The Journal $2.00 a year

Prince Rupert Journal

High Class Job Printing in all Lines

VOLUME II. Published Twice a Week. PRINCE RUPERT, B. C. FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1911. Price, Five Cents. NO. 24.

FINE RECEPTION

H. S. Clements Was Well Received at Public Meeting in Empress Theatre

Conservative Candidate Deals With Reciprocity Question in a Masterly Way

On Wednesday evening the popular Conservative candidate for this riding, H. S. Clements, addressed a public meeting in the Empress Theatre. He was given a splendid reception, and his address was, as usual, of an argumentative kind, making many friends for him. Mr. Clements is never abusive. He deals with the questions of the day on their merits, having the subjects well in hand.

The evening before, Mr. Clements spoke at Port Simpson and was given a most gratifying reception, practically everyone in the place turning out to hear him. He was assured of a splendid support in that voting place.

At the Wednesday evening meeting here the chair was taken by Dr. Clayton, who spoke briefly. William Manson and D. R. Young of Queen Charlotte city also delivered short addresses, the most of the time being given over to the candidate.

Dr. Clayton in his introductory remarks referred to the far reaching effects of the reciprocity question. Anything that would revolutionize commerce was something that had very far-reaching effects.

He extended an invitation to Duncan Ross, Mr. Cowper, or any one who wished to represent the Liberal party to come on the platform, and they would be given a place on the programme.

The invitation was not accepted.

William Manson

William Manson, M.P.P., the first speaker, said that he was satisfied that Mr. Clements would be the next member for Comox-Atlin. In support of this view he head from a private letter received from the south, Mr. Clements, it was stated, had created a great impression and would win a majority which it was hoped would be duplicated in the north.

Mr. Manson referred to the fact that the Liberal party had by the attitude since attaining power paid a compliment to the National Policy of the Conservative party under Sir John A. Macdonald by continuing that policy. The history of the present reciprocity pact was traced. Canada had prospects and affairs were moving along well. As Britishers we had a desire not to make trouble with other nations, but we desired to maintain the closest relations among the different parts of the Empire. Canadians wished to be friendly with the people of the United States. There was no quarrel with the Americans. They wanted the Americans to come in and help to settle up the country. He had married an American girl and other Canadians could well do the same. Canadians as a nation did not want to marry the whole American family, however.

Wanted Raw Materials

The United States was bound to have the natural products of Canada. The United States was going to lower its tariff walls even in order to get them. The government of Canada had acted too quickly. The Conservative party had insisted upon an appeal to the people on this question before entering into the pact. Mr. Borden had offered to aid in passing a redistribution bill before taking an appeal to the country but the government refused to do this, leaving the west unrepresented in large part.

He admonished all to vote for Mr. Clements and avoid building up any other than a strong Canadian sentiment favorable to British connections.

Mr. Clements

Mr. Clements was pleased to see so many ladies present, for their judgment was usually good. He had no ill-will towards the United States. The people of that country were astute and had made remarkable progress. He was pleased to describe this reciprocity pact rather as a reciprocity steal.

The Liberal government had feared to meet the electorate upon the issues of the day, knowing that it would go down to defeat. As far as reciprocity was concerned he be-

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CHANGE IN OFFICE

(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, Sept. 8.—Among the provincial government appointments is that if Wm. E. Burritt, registrar of titles of Prince Rupert, as district registrar of the county court, registrar of the supreme court and clerk of the peace for Prince Rupert.

ELECTION HASTE

Lighthouse on Queen Charlottes to Be Started at Once With Force of Men From Here

Among the arrivals by the Prince Rupert on Wednesday was Mr. Killeen, who has charge of the lights and fog stations on this coast under the department of marine. He has come, he explained, for the purpose of securing men and starting work at once upon the new lighthouse that it has been decided to place at the northernmost point on Graham Island as a guide to the ocean shipping that will come to this port from seaward.

The station, he explained, would be a first class one, equipped with a lighthouse and foghorn and quarters for the staff.

Mr. Killeen was in a great hurry to get started, which is always the case with the department work at election time.

PAST DANGER STAGE

Wheat of the Prairie Provinces is Not Liable to be Affected Now.

Cold Snap Found Crop Nearly All Cut and Harvested Ready for Threshing

(Special to The Journal)

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—Cold weather is general throughout the west. On Wednesday night frosts were recorded from a dozen places in Saskatchewan and Alberta while Manitoba also suffered from a cold snap.

The question of damage now is largely a matter of what stage the standing grains are in. Representative districts scout the idea of any serious damage being done at this date.

A large percentage of the wheat is either in stook or threshed, while the standing grains are only waiting the binder to reach them. Harvesting is in full swing, with cutting completed and threshing well under way in most districts.

H. S. Clements, Conservative candidate, addressed a large meeting at Stewart last night.

TEMPORARY HALL

City Has Commenced Work on Excavations for What Will be Civic Headquarters.

It Will Be on Fulton Street Immediately Adjoining Block on Third Avenue

The city council having decided decided upon a temporary city hall on Fulton Street on property owned by the city work has already been started on it. The present quarters are too small for the staff and with the G. T. P. plans for terminal works being about to start the present quarters might have to be vacated any day.

The new block will cost not more than $15,000 and will be built to serve for several years. There will be accommodation for all the city offices in it. The final details for the upper stories have yet to be worked out.

INTERIOR FOR CLEMENTS

(Special to The Journal)

Hazelton, Sept. 8.—The anti-reciprocity forces here continue to gain strength. The Conservatives claim that Duncan Ross will be beaten in the interior by a substantial majority.

PREPARING FOR ACTIVE WORK

G. T. P. Has Given Notice That Buildings on the Reserve May be Required to be Removed Any Time on a Month's Notice---Plans for Large Undertakings Well in Hand

The settlement of the G. T. P. taxation question in this city is to be followed, it is now evident, by a policy of development by the company. Officials of the G. T. P. are a little reticent about their plans, preferring apparently to avoid all danger of building up a too optimistic spirit. At the same time active steps are being taken to carry out on rather a large scale the work in view.

Notice has been given all those on the company's reserve that they will be expected to vacate at any time at a month's notice, which is a precautionary step towards being in a position to clear the company's property when works are to be carried out for terminal and hotel purposes.

In a few days a start will be made on the clearing away of the yard for the passenger station and the sidings necessary there. There is a large amount to move. This work will involve the site of the Inn, which, it is expected, may be converted into temporary offices for the company when the scheme is carried out, the present offices having to be removed.

The work on the hotel site with the levelling off and filling in near McBride will take considerable time and many months will be taken up in the preparation of the foundations.

On the site of the dry dock, and the yards between Cameron Bay and Hays Creek, there will be a tremendous amount of material to remove, which with other works will call for the employment of a large army of men.

The real work of the G. T. P. in Prince Rupert is only beginning. These works made necessary in connection with the terminal facilities are such that it will mean the expenditure of millions within the next few years.

From now on every year will see increased expenditures until the place has been prepared for the opening of the great transcontinental and trans-Pacific trade.

The unfolding of the company's policy here as time advances will make real estate in Prince Rupert the best investment on the coast. There are going to be immense opportunities for investment and with the formation of definite plans for all their work here the lines of buslines of business are to be established with consequent rapid advances in values in different parts of the townsite.

The investing public has up to a few weeks ago shown a tendency to postpone putting money in here, preferring to take chances on some of the older cities. In many instances these investors are going to find out to their sorrow that they have put off too long to get the richest advantages. The wise investor will not put off longer in turning in the direction of Prince Rupert. Today the city is in its formative period. With the enunciation of its policy from time to time by the G. T. P. now will depend the chances for investment.

Never in the history of the place has there been a better feeling than prevails now. Residents of the city feel that with large expenditures about to be made by the G. T. P. and by the city there is an assurance of settled conditions here.

ORDER AMBULANCE

Hospital Board Made Final Decision Yesterday as to Color and Lettering.

Institution Is Handling Many Patients and Is Running Satisfactorily

The final order in connection with the new embulance for the hospital was made yesterday. This had to do with the color which the vehicle would be painted. On the suggestion of the builders the board of directors at a meeting yesterday decided to have the ambulance painted bottle green, while in gold lettering, "Ambulance—Prince Rupert General Hospital," will adorn the sides.

The managing secretary at the meeting reported that the hospital staff was kept very busy, there being many cases in. The financial side of the institution was satisfactory.

A donation of $50 from C. D. Rand was received and the thanks of the board was ordered to be tendered him.

The water tank was reported to be in place but it was decided to postpone painting it until next spring.

The fire escapes were also reported to be ready to be installed.

Accounts for the month were ordered paid.

Conservative Rally!

For the Purposes of Organization

All workers in the Conservative cause are invited to be present in the committee rooms this evening at 8 o'clock.

A short programme will be given.

INCREASING SERVICE

G.T.P. Will on Saturday Begin a Service to End of Track Three Times a Week.

Line Is Growing in Popularity—To Meet Demands Company Puts on Extra Trains

The G. T. P. will on Saturday initiate a new train service out of the city to Vanarsdol, at Mile 100. The new service will provide for a train out of Prince Rupert every second day, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, with a return train on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

This move on the part of the general superintendent, Mr. Mehan, is made necessary in consequence of the increasing traffic on the road. It is not the intention to reduce the time of the run to any great extent at present, the train being a mixed one and requiring to do shunting at the various sidings along the route.

Connections are made with the G. T. P. steamers here and with the river steamers at Vanarsdol.

The work of ballasting is progressing rapidly and Mr. Mehan will soon have the entire stretch in first class condition so as to be taken over as completed. Every one who makes the trip remarks upon the splendid character of the road and the obliging way in which all the officials look after the comfort of the travelling public.

The passenger traffic is steadily growing and the wonder now is how people got along without the railway in the months previous to the opening of the service. Every train both ways carries practically a full complement of passengers.

Fire Last Night

A fire near Eighth Street last night caused considerable damage to two cottages owner by Mrs. Ellis and Mr. Bradshaw. Mr. Barbeau Sr., who occupied one of the cottages, lost considerable through the fire.

Mrs. J. C. McLennan has returned to the city after a few weeks visit in the southern part of the province.

A RECORD YEAR

(Special to The Journal)

Winnipeg, Sept. 8.—Statistics show that 1911 has been productive of more railway development than any previous year in the history of Canada. This year alone the contracts have been let for upwards of 3,000 miles of road.

SKIDEGATE WEDDING

Mr. Richard Husband and Miss Lena Leary United in Marriage

(Special Correspondence)

Sdidegate, Sept. 5.—On August 28, at the home of W. J. Leary, Mr. Richard Husband and Miss Lena Leary were united in wedlock. Mr. George Leary supported the bridegroom while Miss Ada Leary supported the bride. Rev. Dr. Spencer performed the ceremony, after which the following guests sat down to a sumpuous repast: Mrs. A. J. Gordon, Captain Davey, Mr. and Mrs. Howard of the wireless station, Mr. Darlington, Mr. and Miss Sommes.

The bride and groom are very popular in the community and were the recipients of sincere congratulations by their many friends. They have taken up their residence in their own house, near that of Mr. Leary.

CRISIS IN CHINA

Rising in Syechuan Has Caused Foreign Nations to Take Steps to Protect Citizens

Chinese Foreign Office Has Assured Legations That Protection Will Be Given Foreigners

(Special to The Journal)

Washing, D. C., Sept. 8.—A crisis has arisen in the turbulent Province of Szeehuan, China, and the foreign offices of the United States and other countries have taken precautionary steps for the safety of their citizens in that region.

American gunboats will be brought into play to guard the American citizens and a formidable international naval array is at hand in Chinese waters.

The Chinese foreign office has assured the legations that protection will be given all foreigners and their property, and has offered an escort to all who wish to leave the disturbed area.

William T. Burgess succeeded in swimming the English Channel on Wednesday.

FIND NATIVE SILVER

Hudson's Bay Mountain Near Hazelton Gives Rich Ore—Rush to Camp Follows.

An Assay Shows 5,600 Ounces From What Is Not the Richest of the Find

(Special to The Journal)

Hazelton, Sept. 8.—A sensational find of native silver on Hudson's Bay Mountain, forty miles east of here, has just been reported. Considerable excitement in consequence has been created. Specimens brought here show an abundance of the metals, which occurs in bornite ore.

One assay, not of the best ore, returned 5,600 ounces. Fred Allan is the discoverer.

There has been a rush of prospectors from nearby camps to the new field as a result of the rich assays.

DULY NOMINATED

Yesterday at noon the nomination proceedings were held here in the court house by the returning officer, F. G. Dawson. The two candidates only were named, Herbert S. Clements, the Conservative, and Duncan Ross, the Liberal candidate.

