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GLAD WELCOME TO SIR WILFRID

A LIQUOR CRUSADE

Authorities Are Making Move to Put Down the Selling of Intoxicants

Time of Police Court is Occupied With Hearing of Cases of Alleged Infraction

The police authorities have been busy for several weeks past collecting evidence against what are commonly known as "blind-pigs." The result has been that the time of Police Magistrate Carss has been quite fully occupied with the hearing of evidence relative to whether liquor is being sold or not by alleged violators of the law.

On Wednesday morning evidence was taken on informations laid against Edward Morrison of the bowling ally on Second avenue, and against D. McRae of the Dominion Hotel.

A. M. Manson appeared as the city prosecutor, while L. W. Patmore appeared for the defence in each case.

The evidence was very contradictory. In the case of Morrison, the evidence of the prosecution was that a bottle of whiskey was procured upon application, while the defence put up was that the police officer was a friend of the defendant and he had got the liquor from a club on the officer stating he was not feeling well.

In the case of the Dominion, the evidence of the proprietor was that he did not sell to the police officer who swore he got it from him.

Incidentally the strength of "beerine," which Mr. McRae said was the only drink he sold, came up. This was claimed to be non-intoxicating, but the police magistrate doubted whether under the act this could be taken as warranting its sale. There was a doubt in his mind as to whether any alcoholic liquors could be sold.

The decision of the police magistrate was deferred until this morning, when he found both guilty. In the case of E. Morrison he inflicted a fine of $5 and costs, with an ad-

(Continued on Page Eight)

PURE MEAT CRUSADE

Medical Health Officer is to See That Law is Enforced in City.

Mayor Stork Does Not Think the Council Should Devise Ways of Bringing in Food

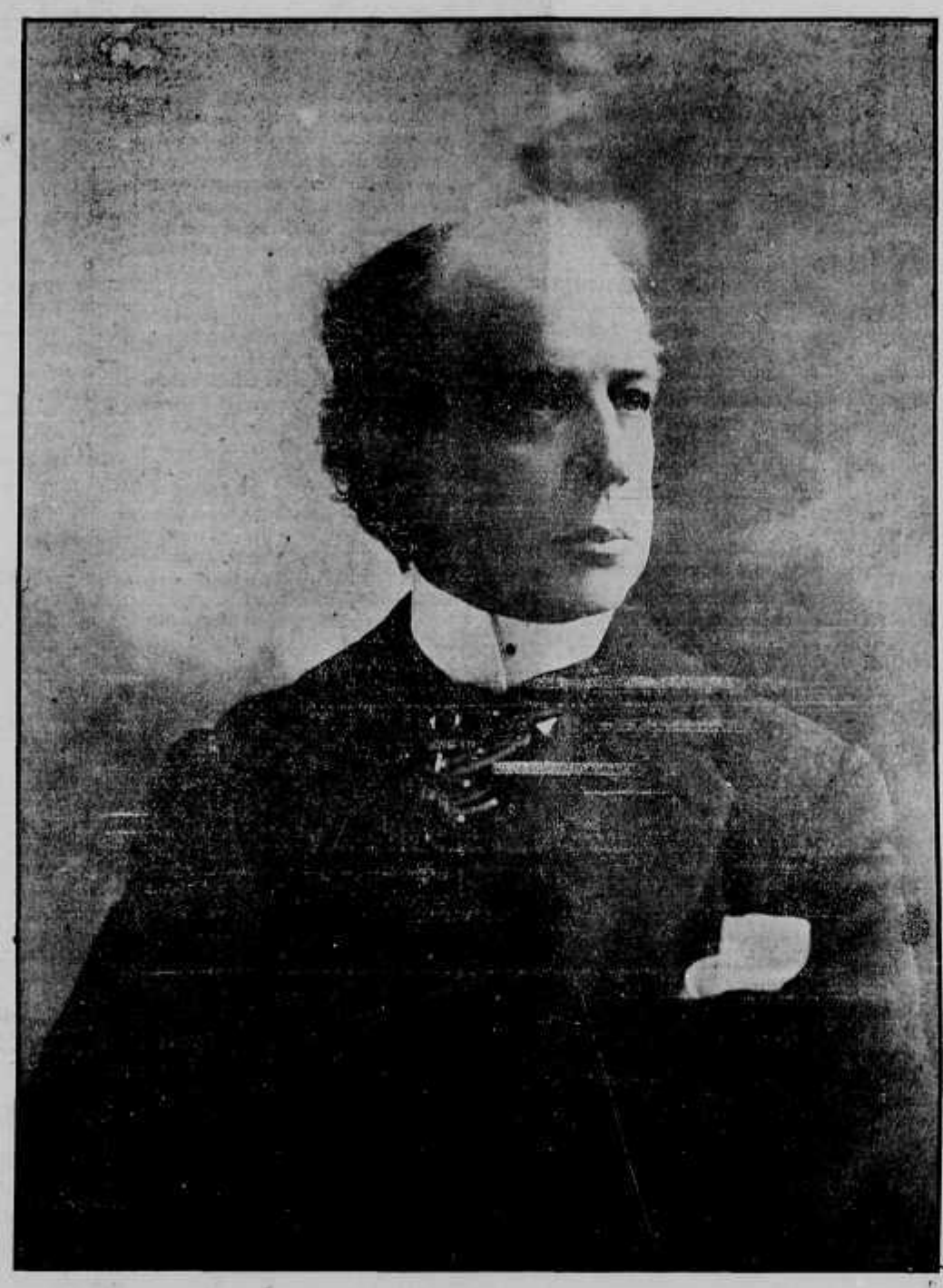
The health officer of the city reported to the council on Wednesday evening on the subject of ensuring pure meat in the city. He explained that being carried in the open on ship board on the way here it soon became tainted. He suggested as one means of overcoming the difficulty that the meat dealers should see that their was cold storage provided on the steamers carrying the meat. Another way out of it would be to have the animals shipped in alive and slaughter houses built here. This might not be advisable in view of the fact that there were not the proper facilities for disposing of the refuse.

His worship said that it was not of much concern to the council how meat was brought here. All that they were concerned about was to see that the meat sold was in good shape.

The bylaw was referred to and it was found that food unfit for use might be seized.

Ald. Hilditch suggested that the health officer be instructed that the council expected the bylaw enforced.

Ald. Pattullo suggested that the mayor take this up with the health officer and suggest that the laws be enforced on consultation with the city solicitor.



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, G.C.M.G., P.C.

ON HIS WAY HERE

Sir Wilfrid Has Busy Day in Victoria Before Leaving For North

Accommodation is All Taken Up For the Trip of the Prince George

(Special to The Jouranl)

Victoria, Aug. 19.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party concluded their visit to Victoria last night, leaving on the Prince George for Prince Rupert during the night. Sir Wilfrid is looking remarkably well after such a long tour and it is evident that the trip has done him good.

To intimate friends he expressed his pleasurable anticipation with respect to the voyage along the Pacific coast and the opportunity of seeing Northern British Columbia.

Yesterday was a very busy one for the Prime Minister. In the forenoon he received a number of deputations and later accompanied by Hon. Geo. P. Graham, Minister of Railways, and E. M. MacDonald, M.P. for Picton, attended the general conference of the Methodist church where they were heartily received. The visitors delivered brief addresses.

Garden Party

In the afternoon a garden party was given at Government House by Hon. T. W. Paterson, the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Paterson. There was a very large attendance, and Sir Wilfrid took occasion during the afternoon at different times to remark upon the delightful location.

Evening Meeting

In the evening an immense crowd thronged the Horse Show building at the Exhibition grounds where Sir Wilfrid addressed them on subjects of the day. He dealt with the Oriental immigration question, defending the action of his government. The regulations now enforced he believed were sufficient to effectually restrain immigration and prevent danger from that source.

The naval policy of his government was also defended by him.

At Parliament Buildings

The reception in the parliament buildings the night before was carried out on a most elaborate scale,

(Continued on Page Eight)

FIRST CONTRACTS

Street Grading and Plank Walks to Be Done at Beach Place.

