, thence west about 80 chains following north bank of Skeena River to point of commencement, and containing about 320 acres.

J. ADOLPH PERRY, Locator.
Wm. A. Roney, Agent.
Dated July 16th, 1910. Jy22

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Mary M. Roney, of Stillwater, Minnesota, U. S.A., occupation married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands. Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Skeena River at the south-east corner of Geo. T. Church's pre-emption, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to the bank of the Skeena River, thence south-west following the Skeena River to the place of beginning and containing about 120 acres.

MARY M. ROENY, Locator.
W. A. Roney, Agent.
Dated July 8th, 1910. Jy22

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Violet Geiger, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 23½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

VIOLET GEIGER.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Pearl Caspell of Cayley, Alberta, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 15½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

PEARL CASPELL.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Mary Brown, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the North-east corner and about ten miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of the Kitwancool lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

MARY BROWN.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 1, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Henderson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W corner and about 25 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

JOHN HENDERSON.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Laura Gordon of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 18 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

LAURA GORDON.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 4, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Walter Marke of Toronto, Ont., occupation traveller, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 27½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

WALTER MARKE.
James W. Smith, Agent
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Richard Howie, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 24½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

RICHARD HOWIE.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Sandford Burton, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation mining engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 23½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

SANDFORD BURTON.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Norman Cleland, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation printer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Comencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 26½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

NORMAN CLELAND.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Ethel Welsh, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner and about 10 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ETHEL WELSH.
James W. Smith, Agent
Dated June 1st, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Henry Welsh, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation printer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and 11 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

HENRY WELSH.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Welsh, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner about 11 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

FREDERICK WELSH.
James W. Smith, Agent
Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that James Welsh, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation machinist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 12 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains to the point of commencement and containing 160 acres, more or less.

JAMES WELSH.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Marguerette Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and distant about 12 miles in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake; thence south 80 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

MARGUERETTE BURNS.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles F. Burns, of Moncton, New Brunswick, occupation auditor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner and about 12 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

CHARLES F. BURNS.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 2, 1910 Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that James Jardine, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 13 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JAMES JARDINE.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John McDiarmid, of Lucknow, Ont., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 13 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake; thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres.

JOHN McDIARMID.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

ARMY IS IN SHAPE

Review of Situation in Imperial Forces Explained by Correspondent.

Mr. Haldane's Policy Relative to the War Office is Strongly Defended

Despite much that has been said and written regarding the British army of today, the fact is that it has never in its history been better, more efficient, or more effective, says T. W. Grey, a London Daily Mail correspondent, stated by that paper to be well informed as to the aims and views of British military authorities. These be brave words, he continues, but they can be fully justified. That there should be any doubts on the subject is due to ignorance of the conditions which now exist under Mr. Haldane's regime at the war office.

The army council, with Mr Haldane as president, have re-created a real general staff and at the same time have taken adequate measures to keep it in touch with the administrative staff.

The changes brought about since 1906 have met with bitter opposition from some sections of the service itself. This was particularly so strongly in favor of the old conwith the militia. Sentiment was stitutional force, which had done much for the country. But a national policy was settled, and the interests of the army as a whole had to be considered, with the result that the special reserve, which is a real reserve for the regular army, has replaced the militia.

Till Mr. Haldane entered the war office both the militia and the volunteers were mobs of armed men, the former, especially in Ireland, showing an overwhelming mass of garrison artillery of no possible use. Neither force had any war organization. They had no supply train, no field artillery. The Territorial Force with its organization perfect in every detail forms a striking contrast to the state of affairs prior to 1906.

The chief questions with which the military administration, or rather the statesmen of the Empire generally are confronted have been concisely summarized as follows:—

1. To provide adequate forces for the defence of the various self-governing portions of the Empire.

2. To furnish in peace sufficient garrisons for India, for Egypt, for coaling stations abroad, and for certain Crown Colonies.