SHARP WORDS USED

Alderman Hilditch and Alderman Newton Exchange Compliments.

Mayor Made No Slighting Remarks With Regard to Alderman Hilditch

The council meeting on Tuesday evening found Ald. Hilditch with a grievance against Ald. Newton for editorial reference to himself. A bitter exchange of words followed in which unparliamentary language was used and the necessity arose for the mayor to call the aldermen to order and cease the altercation. Ald. Hilditch referred to an interview published in the Empire in which it was credited to the mayor that he had said that the work in connection with the water bylaw might be expended under the direction of the water committee, that point having not yet been decided. The interview went on to state that control of the work would certainly not be transferred, as had been suggested, in favor of Ald. Hilditch.

Ald. Hilditch said that he would not care so much as to this item had it not been for an editorial in the Empire, which he read, and which attributed the opposition to the bylaw to the distrust of Ald. Hilditch.

Ald. Hilditch asked the mayor if the interview given in the Empire was correct. Proceeding to deal with the editorial, he said he would not have wondered so much had this come from a section of the press that did not know the full situation and how these matters were handled. Ald. Newton surely knew that there was no chance for graft. If there was graft, Ald. Newton, as a member of the finance committee, was rsponsible, for all the accounts had to go through the hands of that committee finally. It became a question of Ald. Newton trying to do a scurrilous thing or of not knowing what he was writing about. He was forced to the conclusion that Ald. Newton had an object in view and that was to attempt to stab him (Ald. Hilditch) in the back. It was childish to make such a charge as had been made.

Mayor Explains

His Worship said that the first part of the interview published in the Empire was a fair report of what he told an Empire reporter in reply to an inquiry. He made no slighting remark with regard to Ald. Hilditch or any other alderman, however, and the latter part of the interview was not in accordance with anything he said.

Ald. Newton

Ald. Newton said he did not feel very well and he did not expect to have taken much part in the meeting. He supposed he would have to meet Ald. Hilditch, although he did not feel like speaking. As far as the editorial was concerned, he took full responsibility for it. He was sorry that there was a member of the council so weak that it became necessary, in order to ensure the passage of the bylaw, that he should have to write as he did. Through the stories connected with Ald. Hilditch's name, it was necessary to take the stand he did to allay public opinion in this matter in order to have the bylaw pass. That was his sole reason for taking the stand he did.

Unparliamentary Language

Ald. Hitlditch thought Ald. Newton deliberately lied when he said he did not intend to stab him. Ald. Newton had no other motive in view.

His Worship called upon Ald. Hilditch to withdraw the expression.

Ald. Newton suggested: "Oh, let him go on. Every time he opens his mouth the more he hangs himself."

Ald. Hilditch said he would withdraw these words, but he would say Ald. Newton was not telling the truth. He would not object so much were Ald. Newton able to show anything he had done during his term of office. He was, however, only a drone. He had attempted to disorganize the engineering department and had met with no success.. Ald. Newton had little to show for the eight months in office except for the little time that he was acting as head of the finance committee, and then he had shown himself up. They had an example of his placing insurance for private purposes. He (Ald. Hilditch) had sat as a member of two councils. He had never seen an attempt by any member of those councils to graft. Ald. Smith, he felt

(Continued on Page Eight)

HARDY PIRATES

"The people of Normandy are just now celebrating the thousandth year of their settlement in that country, the period of 1,000 years being counted from the meeting between Charles the Simple and Rollo, which took place in 911 at Saint-Clair-sur-Epte," says the Morning Post in a highly interesting article.

"At that time the Northmen had been for many years a terror to the coasts, and indeed for many years masters of the Seine as well as of the lower waters of the Loire. Contemporary writers usually called them pirates, but they were not pirates in the modern sense of the word. There was little seaboard trade with which they could interfere.

"Their practice was to harry and rob on land. One of their boats, which was dug up in Norway thirty years ago, is 76 feet long and 16 feet wide where the breadth of beam is the greatest. It is only about four feet deep, and had no deck. The oars are about seventeen feet long, and the rudder was a large oar held on the starboard side. The rowers' benches were short seats at the boat's sides, interrupted so as to leave plenty of room for a free passage from bow to stern. Thirty-two round shields, about three feet in diameter and alternately red and black, were fixed around the boat's sides and there was also found a chessboard, of which the pieces were held in their places by pegs fixed in the middle of each square. Evidently the warriors had means of amusement during the leisure of their voyages.

"When they landed for an expedition they seem to have made long and fast raids, helping themselves to horses, and ready to fight either mounted or on foot. Sometimes they made a fore on the river bank and there built smaller boats in order to penetrate far into the interior. It was their raids which ompelled the inhabitants of most of the coasts of Europe to organize themselves for defense, and to put such chiefs as could build forts as havens of security. By the end of the ninth century these raiders from the sea had established themselves in a large district on both sides of the Seine and had made many incursion further inland.

"The successful defence of Paris against one of their attacks seems to have been the beginning of the rise of those lords of Paris, who eventually became kings of France. In July, 911, an expedition of Northmen under Rollo was besieging Chartres when it was attacked by Robert, Count of Paris; Richard, Duke of Burgundy, and Ebles, Count of Poitiers. The townsmen, under their bishop, made a sortie, and the Northmen were defeated with great loss. The moment seemed favorable to make some sort of an agreement with them, and on the initiative of the Archibshop of Rouen, King Charles the Simple was induced to come to terms with Rollo, the leader of the Northmen.

"The Church had already been busy among the Norman warriors, of whom a certain number had been baptized, and at a meeting arranged where the road from Paris to Rouen crosses the River Eptee, Rollo agreed to become the king's man, and the king to confirm him in the lands which he had already conquered.

"Nothing is more remarkable than the progress of the Normans from the time when their settlement was completed and recognized in 911. The French language had only just taken shape. The earliest document known to its historians, the famous Strasbourg oath, might have been subscribed to as a boy by an old man present at the interview between Rollo and Charles. Yet, in a generation or two the Northmen had forgotten their mother tongue, and were speaking the best French of their Time. They were no longer Northmen but Normans, and they were in the van of civilization. The imported the best soldiers and made much of learning. They encouraged architecture, sacred and profane, as their cathedrals and their castles attest. They were still the best masters in the art of war.

"M. Albert-Petit, in his scholary paper in the Revue des Deux Mondes, sums up their qualities in a word when he says that they were preeminently men of organization. Theirs it was in after times to create the wonderful Sicilian kingdom and theirs, by their remarkable powers of organization, to give new and long-lasting shape to the monarchy and the political instiutions of England. Their gift of organization was accompanied by an equal power of adaptability. A few generations of life in Normandy transformed them from Frenchmen into Englishmen. Wherever they went they were leaders, and became identified with the population which they led.

"Their material traces are spread far and wide. The Norman castle may be seen by the Seine and by many an English stream. But it may be seen also on the rocks of the Peloponnesus and it may be seen in its supreme grandeur amid the hills of Syria—a monument of the energy with which the west has sought to penetrate the east and the futility of the effort. Yet the east is willing to learn from the west the lessons of force. The castle built by the Turks to dominate the Bosphorus is a proof that the house of Othman learned something from the house of Rollo.

"Possibly the greatest work of the Normans lay entirely outside the scope of their intentions. It was their presence which shaped the destinies of France. In resistance to them the lords of Paris were com? pelled to become strong and to lay the foundations of the French monarchy. Through resistance the monarchy which they founded in England, the French nation came into being. This is the instinctive if not the historical justification of what might seem at first sight the anomalous combination of the celebration of the thousandth anniversary of the formation of Normandy with ceremonies performed in memory of the maid, the now cannonized representative of French national feeling.

"A touch of realism was given to the Norman Fetes by the arrival at Rouen of five Norwegian students in a Norwegian draker," says the Times. "Wishing to re-enact the exploits of their ancestors a thousand years ago, five men left Christiania in the middle of last month and covered the voyage, partly sailing and partly rowing. They are said to have been somewhat fatigued on their arrival, when they were welcomed by large crowds assembled on the quays."

BIG LUMBER DEAL

VANCOUVER — The Vancouver Timber and Trading Company has closed a deal with the Red Cliff Lumber Company of Duluth for the purchase of some 30,000 acres of crown granted timber lands on Vancouver Island. The timber on this tract is estimated at close on two billion feet of first class merchantable timber. Mr. Von Alvensleben of the Vancouver Timber and Trading Company refuses to give detailed information as to this deal, suggesting that this is information which should be reserved for the copany and its shareholders. When asked, however, if the purchase price exceeded $2,000,000, he would not contradict the stateent. At any rate, he indicated that he was exceedingly satisfied with the tiber in question which the copany has acquired with a view to cutting as soon as market conditions warrant it. Mr. Von Alvensleben believed that the tie for doing this would not come before the Panama Canal was finished. When asked if his company contemplated increasing its holdings still more, Mr. Von Alvensleben said that it was prepared to buy timber, but the offerings on the market were scarce. Mr. Von Alvensleben says he believes that the owners of timber in the province should all make efforts to have the timber surveyed since the present custom of selling unsurveyed lands, he said, would lead sooner or later to a tremendous amount of litigation, and in many cases he declared result in undermining the confidence of outside capital in the stability of British Columbia investments.

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F. S. LONG, Manager.

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CAPITAL, - $10,000,000 REST, - $7,000,000

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Every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce is equipped to issue drafts on the principal cities in the following countries without delay:

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Australia	Egypt	India	Persia	Spain
Austria-Hungary	Faroe Islands	Ireland	Peru	Straits Settlements
Belgium	Finland	Italy	Philippine Islands	Sweden
Brazil	Formosa	Japan	Portugal	Switzerland
Bulgaria	France	Java	Roumania	Turkey
Ceylon	Fr'ch Cochin China	Malta	Russia	United States
Chili	Germany	Manchuria	Servia	Uruguay
China	Great Britain	Mexico	Siam	West Indies, etc.

The amount of these drafts is stated in the money of the country where they are payable; that is they are drawn in sterling, francs, marks, lire, kronen, florins, yen, taels, roubles, etc., as the case may be. This ensures that the payee abroad will receive the actual amount intended. 233

J. M. CHRISTIE, Manag er, Prince Rupert Branch

INTERESTED IN B. C.

Lindley Crease of Victoria Tells of the Sentiment in Britain Towards Canada.

In Eastern Provinces He Found a Determined Effort Being Made to Defeat Reciprocity

It was a cheery message to the Conservatives of Victoria that Mr. Lindley Crease brought with him after completing a lengthy vacation tour which took him as far as England. Mr. Crease says that on his return trip across Canada he found a marked change in the sentiment of the people towards reciprocity; and the best informed men believe that so thoroughly are the people becoming aroused that the defeat of the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is a certainty.

During his visit to England Mr. Crease was much impressed with the amount of interest shown in this province. Everywhere he went he found men who either had money invested in the country or who had relatives here. This province was in greater favor than any other portion of the Dominion. He met a number of financial men who were preparing to invest heavily in the country, the feeling being that owing to the unsettled political conditions in the Old Country Canada was a safer field for investment.

Referring to the political situation in Canada, Mr. Crease said:

"Mr. Borden's campaign is meeting with wonderful success, and new adherents are joining the ranks to fight against reciprocity from all quarters. It is significant of the outcome of this contest that the opponents to the pact are fighting with the confidence of victory. They are moved not by party cries or election tactics but by a deep and intense feeling that the future welfare and prosperity of Canada, as well as the solidity of the British Empire, is at stake. They are moved, too, by resentment against the attempts of some of the American press to bulldoze us into accepting the pact.

"The expression of some individual Americans daring Canadians to refuse to accept reciprocity now that the American government has offered it, rouses the temper of Canadians, who are jalous of our national independence.

"They naturally ask: If we are to be subjected to pressure from Americans at this stage, how much more shall we be when they want a reduction of the tariff in other items besides natural products; and what may we expect if we should enter into this proposed agreement, and find it does not suit us, and want to withdraw from it, when we have become entangled in it?

"People, too, are alive to the fact that there never has been reciprocity in Canada as the Dominion now exists. The reciprocity of 1854-1866 was before Confederation. It applied only to upper and lower Canada. Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were not parties to it.

"If any deductions can be drawn from the effects of reciprocity as it affected Canada in circumstances so so different to the existing ones we might also draw our deductions from the conditions prevailing in British Columbia before Confederation, and before the Canadian tariff was in force, when the financial and commercial conditions were so deplorable as to cause grave anxiety for the future development of the country."