Proposal to do Work by Day Labor Did Not Find Favor With the Council

The contracts for the grading and planking of Tenth and Eleventh streets and Beach Place have been awarded by the city council.

Mr. Swanson gets the contract for grading, while Mr. La Trace will do the planking. The former is for the sum of $3,822, while the later contract calls for $782.45.

The city engineer in his report to the council on Tuesday evening, recommended the acceptance of these tenders.

Ald. Hilditch again moved in favor of the system of day labor. He contended that the $4,000 tender for grading of the city engineer included fifteen per cent for contingencies, which might be cut off, leaving it the lowest tender.

Ald. Naden was not opposed to trying the experiment of day labor on this small contract, though he did not feel satisfied that it would be cheaper.

The other members of the council could not see it in that way and favored the letting of the contract which was done.

Miss Coral Barker returned from a trip to Treadwell, Alaska, a few days ago, where she has been visiting friends for a few weeks.

FARTHEST WEST WILL GIVE ROYAL RECEPTION

Prince Rupert Citizens are Ready to Receive Canada's Distinguished Son on His First Visit to the Embryonic Seaport of the Pacific Coast--- Will Spend Three Days in the City.

Saturday, 2 p.m.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party arrive at G.T.P. wharf.
Saturday, 2.15 p.m.—Presentation of *addresses in front of Provincial* Buildings.
Saturday evening — Banquet at Prince Rupert Inn.
Monday forenoon—Sir Wilfrid will inspect railway as guest of G.T.P.
Monday, 2 p.m.—Open air address by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others *in front of Provincial Buildings.*
Monday, 8 p.m.—Smoker in Empress theatre.

In a general way the programme for Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reception in this city will be as given above. The general committees are meeting again this evening for the last time when the subject will be fully gone into and all arrangements finally completed.

It has been arranged that the D. G. S. Kestrel, Capt. Newcombe, will carry the reception committee to the entrance of the harbor to meet the Prince George. The other vessels in the harbor will accompany the Kestrel. Every craft available is expected to be in commission. This will include the launches as well as the largef steamers. The Kestrel will lead the way in the whole procession, moving slowly so that all may keep in position.

The G. T. P. wharf is to be kept clear so as to avoid any trouble and the public are asked to co-operate wfth the committees in acceding to this request.

Upon arrival the party will be taken to the point in front of the provincial government buildings, where the addresses will be presented. These are very brief. There is the unique on from th city council, one equally novel from the French Canadian residents of Prince Rupert, a collection of views of the city from the Daughters of the Empire, and an illuminated address from the Indians.

The latter address, it is announced, will be one of the most unique of all. Almost seventeen chiefs will be present to take part in it and the greatest secrecy as to its character is being maintained by the Indians.

Saturday evening the Prince Rupert Inn will be the scene of a grand banquet in honor of Sir Wilfrid, when 175 will sit down. Elaborate preparations have been made by Mr. Sweet for the occasion.

It is not yet known how Sir Wilfrid will prefer to spend Sunday, which will be left open largely until his arrival.

Monday morning as the guest of the G. T. P., the Prime Minister and party will inspect the railway to whatever point is desired by them.

Returning there will be a grand open air meeting in front of the Provincial buildings when the public will have the opportunity of hearing Sir Wilfrid and other members of his party.

In the evening there is to be a smoker given in the Empress theatre in honor of the occasion.

The decoration committee has made elaborate preparations for the visit. There has been splendid co-operation on the part of the city, the G. T. P. and private individuals, and as a result some eye sores on the streets have been effectively wiped out. The scheme of decoration is simple, yet effective and distinctively characteristic of a new city.

The arches put up by the city, the French Canadians and the Indians are highly creditable.

Given a continuance of the good weather that has prevailed during the past two months, the reception will pass off in first class style for there is yet to be heard a single discordant note in connection with the arrangements.

The school children have been carefully trained by Principal Hunter and Prof. Kauffman, and with the assistance of an orchestra will take part in the reception singing patriotic verses.

STRIKE RICH ORE

Another Mineral Area is Located Within Easy Reach of Hazelton and the G.T.P.

Rocher de Boule is Reported to Have Shown Galena of Excellent Character

The summer's prosperity in the vicinity of Hazelton is being attended with most gratifying results and next summer should see a decided rush into that section of the province which will be easily reached then by rail. There has been an absence of reports from the Hazelton country of fabulous finds which tends to establish more confidence in the character of the ore. Its development must mean much for Prince Rupert.

Quite a wave of excitement was created when W. S. Sargent returned to town from the hills with news of finding a vein of galena ore on Rocher de Boule mountains, seven or eight miles south of town and three or four miles from the railway line, says the Omineca Herald of Hazelton. He said the ledge is from three to eight feet wide and appears for a thousand feet in length and that pieces of ore similar to the samples brought to town can be broken off at any point. He and his partners have located a group of seven claims in a formation of quartzite and granite, the latter being very silky. As soon as Sargent told of his find several prospectors left for the scene and that part of the range will be thoroughly looked over in the next few weeks.

Frank Brown, returning Friday evening from the scene of the new strike, says it is one of the biggest things in the way of a raw prospect that he has ever seen. The vein filling has been worn away and the walls left standing, granite on one side and quartzite on the other. He traversed the ledge for a thousand feet and for the entire distance where the ore was not covered by debris, good galena could be broken off at any point. Brown considers the indications favorable for more discoveries and looks to see a camp of importance opened up in that vicinity, providing always that the silver values are as good as the general average throughout the district.

FINANCIAL QUESTIONS

Province Makes Claim for Repayment of Taxes

At the meeting of the city council on Wednesday evening a letter was read from the Minister of Finance asking that the claim of the province against the city of Prince Rupert for $15,334.03 be paid. This included the taxes due the province upon the lands in the city up to the date of incorporation when the city took over the conduct of affairs. It also included the salary of Arthur Cuthbert as assessor and incidental expenses connected with it.

This was referred to the finance committee.

Night Watchman's Pay

The finance committee recommended the payment of $227.80, recommended by the Board of Trade as the amount due to the night watchman, who had done duty before the city took over the conduct of affairs.

Ald. Pattullo with respect to the account presented by the Board of Trade said that excellent work had been done by providing a patrolman before incorporation. He had pleasure in moving that it be paid.

Ald. Hilditch said he raised objection purely on the ground of precedent. This patrolman was very necessary he admitted. He covered a special part of the city, however, and he did not think that the whole city should be made to pay for it.

Ald. Mobley objected to drawing the line as close as Ald. Hilditch suggested. He thought the account should be paid. To carry this to a logical conclusion the frontage tax would have to be introduced for everything in the way of improvements, etc., in the city

Ald. Barrow wanted to know why the patrol man continued under the Board of Trade's instructions after the city was incorporated.

Ald. Pattullo thought it would have been better for the Board of Trade to have dropped the employment of the man. It was overlooked, however.

Ald. Hilditch said he did not object to the money being paid. He did object to precedents being raised in other ways and this being allowed to pass.

It was decided to pay the account.

IN DEFENCE OF LADIES

The Flowers Sent to Dr. Crippen Might Be Used in Worse Way

The ladies of Quebec are criticised for sending flowers to Dr. Crippen. The good women might do worse, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. If flowers exert any influence over the fugitive it should not be a vicious influence. There may be in Quebec many persons shut in poor homes who would appreciate such gifts more than Dr. Crippen. Perhaps also Dr. Crippen may misinterpret the gift as a tribute of admiration and approval of all that he is said to have done. But it is possible that the beauty and purity of the flowers may bring better thoughts and aspirations to the mind of the prisoner, even though he be guilty, and that some vague regrets for the past may come upon him. In the open country the flowers are made to bloom impartially for the hardened criminal and the saint of God. So let the women send them to Dr. Crippen, but it would do well not to forget others who cannot go abroad to see them, who have not had the advantage of a spectacular arrest and are not awaiting a sensational trial.

RELIC OF MOOSE BATTLE

Interlocked Antlers That Mutely Tell of a Fight to the Death

An extraordinary reminder of a fatal animal battle is shown by a rare and unique trophy, a pair of interlocked moose antlers, the result of a deadly encounter between two giant bull moose in the wilds of the Cassiar mountains, British Columbia, a year or so ago. This specimen is soon to be exhibited in the great collection of heads and horns now being brought together at the New York zoological park, which comprises some of the largest game heads of British Columbia, northern Alaska and elsewhere.