3. To place in the field immediately on the outbreak of war in the highest state of efficency as large an expeditionary force as is possible compatible with the peace military expenditure.

4. To maintain both that force and existing garrisons abroad, throughout the continuance of hostilities, undiminished in numbers and efficiency.

5. To provide powers of expansion for service over-seas outside the limits of the expeditionary force.

Since then the best brains in the army have worked upon the task and with admirable results. First, the general staff had to reach the stage essential to its existence of "thinking alike on all maters of principle." It was the general staff which devised the divisional organization in place of our former army corps which proved so unsuitable a formation in South Africa and gave way there to a divisional sytem. India has adopted the same formation as the basis of her military reconstruction. The general staff after mature deliberation recommended the division of three infantry brigades with a due proportion of other arms and services as the most suitable pattern towards which the military administration of the Empire should be asked to work in future.

Now we have six infantry divisions with the cavalry division—a more perfect body of cavalry than we have ever had before—certain army troops and troops and services for the lines of communication, all forming an expenditionary force of some 160,000 to 170,000 officers and men. But it is pointed out by a member of the general staff:

"The size of this expeditionary force is not decided by nor is it pretended that it s at all commensurate wih the strategical needs of the Empire. Look where one will, contingencies exist which may in the near or distant future necessitate employment at short notice for the defence of Imperial interests of a much larger force, and the hope may not be vain that other states of the Empire besides the Mother Country will some day hold a portion of their military forces, as bodies organized for this special purpose, in constant readiness for operations oversea." To bring that about is part of the work of the Imperial general staff.

Meanwhile we have that splendidly trained expeditionary force ready. For it 158,577 wararnt officers, noncommissioner officers and men are required on mobilization, and the estimated number wanted to replace wastage during the first six months of a war is 41,427. The normal number available after the usual deductions have been made is: Serving, 92,534; regular reserves, 116,006; special reserves, 56,545; a total of 265,085. There is, besides, the terirtorial army for home defence. Further, it is noted that under the new arrangement seventy-four reserve battalions whose main function it would be to train drafts for battalions in the field would automatically come into being on mobilization.

In addition twenty-seven extra reserve battalions are called upon for home defence or to reinforce overseas garrisons or the army in the field. The number available for service oversea has increased by some 110,000 officers and men. In fine, say the army council in a brief explanation presented in parliament last year, their measures have been directed to the organization "of the strongest expeditionary force that can be maintained in the field with our existing resources in men and money, consistently with the obligation to maintain the over-sea garrison." They also aim at maintaining that force throughout the continuance of hostilities undiminished in numbers and efficency. They believe they can do this, but that does not end the tale of their achievemnts.

SINGLE TAX ADVOCATED

Prominent Australian Journal Makes Strong Plea

Progress, a journal published in Melbourne, Australia, is devoted to single tax, with a devotion which is by no means half-hearted, as the following quotation indicates: "The democrats of Australia and all lands demand real Free Trade and would rejoice to see the customs houses swept away altogether. They demand that all revenue shall be raised by the all-round taxation of land values, a flat rate and no exemptions. They aim to elevate labor above the condition of the slave cringing for protection. They repudiate the ignominious creed that labor is naturally a dependent class, needing legislation to uphold its wages and to shield it against oppression, and requiring the guardianship of government inspectors. They maintain that labor is the chief pillar of civilization—the greatest factor in our social life. And under the term labor they include all who devote their skill and energy to the production of wealth, whatever their relative positions in the field of industry.' They would gradually replace wagedom with the voluntary co-operation of free men. They hold to hte old Saxon proverb, "A land less man is an unfree man," and will rest only in the total abolition of land monopoly by the gradual, but eventaully complete restoration to the people of the land values they create. They would thus ensure an economic and social freedom which would laugh at such crude schemes as old, and new protection. They hold that to further extend and entrench pricilege is sheer folly and a suicidal waste of time as the solution of the labor problem. That every step taken in the destruction of privilege is worth a hundred devices to circumvent the ills it causes. They stand, not for a class, not for some men, but for the rights of all who by their activities contribute to the well being of society."