FALL COURT SITTINGS

VICTORIA — Arrangements have just been completed by the attorney general's department for the autumnal sittings of the court of assize, the respective dates being in abstract as hereinunder; Victoria, October 2; Clinton, October 4; Vancouver and Revelstoke, October 9; New Westminster, October 10; Vernon and Nelson, October 16; Kamloops, October 19; Fernie, October 30. With the exception of Victoria and Vancouver, where the cases will be limited to the criminal docket, both civil and criminal matters will be adjudicated upon at these places and dates. Sittings for the trial of civil cases exclusively will also be held at Rossland on the 9th and at Cranbrook on the 23rd proximo.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Police Station, Naas River

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Police Station, Naas River," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 12th day of September, 1911, for the erection and completion of a timber-framed police station at Naas River, in the Skeena Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 17th day of August, 1911, at the offices of the Government Agent, Prince Rupert; C. P. Hickman, Esq., Provincial Constable, Naas Harbour; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $150, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the forms supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., August 15, 1911. a22s12

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 Queen Charlotte Islands Division of Skeena District.

(a) The name, address and occupation of the applicant—Merton A. Merrill, Masset, Q. C. I., B. C., Prospector.

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

(b) The name of the lake, stream, or source (if unnamed, the description is)—I-in-tsua Lake, Tsu-Skundale Lake and Ain River.

(c) The point of diversion—At or near the outlet of Tsu-Skuudale Lake into Ain River.

(d) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second) —1,000.

(e) The character of the proposed works—Power Plant, Dam, Flumes, etc.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same) —At or near the mouth of the Ain River.

(g) The purposes for which the water is to be used—Generating 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—At or near the mouth of the Ain River, about 100 feet below point of diversion.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works—10 acres more or less.

(k) This notice was posted on the 28th day of November, 1910, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the 1st day of June, 1911.

(l) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet—Don't know of any.

(Signature)
MERTON A. MERRILL,
(P. O. Address) Masset, B. C.

NOTE.—One cubic foot per second is equivalent to 35.71 miner's inches.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia

NOTICE is hereby given that all Public Highways in unorganized Districts, and all Main Trunk Roads in organized Districts are sixty-six feet wide, and have a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the mean straight centre line of the travelled road.

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works.

Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., July 7, 1911. jy18-o18

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve of a parcel of land situated on Graham Island, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette on the 25th of February, 1909, being dated 23rd February, 1909, is cancelled to permit of the lands being acquired by pre-emption only and for no other purpose

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1911.
4-14—7-5

NOTICE.

In the matter of an application for the issue of a duplicate of the Certificate of Title for an undivided one-half of Lot 883, Group I, Cassiar District:

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above mentioned land in the name of William Jordan Larkworthy, which Certificate is dated the 30th day of September, 1910, and numbered 326R.

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office,
Prince Rupert, B. C.,
May 26, 1911. J23

NOTICE

In the matter of an application for the issue of a duplicate of the Certificate of Title for Lot 361, Range 5, Coast District:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate for the above described lands in the names of Truman S. Baxter and Albert D. Durham, which Certificate of Title is dated 25th November, 1909, and numbered 44 I.

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
District Registrar.

Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B. C., August 14, 1911. a15-s15

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given the the reserve existing by reason of the notice published in the British Columbia Gazette of the 27th December, 1907, over lands on Graham Island, formerly covered by Timber Licences Nos. Nos. 37055, 37056 and 37057, which expired on the 6th day of November, 1909, and the lands embraced within Timber Licence No. 37059, which expired on the 25th day of January, 1909, is cancelled, and that the said lands will be open for pre-emption only under the provisions of Section 7 of the "Land Act" after midnight on June 16th, 1911.

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

Lands Department,
Victoria, B. C.,
9th March, 1911.

WATER NOTICE

I, Andrew Christian Skjelbred, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation farmer, give notice that on the 24th day of September, I intend to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office in Prince Rupert, for a licence to take and use 3 cubic feet of water per second from hot springs on the border of Lake Lakelse in the Skeena Land Division of Coast District. The water is to be taken directly from the springs and is to be used on Lot 8279, for sanitarium purposes.

Dated August 24, 1911

AND. CHRISTIAN SKJELBRED.
9-5 Prince Rupert, B. C.

Skeena Land District—District of Skeena.

TAKE NOTICE that the Canadian Canning Company, Limited, of 224 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C., occupation salmon caners, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted adjoining a post marked W. N. about 300 feet South of Wallace's wharf, Naas Harbour, B. C.; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence following the coast line in a northerly direction back to the point of commencement and containing forty acres more or less.

CANADIAN CANNING CO., LTD.
Per G. H. Leslie, Agent.
Dated 6th June, 1911. 6-26

The Journal (twice a week), only $2.00 a year.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5.

TAKE NOTICE that T. H. Hughes, of Lakelse Valley, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 4128; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

TOM HUGH HUGHES.
Dated June 5, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas Stewart, of Prince Rupert, occupation accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north from the southwest corner of Lot 1733; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

THOMAS STEWART.
John Kirkaldy, Agent.
Dated July 7, 1911.

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 Queen Charlotte Islands Division of Skeena District.

(a) The name, address and occupation of the applicant—Orland P. Merrill; Massett, Graham Island, B. C.; prospector.

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

(b) The name of the lake, stream or source (if unnamed, the description is)—Ain Lake and Ain River.

(c) The point of diversion—At or near Ain Lake.

(d) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second) —700.

(e) The character of the proposed works—Dam, flume, pipe line and power plant.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used (describe same) —Near mouth of Ain River.

(g) The purposes for which the water is to be used—Generating power.

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

(i) If the water is to be used for power or for 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—Near mouth of Ain River about 150 feet below point of diversion.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works— About 10 acres.

(k) This notice was posted on the tenth day of June, 1911, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the fourth day of September, 1911.

(l) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet—None.

(Signature) ORLAND P. MERRILL,
(P. O. Address) Masset, B. C.
George S. Mayer, Agent,
(P. O. Address) Masset, B. C.

Note—One cubic foot per second is equivalent to 35.71 miner's inches.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Y. Rochester, of Prince Rupert, occupation broker, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land:— Commencing at a post planted on the northerly end of an island in the Skeena River about Mile 45 on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; thence north 1000 feet more or less to low water mark; thence westerly along the low water mark 1000 feet more or less; thence southerly 1000 feet more or less; thence easterly 1000 feet to the place of commencement.

J. Y. ROCHESTER.
Dated May 30, 1911. 6-2

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Turner, of Lakelse Valley, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: — Commencing at a post planted on the Omineca & Hazelton right of way and adjoining the N. E. corner of Lot 518; thence west 17 chains to corner of Lot 3996; thence north 20 chains; thence following right of way to point of commencement.

T. M. TURNER,
John Kirkaldy, Agent.
Dated 14th June, 1911. 7-4

Skeena Land Notice—District of Coast—Range V

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel W. Beaton, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation carpenter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles up the Exchumsik River from its mouth, and on its south bank; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.

DANIEL W. BEATON.
Dated June 14, 1911. J-11

SIR DONALD MANN

The ideal situation of Canada under present conditions, with regard to its substanntial development on the best, largest and surest lines, with the co-operation of the money power of the Mother Country, was the inspiring theme upon which Sir Donald Mann, vice president of the Canadian Northern and its related interests, waxed enthusiastically eloquent in chatting with a member of the Colonist staff in Victoria. Sir Donald is an Imperialist in a large way. He believes through and through that there is no alliance so important as a factor in the making of Canadian greatness as that at present obtaining, with the people of this Dominion as the working partners and their kinsmen of Great Britain as the capital finders, for the systematic exploiation of the potentialities of the vast virgin areas of the northern portion of the American continent.

Means Development

"The situation under existant conditions is ideal," said Sir Donald. "We have a great new country, a country in the raw as yet, but immensely rich in possibilities. It needs for its comprehensive and adequate development two things—capital and population. Great Britain, on the other hand, has excess population, and it is the money power of the world. In the development of our vast virgin areas the people of the Old Land are the people we want to augment our working forces here. Some of them when they come to us may lack adaptability; they may find it difficult to fully play their part as makers of a new nation, but their children will be all right. They will be of the country and capable of doing their share in its upbuilding. And they are people of the blood and stamina we want as citizens—men of the fighting strain. As to the money, Great Britain has it ready for us. The people at Home look with especial friendliness upon Canada as a field for unlimited investment. They have confidence in our resources and in our methods of government and of business. They are ready to co-operate with us to the limit in the making of our country's future, their hearty co-operation being based on the strongest and truest sentiment.

"And what is the result? Canada is more prosperous and in better shape for expansion today than ever before. It is on the eve of the greatest era of development that it has ever known. British money is available for Canadian industrial enterprises in unlimited volume. The British people are ready and anxious to to join with us as family partners in the development of our land; in the first place because they have confidence in our methods of government, in our institutions, in our stability and bona fides; and in the second because of sentiment—they feel in becoming our partners in the making of a great Canada they are strengthening the Empire of which Canada is a part. The capitalists of Britain trust us now. They have lost confidence in the United States and in United States methods, and, besides, the republic to the south is out of the family and sentiment plays no part with the British capitalist to its advantage.

Cause of Good Times

"We see the result in the good times Canada now enjoys—largely through the readiness of British capital to come in with us. Why, we had $260,000,000 of British money invested with us in a single year. We see the result in the United States in falling stocks, in general depression and hard times, in the inability, for the first time, of theh United States investments to obtain capital in the world's great market, while it is placed at Canada's disposal in unlimited volume. We see it in the fact that thousands of workers are being discharged by the American railroads, while on this side we are taking on more and more men every day. Look at it from every standpoint, the situation under present conditions is ideal in the live, practical and best possible partnership existing between Canada, with a great virgin country to be developed and peopled, and the Home Land, with the money necessary for the work and surplus population for us to recruit from,—a partnership with Canadians as the working and Britishers as the moneyed partners—a partnership based upon a sterling sentiment of kinship with and confidence in Canadians, from which partnership we stand to gain more, and are gaining more, than could be obtained under any other possible association."

Handling of Wheat Crop

The peculiar advantage of the Canadian railroads in marketing the wheat crop was touched upon by Sir Donald incidentally. He said that under conditions across the line the handling by rail of wheat for the world's traffic was impossible, inasmuch as the traffic would not stand division of the receipts among three or four forwarding lines, with unassociated steamship lines also to be considered. Here in Canada, the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern, not only have or will have their own lines, distinct and individual through to a sea base, but their associate water lines as well. Either of the three Canadian lines could thus handle the wheat with no division of traffic earnings. And its cars carrying the wheat to the Atlantic would be returned to the west with a backhaul of Eastern Canadian products required by the west—never having left the metals of the owning company, and earning revenue for that company both going and coming. In the United States, if the wheat crop were to be shipped by rail from theh collection centres, the railroad companies would necessarily scatter their cars over an infinity of lines, and be unable to locate or get them back again perhaps for years. This situation gave and would preserve the advantage in the marketing of the wheat of Canada to the Canadian railroads.

FINDS A NEW RACE

Explorer Steffanson Tells of Finding Strange Tribe Which Had Never Before Seen a White Man

A race of people who had never before beheld a white man or an Indian has been discovered in the Arctic regions of British North America by Vilhjmar Stefansson, leader of the American Museum's scientific expedition, which left in April, 1908, according to a letter recently received from him.

In a letter which is dated, "Mouth of Dease River, October 18, 1910," and is the first intelligence received from the party within a year, Stefansson said:

"We have discovered a people in a region supposed to be uninhabited and have lived a few months among people who had never seen a white man or an Indian. They had heard of both, but did not even know they were not Eskimos, so little were they informed of what white men are like.

"We discovered Eskimos in speech and habit who are Scandinavians in appearance.

"This find is the solution of one of two problems:

"What became of Franklin's men?

"What became of the 3,000 Scandinavians who disappeared from Greenland in the fifteenth century?

"Or, if neither of these questions is to be answered, then we have introduced a new problem of scientific interest: Why do some of the people of Victoria Land differ markedly from the rest of their race? Why are they so European in type? We have discovered the non-existence of a stream which the maps make the size of the Hudson River. When the River La Bonciere disappears from the map, I shall feel I have done some house cleaning.

"We have found a certain cape to be an island, and a certain island to be a cape; we know the source of the Rae River; of which the mouth and the lowest ten miles were seen by Dr. Rae; and a few other odd things we have done that are in the nature of discoveries. But, of course, if we deserve any credit it will be for our outine work more than for any discoveries properly so-called."

Stefansson left New York on the present expedition in April, 1908. His principal purpose was to study the different tribes of Eskimos in the northwest and more especially an unknown tribe living in Victoria Land. The explorer is about 33 years old and is a graduate of Harvard University. He is more than six feet tall, of a robust physique, and has devoted many years to anthropological research, particularly among the Eskimos of the northwest.