During their duel the powerful and enraged moose used their broadly palmated antlers as weapons of offence and defence in a series of tremendous charges and assaults which they made upon each other. In the course of the fierce encounter the antlers became so firmly entangled and locked that neither of the combatants could break away. A native hunter heard the loud clashing of the horns a half a mile or so in the forest and started for the scene of the conflict. At a distance, spellbound, he witnessed the marvellous battle of the two giants battering and crashing into one another with the energy of two locomotives in a head-on collision. On nearing the two antagonists he found that one of the animals had broken its neck during the struggle, and lay dead on the ground, while the other partly exhausted, was making Herculean efforts to release his horns.

The hunter then killed the living moose, and tried by various mechanical means, using a wooden wedge, etc., to separate the antlers, which, however, was found to be an impossible task. He reported the duel between the moose to a near-by trading post, and the two heads were secured and fortunately preserved. The animals were of gigantic size, probably ten or twelve years old, the larger pair of horns having a spread of sixty-nine and one-half inches, and the other sixty-two. This is said to be the only instance where a pair of giant moose antlers interlocked in this wonderful manner have been found and brought into civilization.

BOAT FOR STIKINE

There has just been launched at Seattle a tunnelboat for William J. McNeill, of Wrangell, for service on the Stikine river, northern British Columbia. The boat has been named the "Telegraph," and it will ply between Wrangell, in Alaska, and Telegraph, B.C., on the Stikine river. The craft is one of the few tunnelboats ever to be built on this coast, and has been specially designed to navigate in shallow streams. By an ingenious boxlike contrivance enough water is provided to allow for propulsion where the ordinary propeller would be unable to work. It will be operated on the Stikine river, between Wrangell and Telegraph, and will carry passengers, mails and general freight. Her design will specially fit her for navigating the shallow reaches of the Stikine river.

RUBBER SUBSTITUTE

George Metcalf, of Ashburton, N. Z., claims to have invented a substitute for rubber for cycle and motor tires, more durable and cheaper than rubber. He will go to London to lay the process before capitalists.

SPORTS

QUITS RING-SIDE

"The Jeffries-Johnson fight at Reno was my last appearance as a promoter," said Tex Rickard recently in San Francisco. "It isn't that I love the fight game less, but I love that coal mine of ours at Coos Bay more. I'm coal mining now, you know, and that will be enough for me for some time.

FOR ENGLISH DERBY

For the first time in racing history a British Columbia owner will be represented in the English Derby, Mr. Irving H. Wheatcroft, of St. James Island, near Victoria, having entered two yearlings for the 1912 Blue Ribbon of the turf. His entries are being bred on the St. James Stock Farm at Lexington, Kentucky, and the strains from which they are sprung are amongst the highest in British racehorse blood. The entries are: King Broomstick, a chestnut colt, by Broomstick, out of Imported Esteem by Childwick by St. Simon; Queen Sain, a brown filly, by Sain out of Ora Bailey by Hanover.

CRICKET TOURNAMENT

Ten teams have entered for the fifth annual Pacific coast cricket tournament, which will take place in Victoria, commencing Monday, August 22, and continuing through the week till the 27th, on which day the championship final will be played. The ten teams entered are: Vancouver (holders of the cup), Victoria, Burrard, Seattle, Nanaimo, Albion, Saanich and Strawberry Vale (combined), Kootenay, Portland and the Work Point Garrison.

TO TEACH CRICKET

The Winnipeg Cricket Association are going to ask the educational authorities of the city to allow cricket to be taught in the public schools. The boys might be taught worse things and they are now probably taught, some not a bit more useful or of greater educational value. If anything has to be dropped in order to make room for cricket, of course it will not be one of the esentials like the three R's. and if one or two of the ologies are knocked off the curriculum, no harm will be done. If the request of the association is granted, it is not likely that cricket will be made compulsory. It will be one of the optional subjects.

BIG GAME HUNTERS

Col. Parry, D.S.O., commander of the Denbighshire Yoemanry, North Wales, is at present on the coast, preparatory to visiting the Cassiar district to hunt big game. The ascent of the Stickine river to Telegraph creek will be made from Wrangel, Alaska. The colonel expects to be six weeks in the north, and is most anxious to secure a number of good trophies, including a moose head. Col. Parry has hunted in Africa, Norway and New Zealand, and was decorated during the South African war.

Among other hunters seeking sport are Mr. J. Rosenburg, a Norwegian, who is going to the Cassiar district this fall, and Mr. Eustis Redcliffe, a well known English sportsman, who is now hunting grizzly in the Kenai peninsula of Alaska.

TRIP TO ENGLAND

A great surprise was sprung on the Montreal lacrosse players when they turned out for their final practice before their match against Toronto on Saturday.

President Findlay told the players after the practice that if they again captured the N. L. U. title this year, it would mean a trip to the old country for them. This announcement was a great surpise to all the boys, and all stated that they would play harder than ever to capture the prize offered by Mr. Findlay.

Mr. Findlay stated that he had the plan of the trip on his mind for some time, and had several talks posed with Manager Davidson. If the Montreal twelve won the championship it is proposed to start on the trip about the end of March. Games will be arranged to cover the expenses, and the team will return early in May, so as to be in good condition for their league matches.

FOULKES IN TENNIS

Capt. Foulkes, of Ottawa, who is coming to reside in Victoria permanently at an early date has successfully defended his title as cup holder of the Canadian National Lawn Tennis association. He formerly lived on the coast and the following from the Toronto World, in an account of the match which decided the national championship:—

"The shower which fell just as the singles match was about to begin, by softening the court, helped Foulkes' cut ground strokes to come off frequently, and puzzled Baird, who is accustomed to clay courts and a fast-rising ball. However, after the former had 2-0, Baird assumed the aggressive and took six straight games, 18 aces to 8. The second set was characterized by the resolute defence Foulkes offered, his great getting abilities and accuracy of return, and, towards the end, a lot of clever net work with cross-court and line volleys. In this set, Foulkes 6-2, the winner scored only 10 aces to Baird's 15, but put only one ball each in the net and out of court. The third set was the most beautiful, as well as the turning-point of the match. Foulkes assumed the aggressive, showing great generalship, getting to the net frequently, and, though not smashing much, volleying splendidly, his speed, direction and timing being admirable. He had Baird in difficulties frequently, made the latter play his game, and beat him at ease. He scored 18 aces to Baird's 10, with mistakes about even, but scored when needed, winning at 6-2. It was now or never for Baird, and he opened strongly with a lead of 3-1. His overhead volleying now was the best he showed, but Foulkes proved a wonderful getter, refusing to be beaten, and was returning most of them safely, making it 3 all and 4 all. Baird continued persistent smashing and took the next two and the set at 6-4, Foulkes, when at 4-5 and 30-40, serving a double fault. Aces were: Baird 16, Foulkes 7; two sets all.

"It was during the critical set that the prettiest net play was seen. The pace slowed down in an effort after accuracy and the struggle for the net was keen. Foulkes' generalship was more apparent than ever, and his patience, waiting stroke after stroke for the exact moment to make a kill was admirable, whereas Baird often netted the ball in trying to kill off a difficult stroke. The latter was plainly nervous, whereas the champion's confidence was superb. One all and two all were called, and after Baird had 15 Foulkes scored 30 on two lovely cross-courts, then Baird double faulted and Foulkes passed him again, 3-2. From this on the latter's ground-driving and his volleys ran him out the winner, 6-2, the aces being even, but Baird's mistakes trebled the others. Keen as was the disappointment, the applause for the winner was general, and all appreciated the champion's remarks at the prize-giving, that Baird was the best player and sportsman he had ever met."