NEW RECORD

Another world's record was broken at the Grand Circuit races at North Randall part, near Cleveland. The Harvester, driven by Ed. Geers, won the two heats of the 2:06 trot in 2.04 and 203¼ respectively, making the two fastest heats ever trotted in a race by a stallion. Incidentally, the Harvester clipped one second off his own record, equalled the stal-trotting record made by Cresceus at the Brighton Beach track in 1902, and set a new mark for five-year-old trotting stallions, in a race, in the second heat.

The stallion had such a big lead over Sonoma Girl, Wilkes Heart and Oro that Geers did not extend him in the stretch Had he done so, the Harvester would have eclipsed Cresceus' record of 2.02¼, made against time at Columbus, 1902, which still stands as the stallion trotting record.

TRAINING FOR NAVY

Examinations for Naval Cadets Will Be Held Some Time in October.

Condition Under Which Those Who Enter Service Will Be Accepted

Details for examination of candidates for naval cadets have been officially given out. Examinations will be held by the civil service commission in October at the same time and place as other examinations for vacancies in the civil service. The first thirty candidates as to merit, will be admitted to the Royal Canadian Naval college at Halifax. Hereafter fifteen cadets will be admitted each year after competitive examinations, to be held every six months. The age limit is from 14 to 16. The examination will be that of the lower grade of the civil service with additional questions in mathematics and an insistence upon a very high grade of physical fitness. Thus it may happen that a lad may pass the examination with high rank, and yet be rejected for physical causes.

An essential qualification is that the fathers of all the candidates must be British subjects. Another stipulation is that the candidates hemselves must be British subjects. Candidates must have lived in Canada for two years before the date set for their examination.

The course in the naval college will last two years. It wil involve payments by the parent of $700, $200 for tuition and $500 for expenses.

After passing at the naval college, the cadets will be qualified to act as midshipmen and draw the pay of that rank. After three and a half years 'service as midshipmen, they will be eligible for promotion as sub-lieutenants.

The chief condition is that any boy who takes a naval college course must bind himself to service in the Canadian navy. There will be no drifting oq to other professions as is the case in the Royal Military college at Kingston. A boy entering as a naval cadet must remain in the navy unless physically disqualified.

Three positions as surgeons in the naval service of Canada are to be filled shortly, and applications from qualified candidates will be received by the naval department up to September 15. Candidates must be under 35 years of age, qualified medical practitioners of at least one year's practice, graduates of a Canadian medical college, and Canadians by birth.

Appointments will be made after competitive examination. The pay of the surgeons will be $4 a day, and after three years $5 a day with $150 allowance for uniform on joining. Surgeons discharged at the end of three years will be paid a gratunity of $1000, after five years $1500, conditional upon joining the reserve of medical officers.

INTERESTING FIGURE

Alexander Gibson of New Brunswick Lives in Town Which He Built

The most interesting figure in the industrial life of New Brunswick is Mr. Alexander Gibson, who, on August 1, attained his ninetieth birthday, and is still able to walk about the streets of Marysville, of which he was the founder. Many years ago Mr. Gibson, after having risen from the position of a day laborer in a sawmill to that of the owner of the mill, disposed of the later property and removed to the site of the present town of Marysville, on the Naskwaak river. The Naskwaak is a tributary of the St. John, which it enters near Fredericton. There was an abandoned mill on the property when Mr. Gibson began operations. He bought a large area of timber land, cleared the stream and constructed driving dams, built a new mill and began to manufacture lumber. As time passed he leased more timber land, built more mills, opened a brickyard, erected a cotton mill and brick tenement houses for workmen, built a large church and presented it to the Methodist denomination, and, in short, established a tion, and, in short, established a thriving town on the site of the old abandoned sawmill. He also operated at Blackville, on the Miramichi, assisted in building a line of railway to Woodstock in one direction, and to Chatham in another, and became a railway magnate as well as "the lumber" king of New Brunswick. Mr. Gibson himself took no part in public life, but one of his sons was for a term a member of the parliament of Canada. In Mr. Gibson's later years he met with business reverses, and the immense property went into the hands of a company in which he had a large interest. Recently he retired, and the property of the company, which became involved in legal difficulties, will be sold,to satisfy the claims of creditors in Canada and England. The cotton mill has already been purchased by the Canadian Colored Cotton company. oBth sawmills and cotton mills continue to be operated, and Marysville is still a thriving town, a monument to the foresight and energy of a man who was compelled to earn his own living from his boyhood days, and who produced a property that is today worth some millions of dollars.