H. Gordon Munro W. Nicholson Lailey

MUNRO & LAILEY

ARCHITECTS

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

P. O. BOX 14 PRINCE RUPERT

NOTICE.

A book is kept in the City Clerk's Office in which to enter the names and addresses, etc. of citizens of Prince Rupert desiring employment on City work. All desiring employment should register at once.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the southeast corner of C.L. 4472; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the southeast corner of C.L. 4472; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the northeast corner of C.L. 4471; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the northeast corner of C.L. 4471; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the south corner of C.L. 4470; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the southeast corner of C.L. 4470; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the southeast corner of C.L. 4469; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the northeast corner of C.L. 4469; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the southeast corner of C.L. 4475; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the south corner of C.L.4475; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile north of the northeast corner of C.L. 4477; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the northeast corner of C.L. 4474; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted at the southeast corner of C.L. 4477; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted at the southeast corner of C.L.4478; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted at the southeast corner of C.L. 4467; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted at the southeast corner of C.L. 4465; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 16, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Henry Edenshaw, of Masset, B. C., by occupation storekeeper, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows: Commencing at a post planted on the bank of west River, about one mile easterly from the mouth of said river; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to place of commencement.

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Henry Edenshaw, of Masset, B. C., by occupation storekeeper, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of West River, about one mile easterly from the mouth of said river; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to place of commencement.

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Henry Edenshaw, of Masset, B. C., occupation storekeeper, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of West River, one mile easterly from the mouth of said river; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the place of commencement.

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Henry Edenshaw, of Masset, B. C., by occupation storekeeper, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of the West River, about one mile easterly from the mouth of said river; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to place of commencement.

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Edward H. Port, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted in the South West Corner, on the shore line of Lake Lakelse; thence 20 chains East, to South West Corner of Lot 684; thence 30 chains North, following along the West line of Lot 684 to post; thence South, following along the shore line of said Lake to point of commencement, containing about 40 acres.

EDWARD H. PORT,
By C. N. Pring, Agent.
Dated June 26, 1911. 6-26
6-26

Queen Charlotte Land District—District of Skeena

TAKE NOTICE that S. Barclay Martin, Jr., of New Westminster, occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of ungazetted lot 1428, said lot being T.L. 39979; thence north and following the westerly shore of Massett Inlet 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, and containing 240 acres, more or less.

S. BARCLAY MARTIN, Jr.
Dated July 21, 1911. 8-8

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that W. G. McMorris of the City of Vancouver in the Province of British Columbia, occupation, broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on an island in Skidegate Inlet about 500 yards east from the mouth of Slate Chuck Creek, separated from the mainland of Graham Island at high tide; thence south three chains; thence east ten chains; thence north three chains; thence west ten chains to point of commencement, containing two acres, more or less.

W. G. McMORRIS,
Dated July 29, 1911. Locator.

Skeena Land District—District of of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that James G. Crombie, of Prince Rupert, occupation auditor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner, 55 chains east and 20 chains south from northeast corner of Lot 1116 (Horry Survey), Coast Dist., range 5; thence 20 chains east; thence 25 chains, more or less, south to Angus McLeod Pre-emption; thence 20 chains west; thence 25 chains, more or less, north, to post of commencement, containing 50 acres, more or less.

JAMES G. CROMBIE.
Fred Bohlen, Agent.
Dated June 14, 1911. 6-23

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Pastl, of Watson, Sask., occupation farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains in a northerly direction from the N. E. corner of Lot No. 2662 or T. L. No. 32598 at Lakelse Lake; thence north 20 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains along shore of Lakelse Lake; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 120 acres, more or less.

JOSEPH PASTL.
George Hir, Agent.
Dated May 5, 1911. 6-2

Prince Rupert Private Detective Agency

N. McDonald, Manager

All kinds of legitimate detective work handled for companies and individuals. Business strictly confidential.

P. O. Box 893 — Phone 210

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Charles Lamb of Blair, Nebraska, U. S. A., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles west and 4 1-2 miles north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

CHARLES LAMB.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Hattie Sutherland of Blair, Nebraska, U. S. A., occupation housewife intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 5 miles west and 2 1-2 miles north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence west 60 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing about 480 acres.

HATTIE SUTHERLAND.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 16 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Abram Sutherland of Blair, Nebraska, U. S. A., occupation insurance agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 5 miles west and 2 1-2 miles north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence east 80 chains; thence north .80 cnains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

ABRAM SUTHERLAND.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Miriam Haller of Blair, Nebraska, U. S. A., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 5 miles west and 1 1-2 miles north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 cnains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

MIRIAM HALLER.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that James Mullin of Murdo, South Dakota, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 4 1-2 miles west and 1 1-2 miles north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence east 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 320 acres.

JAMES MULLIN.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Belle Lamb of Blair, Nebraska, occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles west and 4 1-2 miles north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

BELLE LAMB.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Percy Hickman, of Naas Harbour, occupation constable, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Naas Bay, about two miles in an easterly direction from Lot 3, marked C. P. H., S. W. corner; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains to the shore; thence along the shore line to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

CHARLES PRECY HICKMAN.
Dated June 7, 1911. 6-30

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Victor H. Reynolds, of Hull, Massachusetts, occupation chauffeur, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the northerly side of the entrance to a small unnamed cove on the west coast of Pitt Island, about one-quarter mile south of the entrance to Kitkatla summer village; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence west forty chains; thence north ten chains more or less to high water mark; thence following along high water mark around the head of the cove back to the commencement, and containing sixty (60) acres more or less.

VICTOR H. REYNOLDS.
J. H. Pillsbury, Agent.
Dated Feb. 18th, 1911.

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Prince Rupert Journal
Telephone 138

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Subscription rate to any point in Canada, $2.00 a year; to points outside of Canada, $3.00 a year.

Advertising rates furnished on application.

O. H. NELSON,
Editor.

Friday, September 8, 1911.

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT

The time taken by the city council a few evenings ago in discussing the question of whether or not there might with advantage be an executive committee of the council appointed by that body in connection with the water works and hydro-electric scheme, might have been better taken up with some other business. To follow the arguments of some members of the council on the subject one is forced to the conclusion that they consider that while the members of the council sitting as a body are sure to be honest that there is a possibility that when they sit in smaller bodies as in committee there is danger of dishonest actions.

If it were to be decided that the work was to be done under the supervision of the whole council rather than under a committee we believe that the question of an executive committee being possible should not have been discussed for a minute. To appoint such a body is the most natural thing and is an assurance of better service than under the plan of doing the work only through a more or less cumbersome body such as a council constitutes. In every line of operations it has become the practice to relegate to committees a considerable share of the executive work in whatever line of enterprise one looks. This is done in the interests of efficiency and to avoid unnecessary loss of time which ensues when a large body must be called together to take up every little detail. All the acts of these committees have to be passed upon by the central body, which is a sufficient guarantee of the work being in accord with the general policy of the council.

There is nothing more mischievous in a community than the creation of a spirit of suspicion with respect to the conduct of public affairs. Since the city became incorporated less than sixteen months ago there has been an attempt made by a section of this community to create distrust with respect to the conduct of municipal government. Councils are not infallible any more than the people who elect them and whom these councils represent. Prince Rupert has been blessed in its history so far with fairly good councils. The members of the two bodies that have been so far elected in the city have worked hard in the interests of the place and have given really more of their time to the work than most of them could well spare from their own business.

If suspicions are to be cast upon all the acts of the members Prince Rupert is going to find itself saddled with a council probably that will not be composed of the best elements in the community but by self seekers and those with axes to grind.

RESERVES HIS DECISION

Sir George W. Ross, former premier of Ontario, and still a great authority in that province, has not made a public deliverance on reciprocity during this campaign. Perhaps he wishes to save his political friends from embarrassment, and like Mr. Blake in 1891 is hold is holding back his manifesto until after the votes are counted. But the people know where he stands. Before the treaty was made he strongly condemned reciprocity on several occasions. For example, Sir George used the following words in an address to the Canadian Club at Toronto:

"I also favor Mr. Chamberlain's policy because I believe it will prevent entangling alliances with the American Republic. Our experience so far with the Americans has not been very satisfactory. Since Mr. Chamberlain has declared himself in favor of a preference to the colonies the Americans have begun to show considerable anxiety for renewing reciprocal trade relations with us. I have not quite forgotten the reasons why the reciprocity treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin in 1856 was so summarily repealed in 1866. Neither is my judgment closed to the hostile character of the Dingley Bill, by which the American market was practically closed against the Canadian manufacturers and farmers. In my judgment the commerce of Canada should never be placed at the mercy of the United States Congress or of any other nation."

TAX RATE

The city council has struck its rate of taxation for the year and it is gratifying to all that it is as low as it is. A rate of 12 mills, which, under the rebate system for prompt payment, brings it down to a little over 10 mills, is indeed a low rate as compared with most of places. It is true that there are local improvements rates to be added to this but every other city has these so that Prince Rupert's taxes will compare very favorably with those of sister cities, where it is quite usual to have from 20 mills to 25 mills as the rate for general taxation.

There has been a creditable economy shown by the council which will be appreciated by all citizens at this stage of the city's growth.

WATERWORKS PLANS

Construction of the Undertaking Will be Under the Direct Control of the Whole Council.

If Deemed Advisable an Executive Committee May Be Named to Act

The city council will sit as a committee of the whole in the handling of the waterworks and hydro-electric scheme for the city. This was decided upon at the council meeting on Tuesday evening on the report of the water and light committee, of which Ald. Smith and Ald. Clayton were the members present in the city, Ald. Kerr being absent.

There has been some question whether the carrying out of that work would be put in the hands of the public works department or in the hands of the water and light commitee, there being reasons for either course. The water and light committee, however, propose a solution which has met with favor and which puts the work in the hands of the whole council, it being suggested that weekly sittings of the committee shall be held.

The question came up on a request made by the city engineer for various articles of equipment in order to begin preparations for the installation of the new system. He set forth that two additional engineers would be required in order to do the necessary work of survey at the lake. He suggested that orders should be placed for the material that would be required in the way of pipe, etc., and made the suggestion also that work should start on the Acropolis Hill reservoir. As to the pipe line, he made the suggestion that there might be a start made on the island in Shawatlans Passage in bringing the line into the city. In this connection he reported that even before the last part of the pipe at Lake Woodworth was in for conveying the water to the point of separation for the two systems he could, in case of an emergency, put water into the city by utilizing the pump to be put in Morse Creek at Lake Shawatlans and force water through the mains laid to the city.

The Whole Council

The report of the water and light committee based on this information conveyed by the engineer recommends that the work should be under the charge of a committee consisting of the whole council, which might sit weekly as the work progressed and so conduct the affairs. If deemed advisable, the report further stated, an executive committee could be appointed to deal with matters coming up that required prompt attention.

During the discussion which followed Ald. Smith made it perfectly clear that the water and light committee had made the report it did in view of the fact that it was felt that there would be too great a demand upon the time of the committee itself to handle this work and that the whole council might better have it in charge.

Some objection was raised to the idea of an executive committee when the report was read. Ald. Douglas and Ald. Newton both favored the whole council doing the work without an executive committee.

Executive Committee

It was pointed out by Ald. Smith that the appointment of an executive committee would allow quicker action in case of emergency than if they waited for the whole council to meet.

Ald. Douglas looked at it in a different way. Ald. Smith no doubt proposed to do it in a business way; but he (Ald. Douglas) looked at it from another way. He wanted everything above board. He wanted to have everything done in the open council.

Ald. Smith took the last speaker to task, stating that there was never any intention of doing anything other than above board.

Ald. Douglas said he meant to cast no aspersions upon any one. As to Ald. Simth, he was above suspicion.

Ald. Newton was opposed to the proposal for an executive committee so as to avoid criticism. He believed this should be started out in any open way. If later an executive were necessary it could be added.

Paternal Capacity

Ald. Clayton made reference to the paternal capacity in which Ald. Douglas posed. Ald. Newton and Ald. Douglas both admitted that this proposal of an executive committee was a business proposition. This surely should be a recommendation for the public. He felt that the executive committee could effect a saving of time. Everything that the executive did would have to be passed upon later by the council as a whole.

His Worship pointed out that the executive was not, according to the report, a necessity. It was to be appointed if found necessary and would only be appointed when the necessity arose.

Ald. Smith said that was his idea in connection with the matter.

Ald. Hilditch's Views

Ald. Hilditch said that if he was outside the council he would have little respect for an alderman who was afraid of what the public would think. He believed in doing the work in a businesslike way. He thought the water committee could well handle this. Half of this $550,000 would be for supplies. The works department had during the year the expenditure of about $600,000, of which little was for supplies. This was not such a large undertaking that the committee could not attend to it. He was not afraid of the criticism on the outside.