THE ABSORPTION OF LIGHT

A late issue of Die Bauwelt says the color of paper hangings and tapestry is far from being a factor of minor importance in the degree of light that prevails in a room, and is closely related to the economic use of the artificial illumination also. In accordance with their color, such fabrics throw back into the room a part of the light that is falling upon them while they annihilate another part, or absorb it, as the technical phrase is. As the power of absorption of light rises in such a fabric so naturally in less degree is the room brightened and less advantageous is the use of artificial illumination, a part of the money spent for the latter being wasted for light annihilated by the hangings.

The latest investigation reveals that the absorption of light depends, in the first instance, on the color of the hangings, and therefore on the same color when the walls are painted with it, too. aNturally the most favorable effect of color in this regard is afforded by the white hangings and paints, but even these absorb 50 per cent of the light falling upon them, while the other 50 per cent radiates back into the room. Following these in the effect of light come the yellow hangings which radiate 45 per cent and annihilate 55 per cent. The next in order are the bright green, of which the power of absorption rises to 60 per cent, while 40 per cent of the light striking them is thrown back. Dark green and red hangings eexercise precisely the same influence; they annihilate quite 85 per cent., only 15 per cent radiating from them.

SALT IN BUTTER

For slightly salted butter salt is added by the process of brining where the butter is made in small quantities. Brine used in butter-making is usually made by dissolving one pound of salt in about one gallon of clean water. A sufficient quantity of brine is made and used to thoroughly float the butter grains in the churn, so that the latter may be rotated several times without danger of the grains going together to form a solid mass. Brine, when freshly made, will be found to be several degrees below the temperature of the water from which it was made. This is due to the salt absorbing heat from the water in dissolving. The low temperature of the brine is a great advantage in reducing the temperature of the butter in hot weather.

John P. Babcock, formerly deputy commissioner of fisheries, who has resigned his post with the government, has finally severed his connection with the province. He has left for San Francisco to take up the important position of superintending the fisheries of California, a post in which he will have 120 men under him.

HAYNOR BROS.

House Furnishers

Located temporarily, since the fire, in Dunedin Block, corner of Second Avenue and Eighth Street.

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

FUNERAL FURNISHERS

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G. T. P. CARTAGE AGENTS

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LADYSMITH COAL

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

NOTICE

The public of British Columbia and visitors are cordially invited to meet the Right Honorable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C., Premier of Canada, at a public reception to be tendered by the Premier and Members of the Executive Council of the Government of British Columbia, in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 17th instant, at 9 p.m.

HENRY ESSON YOUNG,
Provincial Secrtary.

A15

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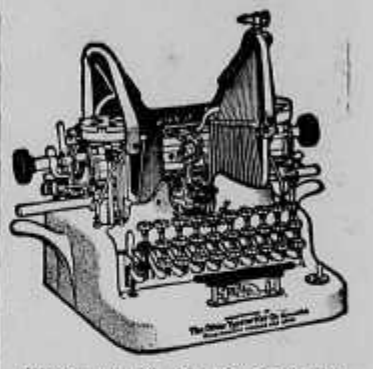
Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

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

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

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

Yours For 17 Cents a Day



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

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

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

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

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

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money With

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

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

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

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

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

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

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

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

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

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

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

Steel Production

The growth of the pig iron production in Canada, as well as that of the Dominion corporation, since 1901 is clearly shown in the following table, says the Montreal Star:—

	Total for Canada. Tons.	Prod. of Dominion Steel Co. Tons
1909	609,400	255,900
1908	686,800	262,800
1907	416,600	257,000
1906	585,400	210,100
1905	390,200	162,200
1904	277,700	96,600
1903	323,700	155,130
1902	348,600	191,000
1901	165,900	111,000

The above figures show the company has increased its production of pig iron from 111,000 tons in 1901 to 262,800 in 1908 and 255,900 in 1909, the slight loss in the latter year as compared with 1908 being due to the inadequacy of thef uel su dpe to the inadequacy of the fuel supply received from the Dominion Coal company. The output of steel ingots has bene as follows:

	Total for Canada. Tons.	Prod. of Dominion Steel Co. Tons.
1909	570,600	296,750
1908	662,000	279,500
1907	606,500	269,000
1906	569,200	235,300
1905	300,400	163,150
1904	128,900	62,850
1903	260,600	135,300
1902	136,400	99,400
1901	33,300	.....

The Dominon Company began to turn out steel in 1902 when it totalled 99,400 tons, increased since then to 296,750, an even greater gain than that recorded in the pig iron production.

The government bounties on pig iron and steel ingots expire on December 31 this year, and those on wire rode, which were given in lieu of tariff, on June 30, 1921. It is thought that when the different bounties are terminated they will be replaced by a protective tariff, although the cessation of the bonuses indicates that the steel industry in Canada is thought to have establisher itself upon a firm and lasting foundation.

To take care of future business, the corporation has been carrying out extensive plant alterations and improvements, which will also materially reduce productive costs and increase the total capacity 50 per cent. The first new work to reach completion is the set of coke ovens which embody all the improvements of the last ten years. There are 120 of these, requiring the service of 56 men, and capable of turning out 720 tons of coke every twenty-four hours. The 500 old ovens produce about 1,250 tons of coke a day.

Following these the open hearth furnaces will be finished and will be among the largest in the world, with a capacity of 500 tons each. A new power plant is under way, as well as a finishing plant, which will consist of a continuous roughing mill and Belgain train.

These improvements were provided for in the consolidated mortgage bonds issued last year, about $2,285,000 of the $5,000,000 total being set aside for the purpose.

During the past four seasons, net earnings have averaged about $2,327,715 a year, but after the different betterments have been completed the income account ought to show a gain corresponding with the greater capacity.

SNOW WHITE WATER

In a report made to the United States hydrographic office at Port Townsend an inexplicable phenomenon, declared to be without precedent, is described. The statement is filed by Capt. H. Samuelson, of the American barkentine Aurora, on arrival from Callao, Peru.

On June 27, in latitude 11 degrees south and longtitude 80 west, according to the report, the vessel's course brought her into an area of snow-white water. The expanse was so large as to require nearly an entire day's sailing to traverse.

Its merging with the natural ocean was sharp and definitely defined in color, creating a marvellous scene of marine beauty. Investigation with every means available failed to show the phenomenon to be due to submarine volcanic eruption or other upheaval.

A bucket filled with the milk-white liquid when left an hour on the barkentine's deck resumed a normal sea water color.

The officers of the Aurora sighted a derelict ship's life-buoy on the track of vessels in the San Francisco-Honolulu trade, and report encountering a strong uncharted tide-rip in 11 degrees 15 minutes north latitude, 130 degrees 47 minutes west longitude.

LOCATION OF THE FIRE ALARM BOXES

No. 1.—Fifth street and Third avenue.

No. 2.—Sixth street and Third avenue.

No. 3.—Seventh street and Third avenue.

No. 4.—Eighth street and Third avenue.

No. 5.—Junction of First and Second avenues.

No. 6.—Dominion Hotel.

No. 7.—Eighth street and Second avenue.

No. 8.—Seventh street and Second avenue.

No. 9.—Sixth street and Second avenue.

No. 10.—Centre street and First avenue.

No. 11.—G. T. P. dock.

No. 12.—Front of the Government building.

No. 13.—Second street and Second avenue.

No. 14.—First avenue and Mr. Bride street.

No. 15.—Third avenue and McBride street.

No. 16—Fulton Hotel.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

ELIJAH ROUNDS.
Vincent M. Schibner, Agent.
Dated May 25, 1910. jn21

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassia

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

PHONE 138
FOR
LETTER HEADS ENVELOPES
BUSINESS CARDS
VISITING CARDS STATEMENTS
Prince Rupert Journal

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

THOMAS SILLS.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Prince Rupert Journal

Telephone 138

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O. H. NELSON, EDITOR.

Friday, August 19, 1910

THE RECEPTION

Tomorrow the city of Prince Rupert will have as its guest Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Prime Minister of Canada. There is no question as to the heartiness of that reception. When Sir Wilfrid has seen Prince Rupert he will have completed his westward tour and the homeward trip will commence. There can be no question that the visit to this city was one of the main objects of his tour. His railway policy which brought into existence the G. T. P. was responsible for the springing up of a city here. It was but natural that he should desire to see for himself the point selected by the company and approved by his government as the place for a terminal port.