SCHOLARS' TEETH

British Expert Reports Upon Importance of Dental Clinics

In a report to the London County Council, on school dentistry in Germany, prepared by R. Blair, who visited the school of dental clinics at Cologne, Strassburg and Berlin, it is stated that on the whole the children who have good teeth, and are, therefore better nourished, have better reports on their work than other children, although in some cases the former have not so much capability as the latter. As regards the necessity of erecting school clinics, there is no difference of opinion; the only question everywhere is that of cost.

In Germany, Mr. Blair found some institutions which give free treatment to all elementary school children. These clinics are regarded as the ideal, for German experience has shown that it is very difficult to discriminate between those able and those unable to pay. Some clinics have given up free treatment, and only do extractions and give advice free, charging a small sum for fillings, whilst only in very poor cases is free treatment given. It has already been shown that parents of small means pay up money for treatment very grudgingly. Instead of paying a lump sum, it was proposed that instalments should be paid, for instance, one mark (a shilling) a year, which would grant free treatment. This system is equivalent to insurance, and preferable to paying a lump sum, and through it the insurance associations, especially the existing family insurance association, can have the children permanently treated.

Hamburg, which already has a dental clinic, is contemplating a working arrangement between the insurance association and the schools. Some school clinics established by voluntary societies are granted by the town free rooms and sometimes a sum of money in aid, the rest of the cost being defrayed by voluntary subscriptions. This is regarded only as a temporary arrangement, and it is held that the care of the teeth can best be done by the organization of town clinics. Apart from the fact the town has certain duties in connection with the health of the people, the town dental clinic offers the best solution of this question.

At Cologne the special consent of the parent is required for all operations, and as a rule the mother is required to be present.

"The hygiene movement," Mr. Blair concludes, "seems to me the most powerful infuleia at worw at a most powerful influence at work at the present moment in German elementary schools. The children of the elementary school class are regarded as a necessary part of the national organization. It is clearly seen that the permanence of Germany as a great and powerful state depends on what is done in the schools. The public mind is governed by a conscious policy of producing a virile and intelligent race, and to this policy the unrivalled capacity for state organization is devoted, with such funds as the state or municipality or voluntary effort can command."

SCOTTISH IMMIGRATION

It is stated on good authority that the Duke of Sutherland, the largest land owner in Great Britain, will visit his estates in Western Canada next year.

The statement was made by W. B. Yeats, who is agent for the present Duke. He is in Canada on his way to Alberta and British Columbia to arrange for the settlement of the first 100 families of Scottish farmers who are leaving Sutherlandshire estates in Scotland to take up farming in the extensive properties acquired by the Duke in Western Canada.

The Duke has purchased 250,000 acres in the two provinces, about half being fruit-growing and the other half splendid wheat-raising soil. All the land is admirably adapted for mixed farming and stock raising, and situated within easy reach of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway.