Ald. Kirkpatrick felt very much of the same mind. He ridiculed the idea of having the work done by the whole council in order that one might watch the other. If such were the purpose it was a foolish course to take. The council must have confidence in one another.

Free Talker

During the further discussion Ald. Douglas intimated that he was not telling all he knew, to which Ald. Hilditch replied, "I never knew Ald. Douglas to have anything to tell that he did not tell."

Ald. Smith said he did not want to shirk any work. If the council did not want the work relegated to the whole body his committee would take it. He was actuated in moving as he did because he felt he had not the time personally to give to the work the attention that it would require provided the water committee had it in charge.

Ald. Clayton stood by the report of his committee. The public by the vote on Saturday had shown confidence in the bylaw and would, he felt, surely approve of the whole council handling the work.

Ald. Hilditch said the only way to accomplish this was by going about it in a businesslike way. He did not care for the criticism of the opponents of the council. It was proved by the vote that the council has the confidence of the people and it was expected this would be carried out in a businesslike way.

The report finally passed as introduce, although Ald. Newton and Ald. Douglas persisted in striking out the reference to an executive committee.

—o—

No Insurance

The city council, on the advice of the city solicitor, has decided not to insure the new team of horses purchased recently and now in use on the streets. The policy proposed to be issued was not satisfactory inasmuch as it specified that the animals were not to be exposed to danger, which the solicitor interpreted as an impossible thing in a city like Prince Rupert at the present time.

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direct from Europe; and that no house in Prince Rupert can equal them for quality. No better can be bought anywhere in the Province. We make a specialty of

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TAX RATE IS FIXED

Low Taxation Has Been Struck By The Council For the Year 1911

Estimated Expenditure Under Various Departments With Recepts Expected

The city council at a meeting held on Wednesday afternoon passed the estimate for the year, representing an expenditure of $197,406.45, which includes the grant to the school board and the hospital board. With the assessment roll showing a total value of real estate of $8,254,470 exclusive of all exemptions, the council struck a rate of 12 mills, which is subject in part to a rebate of one-sixth if paid within a specified time. The rate was fixed at 9 mills for general expenses, 2 mills for school purposes and one mill for hospital and board of health. With the discount on all except the school rate, the taxes, if paid promtply on the date fixed, will be one 10 1-3 mills on the dollars.

The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the year upon which the rate was fixed are as follows:

EXPENDITURE

CITY CLERK AND ASSESSOR'S OFFICE

City clk., 12 m. at $150..	$1,800.00
Accntnt., 12 m at $125...	1,500.00
Stenog., 5 m at $90	450.00
Stenog., 7 m at $75....	525.00
Auditor, 12 m at $40 ...	480.00
Auditor, 1910	500.00
Assessor and collector, 12 m at $150	1,800.00
Clerk, 12 m at $100	1,200.00
Clerk, 5 m at $90	450.00
Rent, hall, 12 m at $100	1,200.00
Fuel	250.00
Light	100.00
Water	25.00
Telephone	150.00
Advertising printing and stationery	1,000.00
Postage and p.O. box rent	300.00
Telegrams	350.00
Bond premimums	80.00
Repairs and additions to building	300.00
Legal expenses	2,500.00
Legal ex., arrears 1910...	1,000,00
Mayor and aldermen	5,200.00
Interest	3,000.00
Incidentals	1,500.00
Total	$25,660.00

BOARD OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical health officer ...	$600.00
Sanitary inspector	1,140.00
Garbage scow and wharf	1,600.00
Contingencies, towing scow, etc	1,000.00
Hospital grant	5,000.00
Total	$9,340.00

SCHOOLS

Salaries	$10,500.00
Insurance	900.00
Light, water and fuel....	1,200.00
School supplies	500.00
High school	150.00
Scavenging	150.00
Gym., playground, etc. ..	1,500.00
Seats and furniture for 3 new rooms	500.00
Plank road	500.00
Contingencies	1,000.00
Total	$16,900.00

POLICE DEPARTMENT

Chief of police	$1,800.00
Police magistrate	1,200.00
Salaries, 3 constables ...	3,600.00
Salary, 1 constables to March 31	300.00
Jailor, 12 m at $85	1,020.00
Special constables	2,500.00
Transportation of prisoners	1,000.00
Police equipment	100.00
Uniforms	250.00
Keep of prisoners	500.00
Light and fuel	275.00
incidentals	250.00
Total	$12,795.00

TELEPHONE DEPARTMENT

Maintenance of pole line, instruments, exchanges, etc.	400.00
Operation—	
Salary, manager 2 m at $160	320.00
Salary, manager, 10 m at $100	1,000.00
Salary, wire chief	1,200.00
Salary troubleman	1,560.00
Salaries, 5 operators	3,550.00
Power, light, fuel, etc ...	450.00
Interest and sinking fund	3,814.45
Extensions to pole line ..	3,740.00
Contingencies, collecting, etc.	900.00
Total	$16,934.45

LIGHT AND POWER DEPARTMENT

Salaries—	
Supt., 11 m at $100 ...	$1,100.00
Chief engineer	1,375.00
Second engineer	1,265.00
2 firemen	2,200.00
1 lineman, 7 m	770.00
Cleaning of boilers, etc ..	300.00
Coal, 1,050 tons at $8 ..	8,400.00
Maintenance of pole line..	1,650.00
Maintenance of plant ..	350.00
Interest	1,000.00
Contingencies	800.00
Extension to plant and pole line, including arc lamp system, in addition to $66,000 authorized by bylaw	15,000.00
Total	$34.390.00

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Salaries—	
Chief	1,800.00
Asst. chief, 6 m at $125	750.00
2 firemen at $90 each..	2,160.00
Callmen	1,000.00
Chauffeur for fire auto	870.00
Coal	125.00
Tools and sundry supplies	400.00
Fire auto and chemicals..	7,850.00
Contingencies	500.00
Fire hall and equipment	5,000.00
Total	$20.455.00

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Salaries—	
Chief engineer	$5,000.00
Assistant engineer	2,400.00
Second engineer	1,375.00
Chief draughtsman, 5 m at $150 and 7 m at $108.33	1,508.33
Construction engineer, 5 m at $125 and 7m at $150	1,675.00
Transitman, 5m at $125 and 7 m at $100	1,375.00
Transitman, 5m at $100 and 7 m at $108.33..	1,258.33
2 draughtsmen, 5 m at $90	9000.00
Asst. water works engineer, 5 m at $200 ..	1,000.00
Temporary assistance..	7,000.00
Total	$23,491.66
Less proportion chargeable to local improvements, water works, etc.	$19,991.66
Bal., gen. revenue	$3,500.00
Cost completing G. T. P. plans	200.00
Accountant	1,000.00
Draughtsman, gen. work	1,000.00
Supplies	600.00
Total	$6,300.00

Sewerage

Repairs and inspection ..	2,500.00
Total	$2,500.00

Streets

Supt. of public works sal.	$1,800.00
Maintenance of streets, labor and material	5,000.00
Rock crushes	3,250.00
Road roller	3,100.00
Weigh scales	500.00
Total	$13,650.00

Water Department Pumping Plants

Gasoline for engine	1,800.00
Fuel	72.00
Oil, waste, etc	50.00
Engineer's salary	600.00
Asst. engineer—nightman	420.00
Miscellaneous — labor re lower dam pipeline etc.	240.00
Engineering superintendence	235.00
Total	$3,417.00

Hays Creek Water Works

Salaries—	
Foreman	$1,440.00
Assistant	600.00
Services, repairs, extensions, hydrants, etc....	5,000.00
Dam—Supervision, maintenance	500.00
Engineering superintendence	525.00
Total	$11,482.00

Morse Creek Water Works

Morse Creek water works.	$5,000.00

City Hall

City hall	$15,000.00

Surveying Cemetery Site and Building Roadway to Cemetery

Erecting wharf and constructing roadway to same	$7,000.00
Total expenditures	$197.406.45

RECEIPTS

Cash on hand, January 1, 1911	$18,292.20
General taxes, current ..	100,130.70
General taxes, arrears ..	21,000.00
Police court fines	2,500.00
Liquor licences	9,233.55
Bar tenders' licences ...	250.00
Trade licences	5,000.00
Dox taxes	200.00
Road taxes	1,500.00
Building permits	250.00
Sewer connections	150.00
Sewer rentals	750.00
Govt. grant to schools..	3,000.00
Telephone rentals	17,000.00
Water rates	10,000.00
Water connections	150.00
Light and Power receipts	8,000.00
Total receipts	$197.406.45

Mr. Wade returned to the city today by the Princess Beatrice. He was accompanied by his father and his sister.

SHIPPING REPORT

Sept. 8—8 a. m.

Triangle—Fog; wind southeast, 8 miles; barometer, 29.23; temperature, 46; dense fog.

Skidegate—Cloudy; light east wind; sea smooth.

Ikeda—Cloudy; wind east; barometer, 29.64; temperature, 56; sea moderate.

Point Grey—Overcast; wind southeast; barometer, 29.87; temperature, 58.

Cape Lazo—Raining! wind southeast; barometer, 29.88; temperaure, 54; sea smooth.

Invites Tecumsehs

President Con Jones of the Vancouver Lacrosse Club has wired Manager Charlie Querrie of the Tecumsehs of Toronto, leaders in the National Lacrosse Union, an offer of $4,000 for two games in Vancouver on September 16 and 23. An eastern despatch asserts that the Tecumsehs were offered that amount for one game, but President Jones declared that this was not correct. The offer was contingent on Vancouver winning from New Westminster on Monday. Querrie, however, has announced that if the Tecumsehs win the N. L. U. championship they will come after the cup, so the chances are bright for the Indians appearing on the Coast this fall.

Royals Win From Quill Drivers

In one of the best games of the league series of indoor baseball last evening at the rink the Royals won from the Quill Drivers by the score of 17-15.

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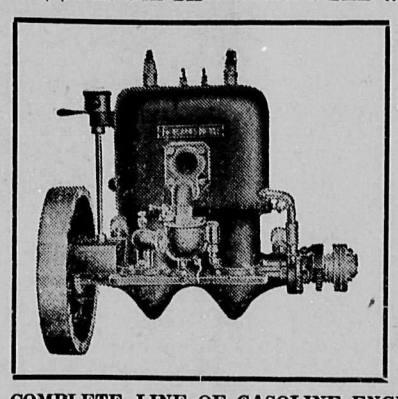

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IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

In the matter of "Official Administrators Act"

And

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Kennedy deceased intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Judge Young, made the 17th day of June 1911, I was appointed administrator of the estate of the said Patrick Kennedy, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to forward same properly verified to me on or before the 4th day of September, 1911; and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated August 18, 1911.

J. A. FRASER,
Official Administrator.
Atlin, B. C.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

In the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act"

And

In the matter of the estate of George McLeod deceased intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Judge Young, made the 28th day of July, 1911, I was appointed administrator of the estate of the said George McLeod deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to forward same properly verified to me on or before the 4th day of September, 1911; and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated August 18, 1911.

JOHN H. McMULLIN,
Official Administrator.
Prince Rupert, B. C.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

In the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act"

And

In the matter of the estate of John Bowman deceased intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Judge Young, made the 16th day of June, 1911, I was appointed administrator of the estate of the said John Bowman deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to forward same properly verified to me on or before the 4th day of September, 1911; and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated August 18, 1911.

JOHN H. McMULLIN,
Official Administrator.
Prince Rupert, B. C.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act"

And

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Smith deceased intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Judge Lampman, made the 16th day of August, 1911, I was appointed administrator of the estate of the said Thomas Smith deceased, and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to forward same properly verified to me on or before the 4th day of September, 1911; and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated August 18, 1911.

JOHN H. McMULLIN,
Official Administrator.
Prince Rupert, B. C.

TO WATER TAKERS

On account of scarcity of water the supply will be cut off between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. during the dry weather.

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tf Supt. of Water Works.

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TENDERS WANTED

Sealed tenders will be received by the Building Committee of the Methodist Church of Prince Rupert, B. C., until 12 o'clock noon, August 22nd, 1911, for the erection and completion of a Church building, to be erected on Sixth Avenue, in the City of Prince Rupert, B. C., according to plans and specifications prepared by G. L. Proctor, architect, Prince Rupert. A certified check, equal to ten (10) per centum of the amount of the tender drawn in favor of the Treasurer or Trustee Board, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so; or if he or his heirs or executors fail to complete the contract. The lowest or any other tender not necessarily accepted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of P. McLaughlin, Third Avenue, after noon, Tuesday, August 16th, 1911.