When he sees the harbor and gets some idea of the potentialities of the territory tributary to this port there can be no doubt that the Prime Minister will be more than satisfied with the choice.

In Prince Rupert, the farthest west, Sir Wilfrid will find the most western type of the Canadian people. Whatever may be said of the Prime Minister in times of political warfare, there is no denying the fact that he is of Canada and for Canada always. He will find that the men of the extreme west are big enough to recognize merit whether it is in their own particular political party or on the other side. He has been shown that farther south in British Columbia in the capital and in Vancouver. He will find that spirit high in Prince Rupert.

The reception to the city is from the citizens of Prince Rupert, and not once in the arrangements has there been the first evidence of the introduction of party feeling into it. It is becoming that this should be so. There are plenty of opportunities for the display of party feeling. On the visit of the Prime Minister it has been wisely decided to forget all differences and make the occasion one to be remembered. The prayer of every resident of the city will be that Sir Wilfrid may long be spared to serve his country and that this may not be his last visit to the port. May he live to see the city when its harbor is filled with deep sea shipping and when it ranks as one of the greatest seaports and industrial centres in the north.

CLEAN UP THE CITY

The suggestion has been made that in view of the fact that there will, during the remainder of this week and the beginning of next, be a lot of strangers in the city, it would be advisable that there should be a general cleaning-up. There has been such a move made in various parts of the townsite by civic and private corporations. There is still a lot to do in a private way. It is not an easy matter to keep a new city looking in the best of shape, but it is possible to do something along the line of making it appear to the best advantage, and this should be done at the present time. Where the general cleaning up has taken place the appearance has been enhanced very materially. A little extension of the campaign would further improve the general aspect considerably.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

The organization in this city of a chapter of the Daughters of the Empire is a move on the part of the ladies of the city that is to becommended. The objects of the organization are philantrophic and beneficient. Further, it aims at breaking down the barriers which may sometimes be found between the scattered parts of the Empire and uniting in one organization the ladies of the different parts of that great nation. The scope of the work in which the organization can engage is wide enough to adapt it to all parts and with the patriotic principle always kept to the front the effect upon the rising generations should be marked.

The governments of Italy and Venezuela have salt monopolies and prohibit the importation or sale of the commodity to private parties.

THE BOY SCOUTS

Gen. Baden-Powell Explains What I Aimed at in Organization

Pender Hall, Vancouver, was filled to overflowing when Major-General Sir R. S. Baden-Powell was the guest at luncheon of the Canadian Club a few days ago. The general, who arrived with Commissioner J. A. Maynes, was met by the officers of the Canadian Club and a guard of honor formed by the scout masters of Vancouver, and on entering the hall was greeted with rounds of cheering and applause.

"The boy scouts—those urchins going around with poles, shorts and cowboy hats—look like boys playing a game," said the general, after acknowledging the exceeding warmth of his reception. "So they are from their point of view at first, but there is a great deal underlying that game. We don't try to make soldiers or sailors of them. Our main object is the making of good citizens. That, you wil admit, is a larger object than making soldiers, because it makes them patriots in the first place and soldiering and sailoring will come after that in their place.

"We try to make them good citizens by methods which appeal to the boys themselves, and all the time we are building up character.

"In the old country, he continued "they sought to lift the children of the slums from their surroundings, to bring out their individual value, to save them becoming members of the great army of unemployed and unemployable which was now a canker at the heart of the Empire. They encouraged boys in the knowledge of handicrafts, to lift them on the road when they would become useful members of society, with the ability to use their wits and their hands. In this country the need in that direction was not as great, but it was acknowledged by their neighbors to the south that what was needed in the younger generation on this side was discipline, and the boy scout movement worked for that outside of the school walls. They sought to mould men—patriotic and chivalrous men."

Personals

Miss Davies went south last night on the Prince Rupert to visit in Vancouver and Victoria.

* * *

Mrs. William Manson, having moved into her new home near the corner of Third avenue and Sixth street, will be at home every fourth Wednesday in the month.

* * *

Mrs. L. W. Patmore and children returned to the city last night on the Princess Royal from Vancouver where they met Miss Edith Siddall from England. Miss Siddall will remain in the city for some time.

* * *

Mr. Russ. Hildebrand, formerly one of the leading hardware merchants of Dawson, arrived in the city with his wife on the Prince Rupert. He intends to reside in this city and open up a first class hardware store.

* * *

G. A. McNicholl, superintendent of the G.T.P., with headquarters at this point, is in the city again, having returned from Vancouver where he was engaged in business for the company for a few weeks.

* * *

The Misses Barbeau, milliners, left last night for the south where they intend to pick up the latest ideas in fall and winter millinery. They will return to the city in about three weeks and will immediately open up their new store in the Helgerson block.

* * *

E. S. Busby, inspector of customs, has returned from a trip to Dawson, where he made an official inspection of the various offices along the route. He has also visited Masset and looked into conditions at the office that exists there. Mr. Busby is now in Stewart where a new office was opened by him a few weeks ago. In the Yukon, where he was formerly located, he found the outlook very bright. The putting in of a power plant at Coal Creek to run the necessary machinery that is intended to supply electricity to the different mining sections, is looked upon as sure to meet e decided want and the most optimistic feeling prevails. It will mean cheap power, it is felt, and will enable the individual miners to again operate the properties they control.

For Job Printing of all kinds see the Journal man.

THE ISLAND PARK

Hon. Price Ellison Has Returned From Trip to Crown Mountain.

Minister of Lands and His Party West First to Scale Peak—Vast Reserve Placed

Hon. Price Ellison, minister of lands for British Columbia and party have returned from a six weeks' trip through the interior of Vancouver Island, during which the party climbed Crown Mountain, the first time this feat has been accomplished. Referring to the trip, the minister of lands said:—

"It is the grandest scenery I have ever seen. The Kicking Horse Canyon through the Rocky Mountains is not to be compared with the lakes, rivers, glaciers and mountains and the awe-inspiring scenes witnessed by us in our trip through the island interior, where a tract containing 240 square miles has been reserved by the government as a provincial park."

The party entered the interior of the Island by way of Campbell River, from which point the members proceeded by trail to McIvor's Lake, some two miles above the great falls where a company with a capital of $2,000,000 will install a plant and distribute power to all towns on the island as far south as Victoria. It is also reported that the E. & N. will take power from this company and electrify the island lines.

From McIvor's Lake, Minister Ellison and party proceeded to Buttle Lake, where quite a stay was made waiting for the party of six under Captain Roberts that was to go in by way of Alberni and unite with the Ellison party at this point. The Ellison party was tired of waiting and had their packs ready for a start when the Roberts party was found. It was very fortunate for the party of Captain Roberts that the one dog belonging to the party barked as he always did whenever the party made a start on a day's journey, for the Roberts party heard the dog and speedily joined the main camp, almost famished, not having a scrap of food left.

Leaving his surveyors and their men at Buttle Lake, where they are now engaged in surveying the park, Mr. Ellison, his daughter, and party climbed Crown Mountain which from recent surveys has been found to be located within the limits of the proposed park, and not within the railway belt, as heretofore supposed. Mr. Ellison's report to the government will favor the immediate construction of a roadway in to the park by way of Campbell River, and later on, if found practicable, by way of Alberni. The park will, says Mr. Ellison, be an asset to the province as an attraction to tourists.

News of the Province

Columbia River Navigation

Nelson.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier has telegraphed to W. B. Farris, of Nelson, saying that when in Nelson on August 29, in company with Hon. G. P. Graham, minister of railways, he will be willing to receive a deputation from the Portland chamber of commerce regarding the proposed deepening and rendering navigable of the Columbia river. The Nelson board of trade has forwarded an official invitation to the Portland chamber. The scheme to make the Columbia navigable as far as West Robson has been endorsed by the Nelson board of trade, which is acting in conjunction with the Portland and Spokane chambers of commerce.

New Cement Factory

Princeton.—Mr. E. W. Shatford, M.P.P., Mr. John George, capitalist, Mr. J. A. Harvey, K.C., and Mr. L. W. Stone, financier, made up a party that visted here recently to look over the property of the newly formed company to manufacture Portland cement in the suburbs of Princeton. Al these gentlemen are interested financially in the proposed works, which will involve an outlay of $250,000. It is understood a saw mill will be put into commission to supply the lumber for erective purposes and for mining.