The Duke means to devote himself to transplanting his people to a country which will give them great opportunities.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session for an Act to incorporate a company with power to construct, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway of standard guage with any kind of motive power for the conveyance of passengers and freight, and with all the powers contained in the "Model Railway Bill": Commencing from a point at or near Port Simpson, or Work Channel, in the Coast District, British Columbia, by the most feasible, desirable and practicable route to a point on the Eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia, via the South-west side of Work Channel to the Skeena River; thence up the North side of the Skeena River to a point near Hazelton; thence to the junction of the Bulkley River; thence up the right bank of this River eight (8) miles to the Suskewa River; thence up this River by a low divide to the head of Babine Lake; thence to the north end of Stuart Lake; thence north of McLeod Lake to the Misnichinca River; thence up the Misnichinca River by Summet Lake to Pine River Pass; thence north-westerly to head of Pine River, and down this River to Moberley Lake; and thence by the Peace River to the Eastern boundary of the said Province of British Columbia; and with power to construct, operate and maintain all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries; and to build, acquire, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith; and to build, acquire, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters; and with power to build, equip, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said Railway and branches, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to charge tolls therefor; and to generate and to sell electricity for the supply of light, heat and power; and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company; and to acquire lands, money bonuses, privileges or other aids from any Government, municipal corporation or other persons or bodies; and to levy and collect tolls from all persons using, and on all freight passing over any of such roads, railways, ferries, wharves and vessels built by the Company; and with power to connect with and make traffic or other arrangements with railway, steamboat, or other companies:

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 11th day of August, 1910.

BARNARD & ROBERTSON,
A19. Solicitors for the Applicants.

Mr. Jones—"Remember, my boy, a lie is a terrible thing. You should regard truth as the guiding star—the—"

Voice (from below)—"The landlord has called for the rent, Mr. Jones,"

Mr. Jones—"Oh, tell him I'm out."

THE JOURNAL

Is the Official Advertising Medium for the City of Prince Rupert

FOLLOW THE TREND OF THE CITY'S PROGRESS BY SUBSCRIBING FOR THE PAPER

The Journal aims at keeping Prince Rupert and new B.C. ever before the public eye. Send it to your friends and any whom you wish to interest in the coming Metropolis of the North.

Delayed Decision In Lighting System

(Continued from Page One)

on the water of the peninsula and they feared the reserv might be lifted. He did not believe much in dealing with outside companies. He felt that this would be an expensive proposition to instal the plant from the sash and door factory, yet it should be done at once.

Ald. Hilditch believed that if they acted quickly the light could be installed in six weeks. He believed in the city operating its own light.

Ald. Barrow said he did not believe himself that the Cloyah Lakes could be economically operated, yet he thought it should be looked into.

Ald. Naden on Private Ownership

Ald. Naden believed in municipal ownership. At the same time he believed that the city had its hands full in providing the telephone, the waterworks and other necessary propositions. New Westminster, with a great blare of trumpets, put in a municipal system of electric lighting. It had been found necessary to get the lighting elsewhere and the city had to pay a high price.

He was surprised to hear Ald. McIntyre say that they should have the plant regardless of cost. He, for one, would not use the light if the price charged was exorbitant. He would not favor the motion until the private company offering a supply should be heard from. This would mean a delay of only about twenty-four hours.

Ald. Pattullo wanted to know if there was any assurance from the sash and door factory as to a continuance of the power and the cost next year. He would like to hear as to the cost.

Ald. McIntyre said that it was not urgent that they should do it inside of wenty-four hours, but they had been dilly dallying for a long time with this.

Favors Municipal System

Ald. Hilditch said that there had been data by the wheel-barrow load brought down. He was surprised that Ald. Naden wanted more data. He argued that by the city putting in the plant they got it five cents a light cheaper than was offered and in the end had a good boiler. He would always be in favor of municipal ownership. The city could do the work as cheaply as any one else.

Ald. Naden said that Ald. Hilditch's first report brought in was such that a fifteen-year-old school boy would not accept. Ald. Hilditch did not know what it was going to cost. If the city could rent a boiler for $15 a day it could afford to buy a $1,300 boiler. What bothered him was that with a plant located on the waterfront, where a large saving would be effected it had been estimated that it would cost $1.50 for a 16 candle power light. How could it be done cheaper under the proposed proposition?

Ald. Hilditch said his report had been misrepresented.