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Moroccan Trouble

Again, after four centuries, the affairs of Spain are centring in the lands of the Moors, across the Strait of Gibraltar. Morocco is most intimately a Spanish problem, although it probably is more importantly a pan-European problem.

Spain holds several small coastal cities in the territory of Morocco, chief among them being Ceuta, in plain view of Gibraltar across the narrowest part of the Strait, and Melilla, farther to the east. Ceuta is simply a Spanish port, but at Melila the Spanish claim a "sphere of influence" in the hinterland which amounts to an assertion of suzerainty over the Riff tribes that inhabit the region. Spanish capitalists operate mines in the Melilla country. The Riff tribesmen objected to the operations, and two years ago a Spanish army invaded Morocco and subdued the natives. The war was so unpopular at home that it led to the riots in Barcelona and to the overthrow of the Conservative government. The present Madrid government recognizes clearly that Spanish national intersts demand the participation of Spain in every diplomatic movement concerning Morocco and that at the same time every act on the part of the ministry will involve the danger of a domestic revolution, perhaps merely political, possibly one of blood.

Unique Among Nations of West

Morocco is unique among the nations of the West. Its sovereign is a sultan, who rules over the Shereefian Empire with the absolute authority of civil and religious supremacy. Unlike all other Moslem monarchs of the present day, who must recognize the religious authority of the Sheik-ul-Islam, the sultan of Morocco is the head of the faith as well as of the state. The present sultan, Mulai Hafid, is the lineal descendant in the thirty-sixth generation of Ali, uncle and son-in-law of the Prophet Mohammed. He came to the throne by virtue of leading a successful revolt against his brother, Mulai Abel-el-Aziz, having had himself proclaimed suhtan of the City of Morocco, the southern capital of the empire, in August, 1907. Six months later he was acknowledged in Fez, the northern capital, and a year later in Tangiers, the diplomatic capital. In January, 1909, he was formerly recognized by the Powers upon his obligating himself to respect the engagements entered into by his predecessors and the provisions of the Act of Algeciras.

Morocco occupies the northwestern corner of the continent of Africa, and is known to its people as Maghrib-el-Aska, or "The Extreme West." It is nearly as large as the State of Texas, and although a great part of its area is desert, it supports a population of about 5,000,000 people, a great many of whom are nomads without fixed habitation. The people are Berbers, Bedouins and Arabs by racial descent, and there are also a great many Jews and negroes. Fez-the principal capital of the sultan, has a population of 140,000; Tangiers, the principal seaport, has about 35,000. The country annually exports about $13,000,000 of products, chiefly barley, cattle, wool, nides, Morocco leather and poultry. It sends more than $1,000,000 worth of eggs each year to the European markets. And all this in spite of a total lack of government or modern transportation facilities.

The Act of Algeciras was the outcome of a conference of the Powers called to consider the problems of Morocco, internal as well as external. Early in 1904 a series of conventions entered into by the British and French government ended several issues in dispute and established the much-discussed Franco-British entente cordiale. Chief among the considerations of this practical alliance were the abandonment of all French pretensions to predominant influence in Egypt and the Upper Nile country, and a reciprocal acknowledgement on the part of Great Britain of the supremacy of French influence in Northwestern Africa, including the Moorish coasts and hinterland. Nobody raised any objections at the time.

Eleven months later, the military power of France's ally, Russia, in the meantime having been destroyed by Japan, the German emporer, on a yachting cruise in the Mediterranean, landed in Tangiers and made a spectacular speech, recognizing the complete and absolute independence of his Shereefian majesty Abel-el-Aziz.

Powers Sign Act of Algeciras

The kaiser's speech was followed by such aggressive activity on the part of the German government that the French minister of foreign affairs was forced to resign under most humiliating circufstances. The Germans called for an international conference to decide the status of Morocco, and the ultan supplemented the call with an invitation for the delegates to assemble in Tangiers. But the Moorish hotels are not very good, and therefore the conference assembled on January 15, 1906, at Algeciras, in Spain, a port on the coast of the Strait of Gibraltar at which three different Moorish armies had landed to effect the conquest of Spain in the days when the crescent was bright. After several weeks of discussion the Act of Algeciras was drawn up and signed by the Powers. This act provided for the reform of the internal affairs of Morocco and for the uniform treatment of European investors.

The overthrow of the then reigning sultan . his brother was not recognized until the new monarch obligated himself to respect the Act of Algeciras. But in fact the act has not been worth the parchment on which it is written. Mulai Hafid has flouted it by giving a German firm, the Mannesbann Brothers, a blanket mining concession that laps over and invalidates all other mining concessions. Germany has flouted it by seizing the port of Agadir, on the western coast, near enough to Gibraltar to be a menace to the Englishmen. France has flouted it persistently and quietly, pusing westward the line of its Algerian settlements. Spain has flouted it by extending its sphere of influence back to Melilla and by seizing Alcazar. As a matter of fact, every one of the European nations want a slice of Morocco, with its rich mineral deposits its productive herds and flocks and the possibilities of its grain fields.

THE PRINCE RUPERT JOURNAL

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CAR OVER CROW'S NEST

Remarkable Run From Calgary to Cranbrook, B. C., of Motor Car

The tremendous progress being made by the manufacturers of automobiles in perfecting the construction of their machines to meet the roughest and most difficult road conditions has again been forcibly illustrated by the trip from Calgary, Alta., to Cranbrook, B. C., made July 10-11, 1911, in an Everitt touring car, the property of R. H. Bohart of Wardner, B. C., and driven by W. H. Einert.

The route traversed leads through MacLeod, Pincher Creek, Crow's Nest, Fernie, Elko, Wardner and Cranbrook, and comprises 323 miles of assorted road, including mud, rock and corduroy. The consumption of gasoline was 25 gallons, or one gallon to every 13 miles; of oil, 3 1-2 gallons, while the total running time of 19 hours for the entire distance completes the record of a most remarkable run.

The car in this case was an all-Canadian Everitt, made in Orillia, Ont., by the Tudhope Motor Co., and rated at 30-horse power. The fact that no tire troubles were experienced shows the excellence of the Canadian product, with which all Tudhope cars are supplied. In speaking of this tour, Mr. S. H. Roe, manager of the Calgary agency of the Everitt, says:

"This is the first car that even went over the pass on its own power. Two others got across, but had to be towed over the summit with teams. With due consideration of the fact that these cars are rated as of much greater horse-power, the showing made on this occasion is sufficient to convince any fair minded person that in the Everitt we have a car that is thoroughly reliable, with plenty of power for work in a mountainous district, one that is simple and economical of operation, both as to tire wear and consumption of gasoline and oil, and, when price is considered, the superior of any car on the market."

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

In Scribner's Magazine for September General Funston continues his narrative of fighting and adventure with the most thrilling incident of his Philippine experiences. He describes the battle of Calumpit and the famous swimming of the Rio Grande River, which secured for him and two of his regiment the Congressional Medal of Honor.'

James Ford Rhodes reviews in historical perspective and with clear judgment the Republican National Conventions of 1880 and 1884 which nominated respectively Garfield and Blaine.

Ralph D. Paine contributes a description of the picturesque and amusing features of "The Water-Side of Antwerp." He will in later numbers describe Hamburg and the Port of London.

Frederick McCormick, who has been a newspaper representative in Pekin for a number of years, writes an illuminating review of "America and the China Loan."

Kenyon Cox, the eminent artist and critic, contributes another analysis of modern art, with special reference to its weakness in "Design."

Mrs. Wharton's vivid serial of New England life reaches in this number a tragic situation told with directness and simplicity.

F. Hopkinson Smith's serial, "Kennedy Square," which has been one of the successes of the year, is concluded in this number.

The short stories: "The Trick-Doctor," by Thomas Nelson Page.

"The Rubber Stamp," by Georgia Wood Pangborn.

"Under the 'Penobscot's' Bow," by John H. Walsh—a story of the workers in the navy yard on Puget Sound.

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Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Harry Martin, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation artist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted two and one-half miles north of the northeast corner of Lot 993; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

HARRY MARTIN.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Allan Orr, of Masset, B. C., occupation carpenter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted three and one-half miles north and one mile west from the northwest corner of Lot 992; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

ALLAN ORR.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Sound.

Montgomery Schuyler discusses in the field of art "Stray Statues" which are wrongly placed, that that their full meaning and association are forgotten.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Burton Vivian Brewer, of Vancouver, occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about two miles north from the northeast corner of Lot 993; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

BURTON VIVIAN BREWER.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Edgar J. Young, of Vancouver B. C., occupation painter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted two and one-half miles north of the northeast corner of Lot 993; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; containing 640 acres.

EDGAR J. YOUNG.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Margaret Merrill, of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about three miles west, and one-half mile north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence west 40 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 60 chains, to point of commencement; containing 240 acres, more or less.

MARGARET MERRILL.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated August 7, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur W. Nelson, of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles west and one-half mile north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence east 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 60 chains, to point of commencement; containing 480 acres, more or less.

ARTHUR W. NELSON.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated August 7, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Gray, of Blair, Nebrasaka, U.S.A., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles west and ½ mile north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

FRANK GRAY.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 29, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Wirt A. Stevens, of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., occupation civil engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about two miles west and one and one-half miles north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

WIRT A. STEVENS.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 29, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Christina Orr, of Masset, B. C., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about four miles west and three and one-half miles north from the northwest corner of Lot 992; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

CHRISTINA ORR.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated August 7, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Ellen Ives, of Masset, B. C., occupation housewife, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about four miles west and three and one-half miles north from the northwest corner of Lot 992; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

ELLEN IVES.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated August 7, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Joseph C. Merrill, of Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A., occupation retired, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about four and one-half miles west and one-half mile north from the southwest corner of Lot 991; thence north 20 chains; thence west 60 chains, more or less, to the Ain River; thence following shore of river in a southerly and easterly direction to point of commencement; containing 120 acres, more or less.

JOSEPH C. MERRILL.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated August 2. 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Coast, Range v.

TAKE NOTICE that Alice Munro, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Lakelse Lake and about one and one-half miles distant in a southwesterly direction from the southwest corner of Lot 3982, Skeena Land District, District of Coast, Range 5; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 60 chains, more or less to the shore of Lakelse Lake; thence following the shore of said lake to point of commencement; containing 200 acres, more or less.

ALICE MUNRO.
Dated August 12, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Norman Hurst, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about three and one-half miles north and one mile west from the northwest corner of Lot 992; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

NORMAN HURST.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that C. Verne Brewer, of Vancouver, occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted three and one-half miles north and one mile west from the northwest corner of Lot 992; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

C. VERNE BREWER.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Datedo July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that John Henry, of Vancouver, occupation contractor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted two and one-half miles north of the northwest corner of Lot 992; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement; containing 320 acres.

JOHN HENRY.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that William Robert Little, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation mason, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about two and one-half miles north from the northwest corner of Lot 992; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement; containing 320 acres.

WILLIAM ROBERT LITTLE.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Fred Jackson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation painter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about two miles north from the northeast corner of Lot 993; thence west 80 chains thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement; containing 320 acres.

FRED JACKSON.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Stanley Holbrook, of Vancouver, B. C, occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about two miles north from the northeast corner of Lot 993; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement; containing 320 acres.

STANLEY HOLBROOK.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that Patrick O'Connor, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation foreman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about two miles north from the northeast corner of Lot 993; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.

PATRICK O'CONNOR.
George S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated July 31, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Coast, Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that William H. Hargrave, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation banker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Lakelse Lake, and about one and one-half miles distant in a southerly direction from the southwest corner of Lot 3982, Skeena Land District, District of Coast, Range 5; thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains south, more or less, to the shore of Lakelse Lake; thence following the shore of said lake to point of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM H. HARGRAVE.
Dated August 12, 1911.

TRIBUTARY COUNTRY

Hon. Thomas Taylor Expresses His Views With Respect to the Great Interior.

G. T. P. Will Open Up a Rich Area According to the Minister of Public Works

"It will not be so many years before there will be hundreds of thousands of acres under cultivation in Northern British Columbia if natural development, now well inaugurated, is permitted to continue," says Hon. Thomas Taylor, provincial minister of public works and railways, who has just returned to Victoria from an extended tour through Yale and Cariboo. "There are vast areas well adapted for agricultural utlization in the vicinity of Fort George, as well as farther to the west around Stuart and the Fraser Lakes and in the Bulkley Valley, and settlers of the right sort are giving them their attention and coming in prepared to make their permanent homes on the land and aid in the upbuilding of British Columbia."