Certificate of incorporation will soon issue, when further particulars of public interest will be known. It is stated that the initial plant to be erected will have a capacity of 1,000 barrels of cement per day, to be doubled as the market demands. A spur will be built from the main line of the Great Northern to the works, about a mile and a half.

THE JOURNAL

Is the Official Advertising Medium for the City of Prince Rupert

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

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

Teachers' Salaries

Victoria.—That the salaries paid the local teaching staff of the public schools is, in comparison with the salaries paid in other cities of the Dominion, inadequate, and that some of the best local teachers have had overtures made to them by outside boards, was the basis of the belief held by Trustee A. B. McNeil that salaries here will have to be raised in the near future if Victoria is to secure the best material in the teaching line.

This question of salary arose at the regular meeting of the school board, when two appointments were made to the teaching staff. Some objection was made to the salary which is was suggested should be paid to one of the appointees. Trustee McNeil pointed to the difficulty in securing first-class teachers. At present the teachers putting in applications for positions on the local staff do not appear to be of as high quality as formerly, and this he ascribed to the fact that other cities have raised the salaries paid and are attracting the best of the teachers looking for positions, leaving only the less qualified for the positions offering here.

This view was held by several other members of the board, and from the opinions expressed it looks very much as if the question of salary increases will be an important one when the board considers the matter at the end of the year.

A charge of being a frequenter of a house of ill-fame has been before the police magistrate for several days this week. The last of the evidence was heard this morning. Magistrate Carss deferred judgment until Tuesday morning.

WATER NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) The anticipated extent of the lowering.

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

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

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT.

By Its Agent, F. S. Clements.

A16.

C. D. NEWTON

Real Estate
Money to Loan
Notary Public

Exchange Block

Corner 3rd Avenue and 6th Street

P.O. Box 226 Tel. 226

The Washington Cafe

A PLACE TO EAT

Seats For Ladies
Everything Clean and Tasty
Prices Reasonable

W. F. CARPENTER, PROPRIETOR
Second Avenue, near Seventh Street

Hear the Truth

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

B.C. Saddlery Company
Limited

MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY

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

566 YATES STREET
VICTORIA, B.C.

Clarmont Rooms

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

Municipal Notice

TENDERS FOR PLANK ROADWAY AND GRADING

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tender 1," and "Tender 2," will be received by the City Clerk until Wednesday noon, August 24th, 1910:—

(1) For the construction of a 16-foot plank roadway on Hays Cove avenue, and Eighth avenue.

(2) Grading on Hays Cove avenue and Eighth avenue. Plans and specifications may be seen, and form of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS, City Clerk.
WM. M. DAVIS, City Engineer.
A16-19

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

GEORGE HIE,
ROBERT CORLETT.
Dated August 1, 1910. A19

IS NAVY PREPARED

Naval Expert Expresses Opinion That There are Short Comings in Service.

Some of the Weaknesses Pointed Out by Well Known Critic of the Old Land

Although the British public maintain an admiralty and a navy reputed to be the finest and strongest in the world, and spend some forty millions a year on their fleet, no organization in this country yet exists to settle how that navy is to be used in time of war, writes H. W. Wilson, in the London Daily Mail. It exists for no other purpose than defending British interests by destroying the armed forces of the enemy. Yet just as there is a right and a wrong way of using a cricket bat or a golf club, so there is a right and a wrong way of using a navy in war. And if the navy is used in the wrong way, instead of destroying it may be destroyed.

In other navies special departments exist, known as admiral staffs, general staffs or naval war staffs, for the special purpose of determining how these various fleets shall be employed in war. These departments are freed from the routine work of administration in time of peace, and are given the time and liberty to frame a plan of campaign after a profound study of war and the possible enemy's forces. These are usually modelled upon the German general staff, which was the creation of Scharnhorst and Clausewitz, the heroes to whom Germany owes her great military greatness, and which was developed to the highest pitch of efficiency by Moltke.

No Special Staff

The British navy has no such department, though even the navies of both Sweden and Russia now possess general staffs to frame plans for war. The British admiralty is not the organization in question; rather is it, as Lieut. Dewar has said, a board of directors whose entire time is taken up with details of daily administration. We may look in vain through the lists of our admiralty departments for an admiral staff or a naval war staff, for an operations bureau or for an historical section. The germ of the thing we require is there, it is true, in the department of naval intelligence. But it is only the germ. The fully developed organism is wanting.

For want of this organization, the British navy has been compared to a body which has no brain. The comparison is a little unjust to a noble service. We should say, rather, that the British navy is a body with an undeveloped brain. The politicians rather than the navy officers are to blame. They still put their faith in the glorious principle of "muddling through," which is now peculiar and sacred to the Anglo-Saxon peoples, because they have not yet grasped the overwhelming importance of organization for war before battle is joined, or realized that no human precaution should be neglected, now that the loss of a single war or even a single battle may level in the dust empires the growth of centuries.

Evading Enemy

Lest it be said that we are talking wildly in declaring that no one knows how the British navy is to be used, some proofs of that statement may given. The average man has a hazy idea that on the outbreak of war the British fleet will up anchor and attack the enemy. What should he say if he knew that quite recently the plan of withdrawing all the British large ships from the North sea to Lamlash, on the west coast of Scotland, was seriously discussed? It was an original scheme. To avoid being hurt by hostile destroyers and submarines, our battleships were to get out of harm's way instead of trying to hurt the enemy. This was not Nelson's idea of war, not Napoleon's, nor Grant's, nor Moltke's. Nelson did not run away and hide in some remote part in the most critical moments of the Trafalgar campaign. If he had so done he would certainly have been shot; but, of course, such a move on his part would have been absolutely unthinkable.

That it should have been discussed instead of being laughed indignantly out of court, is proof that there is something wrong with our ideas of naval war and our teaching of naval strategy. But this incident does not stand alone. The first lord of the admiralty only this year declared that the uses of the navy fell under the following heads:—Destruction of the enemy's commerce; protection of British commerce, convoying an invading army (only he added we had none to convoy); and the protection of our shores against a convoyed force. In all this, not one single mention of the armed naval forces of the enemy. "There would," he said, "be no advantage in destroying ships of war unless thereby we obtained control of the commerce."

Teachings of Past

Yet the principle which shines forth like a sun from the operations of all past wars is that if you destroy the armed forces of the enemy all other things shall be added to you. If you leave the armed forces of a strong enemy intact you will fail in every point.

Thus Mr. McKenna holds a doctrine of naval war entirely at variance with the teachings of the past, entirely at variance with the teachings of the ablest British and foreign thinkers of today. It would be unjust to blame him excessively for such errors. He is an administrator, so burdened with the conduct of daily affairs as to have no time for a profound study of strategy. But what an amazing state of affairs that there is no organization at the admiralty to supply him with the right principles, and how surprising that he does not at once create such a body! How disquieting the discovery that the nominal chief of the navy does not clearly understand for what purpose a navy exists!

Lord Chas. Beresford's Charges

A third piece of evidence that there is no clear idea among naval officers as to the use of the fleet in war time, is given by the report of the cabinet committee which last year examined the charges brought stated that its members had been imby Lord Charles Beresford. It pressed "with the differences of opinion among officers of high rank concerning strategy and tactics." Strategy is the science of employing fleets or armies before actual fighting begins; tactics is the art of conducting the fighting. Where there should have been unity of sentiment on these vital points there was anarchy. Is a fleet in which professional anarchy obtains certain to win in battle, or organized for war?

Fourthly, there is the fact that Lord Charles Beresbord aserted in 1909 that the fleet in home waters was not organized for war when he assumed command of the channel fleet, and that he was unable to obtain any strategical scheme or plan for the disposal in war of the forces under his command." It is true that the cabinet committee found against him on these heads, but with some uncertainty. For it admitted that what plans existed were not ideal.