Ald. Pattullo Wanted Figures

Ald. Pattullo wanted to have a definite report as to what was proposed to be done. When that was done he could vote intelligently. He would not relegate his duty to others. He wanted to know exactly what it was to cost.

Ald. Lynch said that the putting off for consideration of a little matter like this temporary lighting scheme would result in nothing being done. If it were something looking to a supply for some years it would be different.

His Worship said that he had been spoken to by the representatives of private companies, but they had not presented their propositions yet.

Ald. Pattullo said he knew nothing about the schemes offered by the private corporations. What he wanted was a report on the temporary proposition showing approximately the cost. He could then vote intelligently upon the question.

Mayor Wanted Action

His Worship said that he felt this would be an expensive proposition, but he was prepared to get it. If it were found ruinously high it could be stopped.

Ald. Pattullo said he was not in favor of putting the city to $15,000 expense because some one cried "light."

Ald. McIntyre thought they could depend upon the city engineer's figures, and they should go ahead. He was agreeable to lay this over another evening in order that the council might be unanimous in the matter.

Ald. Lynch quoted from the engineer's report that at a cost of $26,000 for equipment and operation the cost was definitely figured at a rate cheaper than was offered by one of the private companies.

Ald. Pattullo wanted the committee to report on the material necessary and the cost with the agreement which the sash and door factory would charge. Then he would have something to go on.

His Worship said he felt that Ald. Pattullo was right in asking for a definite recommendation as to what was to be done.

The matter was laid over until the next night.

Second Night's Discussion

When the council met last night there were quite a large number present to hear the discussion, including the representatives of the sash and door factory and the two private companies offering to provide light.

A report was read from the city engineer's department as to the cost of installing a 75 k.w. plant instead of 60 k.w. one as was reported upon at first, the council having decided to get figures for the larger system.

Increased Plant

The report was as follows:—

As requested, I beg to submit the following report as to the cost of installing and operating a plant at the sash and door factory of 75 k.w. capacity in place of the 60 k.w. plant of which an estimate is already given in the city engineer's report of August 13.

I have estimated the cost as follows:—

Electrical Apparatus

75 k.w. generator with exciter and switch board	$2,300
50 h.p. boiler and accessories	1,300
Pole line	5,566
Consumers' service lines, including transformers	600
Repairing line from power plant to Sixth street, including 16 new poles	417
Engineering and erection	1,200
Total cost of installation	$11,383

The above cost is an increase of $2,400 over and above the estimate for a 60 k.w. plant given in the engineer's report of August 13.

Cost of Operating

Rental of boiler and engine at Sash & Door Factory, per year	$3,650
Coal consumption per year assuming 7 lbs. per hour per h.p. in 50 h.p. and 80 h.p. boilers, 8 hours per day, 365 days per year, and adding 25 per cent to cost for banking fires, etc	1,458
Water, waste, oil, etc	300
Engineer's wages, $225 per month	2,700
Fireman, at $100 per month	1,200
Laborer	1,000
Superintending	1,800
Depreciation	3,000
Total cost of operation	$28,230

Income

The operating cost of the plant per year being $28,230 the consumption in k.w. hours per year would work out as follows:—

Street Lamps Consumption Per Year

480 k.w. hours X 182.5 (winter)	87,600
240 k.w. hours X 182.5 (summer)	43,800
Total k.w. hours per year	131,400

Private Consumers

630 k.w. hours X 182.5 (winter)	114,975
270 k.w. hours X 182.5 (summer	49,275
Total k.w. hours per year	164,250

It will thus be seen the the total k.w. hours for street lighting and private consumers would amount to 295,650.

Still Opposed to it

Ald. Naden thought the former report would have to be considered in conection with this. The cost seemed to be increasing steadily.

The former report having been produced, Ald. Lynch said that the new report was on the proposition to increase the boiler capacity and thus provide for greater power. This last report was for a larger plant with necessarily increased cost for maintenance. The depreciation was figured very much lighted.

Ald. Pattullo wanted to know what the revenue from the consumers would be, estimating at 15 cents per kilowatt hour.