Hon. Mr. Taylor speaks from recent personal observation, not from hearsay or report. He has but just been on the ground, inspecting the progress of improvements now being carried out by his department in the Nicola and Cariboo sections. The appropriations this year for roads and bridges in Cariboo exceed $150,000, while the Yale district, in which is included the Nicola Valley, the amount totals approximately $85,000.

"Good Roads Taylor" since entering the government of Premier McBride has conscientiously made it a point to visit the various sections of the province once or more in each year, to see for himself how the public money is being expended and wherein further expenditures may promote more rapid and satisfactory industrial growth. Leaving this city on the tour just completed on the 9th instant the minister first proceeded to the Nicola Valley, where many important improvements are being carried forward. He found conditions in the valley exceptionally good. There has been quite an influx of settlers this year, and much quiet development is going on. He found the coal mines of Merritt working to capacity, and the town exceedingly prosperous. His trip extended as far south as Aspen Grove, where he visited a well stocked ranch in company with one of its owners, George A. Fraser of Victoria. Mr. Taylor greatly admired many of Mr. Fraser's thoroughbred horses.

On reaching Quesnel he was joined by John A. Fraser, M.L.A., for that riding. They then took steamer up the Fraser to Fort George, visiting many intermediate points to inspect improvements. The numerous roads and trails under construction will greatly increase the existing transportation facilities and aid settlers in bringing in stock and supplies.

"I was much impressed with the improved look of Quesnel, as well as other places along the road and steamboat route since my last visit two years ago," said Mr. Taylor. "The country around Fort George as far as the eye can reach is open and well adapted for raising hay and grain and for ranching.

Future of Nechaco

"Settlement thus far has been limited, owing to lack of transportation facilities, but all this will soonn be changed. I look to see that region, as well as the Nechaco Valley, peopled by thousands of farmers. The soil is rich, and the elevation not too high, ensuring freedom from summer frosts. This is indicated by the good crops secured by pioneer settlers. I was pleased to observe that quite a number of fruit trees are thriving and promise to yield good crops when they reach a further stage of growth. The fertility of the soil was evidenced by the remarkable growth of wild berries all along the route.

"I visited Fort George and South Fort George, midway between which on the Hudson Bay reserve my department recently completed a temporary government office. The final location of the office will depend on future development. The opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will greatly stimulate the establishment of an important business centre in that vicinity."

"The clinging type of girls is disappearing."

"Yes; modern woman, with her numerous hatpins, is more like a cactus than a vine."

"There goes Spriggins. They say that man has been given up by half a dozen doctors."

"What's the trouble with him?"

"He won't pay his bills."

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Anglican Church Decides Upon Line of Action With Regard to Education in Theology

At the call of the Bishop of Columbia, as senior bishop, the bishops of the province and the representatives of the several dioceses appointed to deal with the question of the Anglican Theological College met in St. Paul's schoolroom in the city of Vancouver on Thursday, August 24. On motion of the Bishop of New Westminster, seconded by the Bishop of Caledonia, the chair was taken by the Bishop of Columbia. The Rev. C. R. Littler was elected secretary.

The bishops of the several dioceses and the following clerical and lay representatives were present:

Diocese of Columbia—Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. H. A. Collison, Messrs. Crotty, Wollaston and Beaumont Boggs.

Diocese of New Westminster—Ven. Archdeacon Pentreath, Rev. C. C. Owen, Rev. H. F. G. Clinton, Chancellor Dunbar Taylor and Messrs. A. McCreery and J. R. Seymour.

Diocese of Caledonia—Ven. Archdeacon Collison, Revs. Canon Keen and W. H. Vance, Messrs. Cambie, Clark and Cowan.

Diocese of Kootenay—Revs. T. Greene, C. A. Procunier and C. R. Littler, Chancellor Crease and Geo. Johnstone.

After full consideration and discussion of various amendments the plan of the three bishops as presented to the various synods was amended and adopted as follows:

There shall be an Anglican Theological College of British Columbia, with a board of governors, consisting of the bishops of the several dioceses of the province, and if it prove absolutely necessary to establish separate halls, the heads of such halls ex-officio, and also three clerical and three lay members representing each diocese of the province, elected in such manner as the several dioceses may determine. The board of governors shall at its annual meeting elect a chairman, who shall also be president of the Anglican Theological College. Vacancies among the elected member of this board of governors shall be filled by the respective bishops till the next meeting of the synod of the diocese.

SCHOOL INSPECTORS

Changes in the Department of Education Relative to the Coast District

The opening of the school term is marked by the coming into effect of new arrangements with respect to to the various inspectorates necessitated by the country's growth. In this readjustment of education department affairs, Inspector George H. Dean will hereafter have control in Victoria City, the Saanich Peninsula, and the rural schools of southern Vancouver Island as far as Otter Point.

Inspector D. L. MacLaurin, formerly stationed at Nelson, has been transferred to Victoria also, and will have particular jurisdiction over the public schools of the remained of Vancouver Island and the contiguous islands of the Gulf of Georgia.

Inspector Thomas Leith is given charge of the schools of Vancouver City and will be assigned an additional inspector as his assistant during the ensuing few months.

Inspector J. C. Pollock, previously in charge of Kamloops, will now make his headquarters at Vancouver, and will have jurisdiction throughout all the country north of the Fraser River, and as far as Prince Rupert.

Other inspectorates are virtually unchanged, Inspector J. D. Gillis, as before, having charge of the schools of South Vancouver and Point Grey, Burnably, Richmond and Delta districts, as well as North Vancouver City. Inspector A. E. Miller retains his district and headquarters at Revelstoke, and Inspector Albert Sullivan remains at New Westminster. An additional inspector in the person of W. H. M. May, previously engaged as principal of the public schools at Nelson, succeeds Inspector MacLaurin in charge of the South Kootenay district, with headquarters at Nelson City. J. S. Gordon, inspector of high schools, remains with headquarters in this city, his duties being unchanged.

"What's the difference," broke out the exchange editor, all at once, "between a crack in a musical instrument——"

"And a senator from New York going up in an elevator?" interrupted the literary editor. "One is a rift in a lute and the other is a Root in a lift. You oughtn't to try as easy a one as that on me."

Nothing more was said, but they continued to glare at each other.

FASHIONS HEAD GEAR

Bamboo hats have lately masqueraded as the real Panama article and have been found to surpass these both in utility and beauty. The fact is that the much lauded Panama product exists more in faction than in reality; that is, the extremely fine grade is scarcely to be had at all. The bamboo sails under the name of Panama since some time past and not one in a hundred knows the difference.

It is expected and probable that the United States agricultural bureau will do everything to encourage the new industry of manufacturing a superior grade of bamboo hats in the Philippine Islands. A Frenchman, the first to give the matter serious attention, has established himself near Batavia, in Java, and is doing a flourishing business. He already has a demand for the goods for the export trade which far exceeds his manufacturing capacity.

The raw material, the bamboo, receives considerable care. It is cut at the time it has almost reached its maturity, but still is green. It must be handled with extreme care, for the slightest blow bruises the sap, and produces an ineffaceable blotch of spot. On this account the bamboo is never hauled by rail or wagon, but cut and carried by the natives directly from the field to the factory.

Here the rather hard surface is peeled off with specially shaped knives. The bamboo is then exposed for two days to the heat of the sun and for twenty-four hours to the heavy night dews. This seasons the material sufficiently to permit its being sliced or pulled in "thongs" of exact length and wonderful firmness.

After the seasoning process the desired lengths are cut, then the "trunk" split into pieces about two inches wide. Only a lustrous close-grained portion, less than 1-16 of an inch, is kept and from this are pulled five or six ribbons of gossamer texture, light as air and yet as strong, glossy and plant as the best quality of silk.

The hats are braided by native women, who are killed in giving the shape desired without any mechanical aid. The hats are always double and the finishing process of the "bell"—lining—and the brim is entrusted to little Javanese children, the girls especially having obtained such a proficiency that working by the piece they often earn more than their elders.

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar

TAKE NOTICE that Marion McDiarmid, of London, Ontario, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—Situated on the Kitwancool River; commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and about 5 1-4 miles distant in a northwesterly 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 adjoining Lot 1878 to the north; and containing 640 acres, more or less.

MARION McDIARMID.
Daniel McDonald, Agent.
Dated July 24 1911. A-15

Form of Notice (Section 47)
Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that Philip T. Chesley of the City of Prince Rupert, occupation prospector intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the Shamos River (sometimes called the Shames River) about three-quarters of a mile west from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and on the south bank of the said river; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence south eighty (80) chains; thence east forty (40) chains to point of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres more or less, and which land was located by me on the 25th August, A. D. 1911.

PHILIP T. CHESLEY.
Dated August 28, 1911.

Form of Notice (Section 34)
Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that Philip T. Chesley, of the City of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation prospector, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted **about half-way between Mile Post** 77 and Mile Post 78 on the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Prince Rupert, and about fifty (50) feet west off the said right-of-**way of the said railway; thence** south eighty (80) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east forty (40) chains to point of commence**ment, and containing three hundred** and twenty (320) acres more or less **and which land was located by me on** the 26th day of August, A. D. 1911.

PHILIP T. CHESLEY.
Dated August 28, 1911.

Form of Notice (Section 34)
Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that Edward Chesley, of the City of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation trainman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted about half way between Mile Post 77 and Mile Post 78 on the Main Line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway from Prince Rupert and about fifty (50) feet west of the right-of-way of the said Railway; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence south eighty (80) chains; thence east forty (40) chains, to the point of commencement; and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres more or less and which land was located by me on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1911.

EDWARD CHESLEY.
Dated August 28, 1911. s5

Form of Notice (Section 47)
Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that George W. Kerr, of the City of Prince Rupert, occupation butcher, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted about three hundred (300) yards west of Mile Post 79 on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway track from Prince Rupert; thence south eighty (80) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east forty (40) chains to the place of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres more or less, and which land was located by me on the 26th day of August inst. A. D. 1911.

GEO. W. KERR.
Dated August 28, 1911. s5

Form of Notice (Section 47)
Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that George A. McNicholl, of the City of Prince Rupert, railway superintendent by occupation, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted about three hundred (300) yards west of Mile Post 80, on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway track from Prince Rupert; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence south eighty (80) chains; thence east forty (40) chains to place of commencement and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres, and which land was located by me on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1911.

GEORGE A. McNICHOLL.
Philip T. Chesley, Agent.
Dated August 29, 1911. s5

Form of Notice (Section 47)
Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that John A. Kirkpatrick, of the City of Prince Rupert, dry goods merchant by occupation, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted about three hundred (300) yards west of Mile Post 79 on the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway track from Prince Rupert; thence north eighty (80 chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence south eighty (80 chains; thence east forty (40) chains to place of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres more or less, and which land was located by me on the 26th day of August A.D. 1911.

JOHN A. KIRKPATRICK.
Philip T. Chesley Agent.
Dated August 29, 1911. s5

Form of Notice (Section 47)
Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that Alexander Faulds, of the City of Vancouver, B. C., occupation mining engineer, intends to apply for permission to lease the following land. bounded as lease the following described land, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the Shamos River (sometimes called Shames River) about three-quarters of a mile west from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad and on the south bank of said river; thence south eighty (80) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence east forty (40) chains to the point of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres more or less, and which land was located by me on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1911.

ALEXANDER FAULDS.
Philip T. Chesley, Agent.
Dated August 25, 1911.

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that Vivian O'Brien of Copper City B.C., prospector, intends to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted five miles east and two miles north from the mouth of Kitnayakwa River; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

VIVIAN O'BRIEN, Locator.
Dated July 9, 1911. s1

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that John Gabriel, of Aldermere, B. C., Prospector, intends to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted five miles east and two miles north from the mouth of Kitnayakwa River; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

JOHN GABRIEL, Locator.
Dated July 9, 1911. s1

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that John Gabriel, of Aldermere, B. C., Prospector, intends to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted five miles east and one mile south from the mouth of Kitnayakwa River; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

JOHN GABRIEL Locator.
Dated July 10, 1911.

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that Vivian O'Brien of Copper City B.C., prospector, intends to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted four miles east and four miles north from the mouth of Kitnayakwa River; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

VIVIAN O'BRIEN, Locator.
Dated July 10, 1911. s1

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Dated July 9, 1911. s1

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that John Gabriel, of Aldermere, B. C., Prospector, intends to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 5 miles east from the mouth of Kitnayakwa River; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, to point of commencement.

JOHN GABRIEL, Locator.
Dated July 10, 1911. s1

FINE RECEPTION

(Continued From Page One)

lieved in reciprocity within the British nation.