Let us divorce from our minds the idea that the conduct of affairs at the admiralty or the exercise of fleets teaches the whole art of naval war. The sea lords of the admiralty are so overwhelmed with work of all kinds that they have not time to study war, and we have seen that they have no organization to give them the help which they need. The commanders of fleets have the help of able staff officers afloat, but they are without the guidance and assistance which an admiral staff would give by working out and testing plans of campaign and inspiring a sound theory of war. Peace manoeuvres, however realistic, must differ enormously from the "real thing," and to win in the "real thing" our officers need the best theorists at their backs, strategists who have assimilated history.

Naval War Staff

The cabinet committee last August urged that a naval war staff should be formed. Nothing has been done, and for that the cabinet must be blamed. But it is unfortunate to find so able and distinguished a writer on naval war as Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, writing in the Naval Annaul what hasty readers will take to be naval war staff. His words do not an unsparing condemnation of a really mean what they seem to import. He is inveighing against a mere tame copy of a German institution, and there we may agree with him. And even he admits that the admiralty is not at present organized for war. Only his remedy is to revolutionize the admiralty and go back to the arrangements of a century ago.

There will be many who will hold that evolution is better than revolution. There is no reason why a war staff should not be fitted into the present admiralty, or why under the first sea lord, and responsible to him, should not be placed the various sub-departments required, each other a director—intelligence of foreign navies, operations, history, strategy, material in its relations to war, war college, etc. The chief of the staff would be directed to draw up a plan of campaign which would be submitted to the first sea lord for his approval. And to prevent the staff from stirile theorizing, to give purpose and reality to its studies, it should be clearly understood that in war the chief of the staff will embark with the main fleet and in person see his plan carried out. We must never forget that a council imposed on the Spanish Admiral Cervera in 1898 a plan which was simply suicidal—a plan of which this council would never have dreamed had it been called upon to carry it out; and that precisely the same occurred with Admiral Rojesvensky in 1904.

LIGHTING STREETS

City Council is Now Engaged in Deciding Upon Best System to Adopt.

Engineer Reports Upon the Cost—Private Company Makes a Proposition

In compliance with the request of the city council, the city engineer on Tuesday night submitted a report on the expense of operating the temporary lighting plant in the city. The report was as follows:—

"I have obtained from the proprietor of the sash and door factory a proposal to rent the boiler and engine now in use at the factory to the corporation for the purpose of generating power for electric lighting.

I estimate the cost of operating the plant as follows:—

Rental of boiler and engine for one year	$3,650
Fuel, 912½ tons	7,300
Water, oil, waste, etc.	200
Total	$11,150
Two engineers at $225 per month	$2,700
One laborer	1,000
One superintendent	1,800
	$5,500
Maintenance of pole lines, etc	250
Depreciation	331
	$581
Total cost	$17,231

Income

Assuming that 80 h.p. is available the city could supply 600 carbon lamps to consumers, or 100 Tungsten lamps. Time may be taken as seven hours per day for the winter months, and three hours per day for summer months.

With a charge of 15 cents per k.w. hour, the gross receipts for winter months would be $11,497.50, and for summer months $4,927.29 or a total of $16,424.79, leaving a balance of $806.21 to be charged against the street lighting account.

With reference to the plant to be located at the foot of McBride street, and estimated to cost $30,000: The annual expense of operation, including depreciation, would be $18,272, the installation of this plant would require six months time so that little revenue would be obtained the first year. Assuming that 2,000 lamps are in after the first year, the revenue would be about $32,000.

WM. MAHLON DAVIS,
City Engineer.

Ald. Smith said he had asked a local men to be present and would ask that he be heard. Mr. Durant, he said, would offer, if given a 10-year contract to give the city power delivered at the city limits, the city being given an option to purchase at the end of ten years at fifty per cent of the cost.

Mr. Durant being asked to address the council, said his company could supply power within about four months. He had Vancouver capital interested and a gas producer plant would be put in, starting with a 800 kilowatt plant, which might be increased. They could furnish power at twelve cents per kilowatt hour. Mr. Waller, representing the Vancouver interests, would be here next week and he asked that the matter be allowed to stand over until Mr. Waller arrived.

A rate of 12c per k.w. hour would represent a cost of 3c per 16 c.p. lamp for five hours or very nearly as cheap as the eastern cities. They could also put in a low figure for power to be used in the day time.

The city engineer was called in and a full discussion followed.

Ald. Mobley moved that the engineer be instructed to compile data as to the cost of the necessary machinery for distributing the electric energy. The question of getting power could be decided later but the machinery must be had at any rate.

Ald. Lynch said that the engineer should also take up the question of installing another fifty horsepower boiler along side the one in the sash and door factory now. That would enable the city to use the full 125 horsepower engine in the factory.

Ald. Smith thought the proposition submitted by Mr. Durant was worthy of consideration. He would second Ald. Mobley's motion.

Ald. Naden pointed out that it would be necessary to put a bylaw to the people to pay for the plant.

Ald. Mobley suggested that there would be $9,000 left in the general fund this year to pay for the electric light plant.

Ald. Pattullo moved that the city take steps at once to procure the old pole line if it is possible to get it reasonably without going to arbitration.

Ald. Smith said the company had already been asked to submit a proposition to the city, but they have not yet done so.

The engineer was asked what the cost would be per 16 candle power lamp if the street lamps were put in at the same price as the house lamps. After he had figured it out the engineer reported that it would cost a little less than 8 cents per k.w. hour, or about 4c per 16 candle-power lamp per seven hours. This would mean that the street lighting would cost $9,395 per annum and the revenue from the private consumers would be $7,836 per year.

THE WARD SYSTEM

Ald. Pattullo Introduces Bylaw to Divide the City for Electoral Purposes.

Measure is Now Before the Council—Will be Further Considered in Committee

Ald. Pattullo at Wednesday evening's meeting of the city council introduced a bylaw that foreshadows the election. It is the bylaw to divide the city into wards which is a necessary move before the next council is elected according to the municipal clauses act. Of necessity the division now made must be only temporary as the centres of population will change from time to time necessitating amendments to meet the altered conditions.

Ald. Pattullo explained in connection with his bylaw last night that the act required that the wards should be such that the assessed value of the property in each was approximately similar. If this were not the case the council might be called upon to amend the bylaw.

He had found it difficult to carry this out on account of the heavy assessment on some of the waterfront blocks. He had considered the matter carefully and thought the system of two wards the best. Fulton street would, roughly speaking, be the dividing line.

The line would leave the waterfront in the G.T.P. wharf section, following Sixth street to Second avenue. It would continue along Second avenue to Fulton, follow that street to Ninth avenue and pass along the alley between blocks 42 and 43 in section five. Ward one would be the section westerly of this line, while ward two would be that easterly of the line.

It was found difficult to make a division that would give equal assessment and yet be divided by a line that could readily be designated without considerable study. The assessment in this division he proposed would be over $6,000,000 in ward one and over $8,000,000 in ward two. He proposed that there should be three aldermen elected from ward one and five from ward two. This would be a fair division of the representation.

Ald. McIntyre asked why McBride street was not made the dividing line.

Ald. Pattullo explained that if that were done there would be a wide disparity between the assessments of the wards owing to the waterfront of the G.T.P. being placed so high.

The bylaw was considered in committee at some length, after which the committee rose and reported progress.

John L. Sullivan, who held the championship of the world for many years, and was never defeated under London prize ring rules, has decided to retire from public life for good and settle down on a small farm near Boston, there to enjoy life with his family. John L. has been touring the country under the management of Frank Hall the past few years, doing a vaudeville stunt, and in that time has accumulated a fortune. It is just six years since Mr. Hall took hold of Sullivan, and on July 1, 1911, they will spearate as business partners.

APPRECIATE WORK

Hans Helgeson Retires From Fishing Department on the Skeena.

Testimonial to His Ability Paid by Those Engaged in the Industry On That River

Hans Helgeson, who has been fishery overseer on the Skeena for about ten years, has retired from that position. He visited Prince Rupert this week and will leave shortly for Victoria.