It was ascertained that this would come to about $24,000, estimating using seven hours in winter and three hours in summer each day at 15 cents per k.w. hour.

Ald. Naden said this might be got if meters were used, but if they were not there would not be nearly that income on the amount consumed.

Ald. Lynch thought it would be advisable to instal meters.

Ald. Hilditch moved that the report of the committee be received and the engineer instructed to purchase the necessary plant.

Wanted to Hear Others

Ald. Barrow said he understood that they were to hear of two other propositions.

Ald. Smith said Mr. Durant had informed him that his representative was coming on Sunday. He thought it would be wise to look into these other propositions. It was a serious matter. He realized the need of getting light as soon as possible. The fullest investigations into the Tsimpsean and Mr. Durant's propositions should be gone into. He favored postponing decision until next week.

Ald. Pattullo wished to hear from Mr. Palmer of the sash and door factory as to what the arrangements would be for a renewal.

Must Act at Once

Mr. Palmer said that he was not prepared to offer a renewal at the present time. He would enter into a two year contract or agree to a renewal for the next year at 25 per cent advance. He was instructed to withdraw negotiations. If this were put off until next week the council could consider his plant as not available.

Ald. Pattullo thought that if this contract was to be entered into it should be for two years.

Ald. Lynch said that if a temporary arrangement were made for a year surely the private propositions could be decided upon before two years. The principals in the matter were agreeable to endeavor to get a plant in inside of a few weeks and a year would give ample time. He was informed that in the south where water power was available rates of from 1½ to 2 cents a kilowatt hour were given.

He seconded Ald. Hilditch's motion.

Ald. McIntyre said that the light was needed. Had these propositions been put up before there might have been a delay allowed. Now the council could do nothing but proceed with the temporary light.

Ald. Pattullo was agreeable to this provided the option for the renewal was looked after.

No Need of Haste

Ald. Naden agreed with Ald. Smith. He failed to see the need of this haste. The city could get along a few months. If in the next few months they could arrive at a reasonable proposition the council could well afford to postpone action.

Ald. Smith did not see the necessity for so much haste. If the council was going to ask for propositions like this and these were not even considered it would be found that few propositions would be put up. With one proposition before them tonight and another coming early next week, he did not think that the council was acting right to refuse to consider them.

Ald. Hilditch called attention to the fact that if Mr. Palmer was not informed tonight that the temporary light was off. He did not believe that the proposers of the other schemes could get the plant running before four months. If the plant was not satisfactory they could shut down next April and make arrangements with one of the other companies. If Mr. Palmer would extend his time he would be agreeable to postpone this consideration for seven days.

Ald. Pattullo wanted to know what it would cost to instal a plant such as Mr. Palmer had.

A rough estimate was given by Mr. Burns, the electrician, at about $4,000, which did not include installation.

Cancel Arrangement

Ald. Smith said he felt that it might be as well to cancel the agreement with Mr. Palmer. If the city was to pay $3,600 for what would cost only about $5,000 to the city to purchase and instal he felt it was better to drop it. It was, he believed, only a bluff anyway.

Ald. Barrow advised postponement to go into the whole matter.

His Worship said that the situation was peculiar. The city was lighted by gasoline which was liable to cause a fire at any time which would entail a loss upon a few men that would far more than pay for the whole cost of installing a plant.

Ald. Barrow did not think that it was up to the city to provide a substitute for gasoline lighting if the city considered it dangerous and ordered a discontinuance of it.

Ald. Lynch thought coal oil was even more dangerous than gasoline.

Ald. Naden did not favor being Mr. Palmer would not extend the time beyond tonight. If a temporary light plant was to be installed, he felt more like putting in the whole thing by the city. It would not cost more than $20,000, and then the city could decide when it would choose to instal a permanent one.

The Fire Risk

Ald. Pattullo considered that the fire risk was the great argument for the installing of the temporary plant. He wanted to know if the proposed plant would ensure lighting all of section one by electric lights. If this was not done the danger from fire was only partially eliminated. He wanted to know how many lights comparatively could be expected to be supplied.