Touching upon some of the other issues, Mr. Clements attacked the policy of the Dominion government. An immense sum was to be spent upon the navy without much to show for it. The Dominion had the protection fully of the British navy. He felt that Canada might well assist, especially in an hour of danger to the Mother Country, and contribute a Dreadnought to the Imperial navy, which might be added to from time to time.

Repudiated Their Policies

Taking up the arguments of the Liberal party when attacking the National Policy, that of free trade, commercial union, etc., none of these had been brought into effect upon the Liberals coming into power. He thanked God that the party did not.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had time and again stated that the United States was not the natural market if the United States. He argued it was not. In this pact the United States was getting the thick end of the wedge while Canada was getting the thin edge. The United States had built up their nation by a system of protection but he believed the United States had carried that to greater lengths than it should be carried. The National Policy aimed at protecting industries while in a developing stage until they reached an adult stage, when they should be left to fol'ow their course.

National Policy

The United States had refused reciprocity to Sir John A. Macdonald. The National Policy was introduced and a tariff wall between the two countries was established. The United States then went to the extreme measure of raising the tariff wall still higher by the McKinley Bill. The Ottawa government should, in the interests of Canada, have met this with increased tariffs on this side. The United States now sought to secure the raw materials of Canada, the natural resources that were left in the United States being largely in the hands of monoplies.

Under the circumstances, he felt that Canadians should do to the United States what the latter said to Canada twenty years ago, which was, "If you want to do business here come over to this country." Canada could tell the United States that if it wanted to do business in our natural resources it must send its people and its capital into Canada and help it to build up this country. That was what was wanted in this country. It would build up industries in the cities, giving mechanics work .

If Canadians let any foreign country get the raw material this country got only the product of the toil of the miner or of the lumberman, while the larger profits went to the cities of that foreign country. In the interests of Canada, they should force the United States to bring capital in here, and give Canadians the benefits from the manufacture of its raw material.

Referring to the development of the democratic sentiment in the United States, he showed that the government of the United States must, in answer to the demands of the people there, give cheaper food products and where it was deemed necessary take off the duty on Canadian products, like fish. It would be taken off without Canada goving any advantage.

Wheat Question

With respect to the wheat question he showed that the United States mills had to have the superior wheat grown in the Canadian Northwest if a barrel of flour could be produced that could compete with the Canadian flour. If he had his way he would levy an export duty upon Canadian wheat going into the United States. He would by this say to the people of the United States, "If you want to grind Canadian wheat you must come over into Canada with your millions and build up your mills here."

What Canada wanted was the building of mills and elevators on this side of the line to use the natural products of the prairies. There was no reason why Prince Rupert should not have these as well as other seaports. But if this policy of the government was carried into effect there was little chance for anything of the kind.

Fish for Export

Taking up the question of fish, Mr. Clements said that it was a disgrace that the Dominion government had not given the proper protection to the fisheries of this country. He then devoted his attention to the argument that the removal of the duty of one cent a pound on fish going into theh United States would work great benefit to Prince Rupert. As to the salmon market, he said any canneryman would tell one that the British market was the best one for that commodity.

With respect to halibut, he said that he had discussed the question with practical men. They had told him that to take halibut in ice from, say Ketchikan to Seattle or Vancouver, would cost about $7 a ton. There would be a double icing also in order to ship it east. To bring it to Prince Rupert would not cost more than $2 a ton and one icing would probably be saved. This left a margin that made it absolutely sure that the trade would come to Prince Rupert, a saving being effected even if the one cent a pound duty were paid. But the United States, he felt, would remove the duty themselves if the fish was needed. Besides, the home market of Canada was developing quickly, amounting last year to $16,000,000.

Abuses of Government

The United States was not a very large market, taking all into account. The New England Fish Company had rights in this country from the Dominion government that it should not have. In the matter of licences, also, there were abuses that should not exist. Japanese were granted licences that should never be given. The industry should be preserved for the people of this country.

With respect to the cold storage plants being erected on the coast, he said that these were all started before reciprocity was thought of.

Under the present regulations there was a charge of $1.50 a ton on American bottoms doing business in fish in Canadian ports. This gave the Canadian bottom an advantage of about $125 a vessel. Under the new pact this was annulled and an American ship paid only $1 for entering. Then a United States ship could leave a Canadian port for the fishing grounds on paying a $1 fee. A Canadian ship would have to go from an American port to a Canadian port before clearing for the fishing grounds.

Ottawa Not Informed

He contrasted the course taken by the Canadian government and that taken by the United States government in preparing for the treaty. The United States government had experts gathering information on the subject in Canada and the United States. The Canadian government had done nothing of the kind, and were not prepared to meet the experts of the United States.

Taking up the government's policy with respect to appointments to the judiciary he said that this was something that should be very carefully guarded. That had been the pride of the government of Sir John A. Macdonald, but there had been appointments made by the present government that were not calculated to reflect credit upon the country.

On the labor question he did not believe that Asiatics should be brought into the country. In this connection he referred to the treaty making propensities of the present government and the way it worked out. The government had signally failed in this. He told of the explanation given by Sir Wilfrid in the House as to the working of the Japanese treaty when it was entered into. Sir Wilfrid said it would mean that only 120 Japanese would come into the country a year after it came into effect. Yet in the first nine months after it came into effect over 8,000 Japanese were landed at Victoria and Vancouver.

Labor Questions

The provincial government in British Columbia had looked well to the interests of the mechanics and labor men in all contracts, insisting upon an eight-hour day. The Dominion government, however, allowed an hour and an hour and a half to be added to this. They had the example of the alien labor laws of the country being overridden and labor introduced that should not have been. In the Crows Nest Pass coal fields the miners had put up a fight for what they considered their rights. The Dominion government had not shown any disposition to help, but had blocked off a square of country and said coal should be allowed to come in there free of duty from the United States in order to bring the miners to terms.

During his travels through the district of Comox-Atlin he had been led to the conclusion that the Ottawa government acted in a disgraceful way in the matter of mail service. He had found on Denman Island that settlers did not get their mail for as long as six weeks at a time. This should not be. The pioneers of the country were entitled to fair consideration if any one was. The ogvernment should take steps to make the lot of the pioneer as good as possible by giving adequate mail service, so that the outlying parts could get the news and keep in touch with the world.

This government was a government, not for the people of this country, but for the grafter. He referred to the Dominion government telegraph service, which ought to be for the benefit of the public. That service, however, was not run like the private companies did their business. The private companies gave a letter rate at night which served the public well. The government, however, did nothing of the sort. It might well be done, he thought, even if it were done at a loss.

If elected, he would be the servant of the people and would do his best for the whole district. He would look carefully after the interests of Prince Rupert and would be a frequent visitor here in order to keep in touch with the needs of the residents. He had no doubt as to his success.

Mr. Clements resumed his seat amidst loud applause.

D. R. Young

D. R. Young of Queen Charlotte City followed. He referred to the fact that he had been born in the United tSates. When, fourteen years ago, he took the oath of allegiance to the sovereign of Great Britain and unfurled the British flag over his office in Slocan it was the proudest moment of his life. The United States wanted the raw material from here. He believed that Canada should live on the most friendly terms with the United States. There was a market for the products of Canada in Great Britain.

The meeting closed with cheers for Mr. Clements and the singing of "God Save the King."

BLACK COD IN USE

D. R. Young of Queen Charlotte City Has Succeeded in Curing Fish for Use.

He Is Now Putting the Product on the Market and Will Be Prepared to Meet Demand

D. R. Young of Queen Charlotte City has been a visitor in the city for several days this week. He left this morning for Vancouver with a shipment of several tons of black cod put up in different styles for use.

The visit of Mr. Young at this time has to do with the marketing of the first of the black cod put up by the plant in which Mr. Young is so deeply interested. The promoter of this enterprise is nothing if not original and so when he had had the curing of the fish brought to a stage where he was satisfied to put it on the market he put a shipment on the way and subjected it to the most trying conditions under which it could ever be expected to have to pass. He had the barrels and cases delayed here in the G. T. P. warehouses in order to see how the product would come through such a test. He then opened part of it and his friends and the guests at the Prince Rupert Inn have been enjoying the black cod put up by his company.

The tests have been entirely satisfactory and Mr. Young has undoubtedly provided for the consuming public a most delightful fish product and one that will continue to grow in favor.

He has taken the shipment on to Vancouver, where it will be put in the hands of P. Burns & Co., who will look after the marketing of it in the Coast cities. It is Mr. Young's intention to keep a plentiful supply in the hands of P. Burns & Co. all the time.

The black cod is a new fish to commerce. It is taken in the deep water off the coast of the Queen Charlottes and will be made a special feature of the cold storage and curing plant at Queen Charlotte City. The fish are taken in the open sea at a depth of about 1,000 of 1,800 feet.

Under the processes which Mr. Young's company has perfected it will be put on the market smoked or salted and forms a delicious food.

FORCE AT GOOSE BAY

Nearly 300 Men Are At Work At Granby Mines—Sawmill Nearly Completed

W. Yolen Williams of the Granby Company and Mr. McDonald, the manager at Goose Bay, are in the city. Mr. McDonald reports that they have two hundred and sixty men at work and within ten days the sawmill will be running. When that is operating the buildings for the men and other works will be carried out.

Mr. Williams is still investigating the ore showings in the different camps in the north. While there are good showings in many places, yet, he says, there has not been enough done in many instances to prove the real value of the deposits.

NOTICE

The Prince Rupert Sash and Door Company will temporarily close its factory on September 16 for repairs and additions. Patrons are hereby thanked for their patronage, and the company hopes upon reopening to be able by additions to the plant to be in a position to meet the local demand even better than in the past.

The company has on hand a large stock of manufactured goods of all classes to meet requirements during the time the factory is closed.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert intends to make the following local improvements:—

The rough grading of and construction of the necessary retaining walls of lane between Second and Third Avenues from Fourth to Ninth Street, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon, or to be benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lots to be so especially assessed for the said improvement or work is now filed in the office of the City Clerk, and is open for inspection during office hours.

The estimated cost of the work is $17,500.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 8th day of September, 1911.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

WM. MALHON DAVIS,
City Engineer. s8-12

POLES WANTED

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 5 p. m., September 18, for the supply and delivery in Cow Bay of:—

200 Cedar Poles.

Specifications may be seen at Telephone Office, Third Avenue.

Tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, or cash for 2 per cent of the total amount of the tender, and must be on form to be obtained from the City Clerk.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
s8-12

FOR RENT

Store building on Second Avenue at Seventh Street. Low Rent.

JEREMIAH H. KUGLER, LTD.

75 x 100 Feet

ASK UNCLE JERRY For Lease on Third Avenue at Ninth Street

JEREMIAH H. KUGLER, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the eleventh (11th) day of October next application will be made to the Superintendent of Provincial Police for the grant of a licence for the sale of liquor by retail in and upon the premises known as The Copper City Hotel, situated at Copper River, Skeena District, upon the land described as Lot A, Block 312, Copper City, Skeena District, B. C.

Dated September 11, 1911. s-5

HARVEY CREECH,
Applicant.

SHARP WORDS

(Continued From Page One)

sure, could bear him out in this. Yet this drone came in with charges of this kind.

After some further exchange of compliments by the aldermen concerned His Worship suggested that they should drop this and proceed to business, which suggestion was acted upon, although Ald. Hilditch expressed a readiness on little more provocation to hit his colleague.

Harry Spaw of Vancouver, representing the B. C. Life Assurance Company, is in the city for a few weeks. He is selling stock locally in this first British Columbia institution of the kind and, as in other cities of the province, is meeting with success. The stock for sale promises soon to be entirely taken up. The local representeative of the company is M. M. Stephens & Co.

Army Visitors

Adjutant Smith of Wrangel, who is in charge of the work of the Salvation Army in Southeastern Alaska, is in the city. He is here to meet Major Morris, who is expected in the city tomorrow. Major Morris, after conferring with officers here, will proceed to Hazelton, inspecting the different corps in the interior. On his return south he will leave for Toronto to attend the congress that is to be held there at which Mrs. Bramwell Booth will be present. Adjutant Smith is astonished at the progress that is being made in Prince Rupert and is loud in his praise of the enterprise of the citizens.

"Well, farmer, you told us your place was a good one for hunting; now we've tramped it for three hours and found no game."

"Just so. Well, I calculate as a general thing, that the yess game there is, the more hunting you have."

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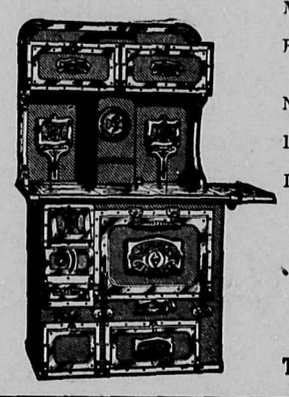

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