Mr. Burns of the engineer's department, said that it would take about 5,000 lights to light section one. The proposed works would supply about 1,500 lights there.

Ald. Pattullo did not feel like entering into a proposition at considerable expense and in the end find that the danger was not eliminated.

Ald. Smith said he had no axe to grind with any of the companies. He thought, perhaps, it would be better for the city to let some company install a plant that would give a plentiful supply rather than have the city do it.

The motion of Ald. Hilditch to proceed with the purchase of the plant was lost on the following division: Ayes, Ald. Hilditch, Ald. McIntyre and Ald. Lynch; nays, Ald. Pattullo, Ald. Naden, Ald. Barrow and Ald. Smith.

ATTENDED SMOKER

(Continued from Page One)

was going to give place to one who was here for the first time and who might be able to give them valuable information, Sir George Doughty.

Sir George Doughty

Hon. Sir George Doughty, as introduced by Mr. Hays, was greeted with ringing cheers. Sir George said he had had the surprise of his life as he had no chance to prepare. He had heard a great deal about the G. T. P. before he came here. He had been told by one lady that it was the paradise of the American continent. He found it was a dry town but that wou'd not last long as September 1 would soon be here. (Laughter.) He had found that the sun shone in great delight here and this would be the home of thousands. Coming from the Old Country where they took about a century to build a city it was a surprise to see one spring up as Prince Rupert had done. He never saw such optimistic people.

In Mr. Hays they had an empire builder. As chairman of the G. T. P. they had one of the best men that could be produced in England who was present with them tonight. He believed that Prince Rupert would not only be a great trade centre but a very beautiful city from its situation. As he entered by night he pictured one of the prettiest cities in the world.

It was enterprise and British pluck that would make Canada great. He sometimes felt that as the people multiplied on this coast there would have to be some portion of the rBitish nav yhere on the Pacific. If they were to be peaceful with all other nations they must be prepared to defend themselves.

He believed that with British men with British ideals, they might build up a great fishing industry here that would form the nucleus from which to man the battleships. (Applause.)

Mr. Smithers

In reply to repeated calls for Mr. Smithers the chairman of the company spoke. He said he had the honor of being at the head of the old G. T. P. road. He often felt when he was at this side how little they did compared with Mr. Hays, and he assured Mr. Hays they appreciated what he was doing. The Board in London was heart and soul with Mr. Hays and were ready to support him in his ideas.

He hoped all the enterprises that anadian skill sent to London would prosper so that London might continue to send its money here. The increase in property during the past three years here had been marvellous. He felt with Sir George that the city was to prosper in a commercial, as it was the terminus of the best transcontinental road on the continent. The grades were to be the best of any road. The city had natural beauty as well as the promise of commercial importance. He would take home a great account of the possibilities of the great west, the beauties of Prince Rupert, and he wished them all kinds of success.

Ships Needed

Mr. Hunter was forced to speak, also. He was blad to have been able to visit Canada and have the opportunities to see the beautiful scenery in this country. He was glad to see the prosperity that the Canadians were making for themselves. The progress of British Columbia was marvellous. One city had increased its population eight fold in five years.

With the opportunities which Prince Rupert would have, this city should be second to none. The city had a magnificent harbor and a great country back of it. He wanted to impress upon Mr. Hays the need of large steamships to cross the Pacific. In the first instalment the two steamers which the G. T. P. had furnished they had a good assurance in that line. He wished the utmost prosperity for the city.

The gathering broke up shortly before midnight with thanks to Mr. Hays and his party for attending.

NO GROG TUB

Admiral Kingsmill inspected the anadian cruiser Rainbow before she sailed from Portsmouth a few days ago on her long journey to Esquimalt. She is the first British warship in many years that has left port without a "Grog Tub." Practically all the crew are teetotallers, but liberal messing arrangements have been made for them. Lord Strathcona has presented plate to the officers.

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