At the home of J. T. C. Williams at Port Essington a few days ago, Mr. Helgeson was presented with a gold headed cane and a purse of over $600 by those interested in the fishing industry in recognition of the valuable assistance he had been to the industry. An address was presented Mr. Helgeson in which the cannerymen set forth their appreciation of his work. The address was as follows:—

"We, the undersigned owners and operators of canneries on the Skeena River, wish on the eve of your retirement from the public position you have held so long and honorably to express our deep sense of appreciation of your unvarying civility and willingness at all times to oblige, your high sense of justice and integrity.

"During your ten years of service as fishery overseer for the Dominion Government, you have acted with the strictest impartiality, giving all of us a "square deal" and during times of critical importance to the salmon fisheries of the Skeena river your sound judgment has always been much appreciated by us.

"We also wish to take this opportunity to express to you our sincere thanks for the active and important part you played in obtaining the permanent prohibition of the Babine barricades. We realize that through your efforts combined with those of the department this terrible engine of destruction to the salmon was obliberated for all time; consequently with the strict enforcement of the weekly close season an abundance of salmon is allowed to reach the spawning grounds, enabling the Indians in the interior to obtain a more abundant supply for their needs.

"And we are of the unanimous opinion that the present magnificent run of salmon, a run, we believe, unprecedented in the history of the Skeena River canneries, is due in a great measure to the removal of the celebrated Babine barricades, and we trust that the department will continue to remove other obstructions until they make the Skeena River the grandest salmon stream on the coast.

"We close our testimonial with the sincere and earnest hope that the evening of your long and useful life will be spent in the peace and happiness which follows an honorable career."

The testimonial was signed by: B. C. Packers Association, per M. M. English, representing four canneries; Wallace Bros. Packing Co., Ltd., Peter Wallace, manager; British America Cannery, per G. B. Baillie; the Cassiar Packing Co., D. M. Moore, manager; Oceanic Cannery A. W. Carter, manager; Inverness Cannery, R. G. Johnson, manager; A. B. C. Packing Co., Ltd., North Pacific Cannery, Victor Larsen, manager; Skeena River Com. Co., F. K. Rudge, manager; Carlisle Cannery, Thos. P. Lake, manager.

TRADE WITH GERMANY

Removal of Surtax Proves to be Beneficial to Canada

Ottawa, Aug. 16.—Statistics have been prepared by the Department of Trade and Commerce showing the extent of Canada's trade with Germany for three months subsequent to the removal of the German surtax as compared with the trade for the three months previous to the removal They show that for the three months following the removal of the surtax the imports totalled $1,902,723, an increase of $181,327 over the previous three months. On the other hand there has been a decided betterment in Canadian exports to Germany since the removal of the surtax during the three months. Since the new agreement came into force they totalled $803,734, as compared with $411,008 in the previous three months, an increase of $392,228.

After measuring hundreds of prisoners, French scientists have found that the average criminal has arms below the normal in length.

PREMIER'S POWER

Some of the Characteristics of Sir Wilfrid Laurier That Have Made Him Popular.

The City's Visitor is a Model Party Leader, Understanding Political Game Perfectly

The visit of the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G., P.C., to Prince Rupert attracts attention to the personality of the Prime Minister of Canada. The following is of special interest at this time:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has served his country in its parliaments for thirty-nine years. He entered the Legislature of Quebec on November 7, 1871, as member for Athabaska. In 1874 he was elected to the House of Commons from the same district. Three years later, October 8, 1877, entered the cabinet with the portfolio of inland revenue. The following day he presented himself for re-election and on October 27, when the polls closed it was found that he had been defeated by a majority of twenty-nine votes. On November 28 he was returned from Quebec East, and has represented that constituency till this day, writes Andrew McPhail.

On September 17, 1878, the government was defeated by a majority of eighty-six. On October 9, Mr. Mackenzie resigned office, and on April 28, 1880, he retired from the leadership of the opposition. He was succeeded by Edward Blake, and he in turn retired June 2, 1887. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was unanimously chosen leader on June 7, and has occupied that place for twenty-three years. In 1896 the Liberals were returned to parliament in the majority and their leader became prime minister, a post which he still holds.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was born on November 20, 1841, at St-Lin, in the county of Assomption. His father was a land surveyor. His grandfather was a farmer, yet interested in mathematics and the science of those days. His mother was Marcelle Martineau. Her only child was Wilfrid, and she died when he was four years old. On May 13, 1868, he married Zoe Lafontaine, of Montreal. That a man is born and is married—these are two of the four events of real importance in his life.

The most notable servants of the crown in the overseas dominions are Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Louis Botha, and neither is of English birth. They are the most useful on that account. In the first speech which Sir Wilfrid ever delivered in parliament he declared that, under the British constitution, we had freedom, privilege and power. It was the finest under which men ever lived, and especially fitted to unite citizens of different races, nationalities, and religions. These sentiments were uttered nearly forty years ago, and the speaker has never since departed from them. Unless one gains a close apprehension of this central thought, he can form no estimate of what Sir Wilfrid Laurier has done for Canada and for the world. Still less can one follow the course which he has consistently pursued.

He is not an idealist. He is a practical statesman who prefers to get a thing done in the best way it can be done rather than not get it done at all. He is not fond of the impossible. What he can not effect by persuasion he never attempts to do by force. He is fully aware how complicated a business the world is, how selfish some men are and how foolish all are. For both he has an immense toleration. He is always amused but never annoyed; and with all his experience, his experience has not made his hopeless or sad. He is a man of vision, of imagination, and yet he has never brought himself to really believe that the men by whom he is surrounded are angels, no matter how faithfully he may defend them, or that his opponents are always hopelessly in the wrong.

Possibly the education which he received in his youth may help to account for his sagacious and sympathetic attitude towards all opinions no matter how absurd they may seem. The motherless boy attended the elementary school of his native parish till he was twelve years old. Then he spent a year at a Protestant school at New Glasgow, and lived with an Irish family. Much of his leisure was spent in the house of John Murray, who was an elder in the church of Scotland and had been educated for its ministry. In proof of this surmise his own words may be quoted: "The pure family life and the godly conduct of the Murrays impressed me and convinced me that a Protestant can be an earnest, true Christian, as well as a Catholic."

The next seven years were spent in L'Assomption College, one of those institutions which are the last refuge of education on the American Continent. In 1861 he entered McGill University, and graduated from the faculty of law at the expiration of his course. In the valedictory address which he made to his fellow students he charged them that their mission was to cause justice to reign; to separate the true from the false; to maintain the rights of citizens; to preserve the general peace; to preserve for the family its inheritance, the individual his honor, for the public the just repression of offences; to hold within limits the audacity of the powerful; and to relieve the wretchedness of the weak, without violence to the one, or indulgence to the other.

He was brought up in a hard school. Before he was yet 30 he was in the thick of real political and religious strife. Politics was not then a question of awarding a contract or filling an office. The issue was whether free born men should govern themselves, or whether they should be governed by the terms of the "Programme Catholique" which was the last political expression of ultramontism, or by the "Protestant Defence Association," or by both.

Those were the days, too, when Canada was a congeries of widely separated provinces with different or hostile interests. The sound of the "Papineau gun" had scarcely died out; Lyon Mackenzie's efforts had not yet fully decided if the executive was to be subject to the control of parliament, or if it would surrender to the people the privileges which it had usurped and had insolently retained. It is little wonder, then, that Sir Wilfrid learned how to handle himself as he does in a debate over the production of some papers, we shall say, or at an imperial conference where the choicest wits of the empire are assembled.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier came to the scrutiny of British institutions with a fresh eye; and he was quick to discover the high place which government by party holds. Before a party can govern it must get into power; and if it would continue to govern it must stay in power. Sir Wilfrid never forgets that, whilst he is prime minister, he is also leader of a party, and he is as sedulous in performing the duties of the one as of the other. Anyone who supposes that he does not understand the management of a campaign will find himself sadly mistaken; and opponents who resort to subtlery, adroitness, and skill in contriving are very likely to find themselves over-matched.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier always tells the truth, or, rather, he never says a thing which is not true. At times he allows his opponents to remain in doubt, or even as victims of their own misconception. Yet one would not say that he was entirely simple-minded in political affairs. He can manage a campaign or a debate in parliament with equal ease, his favorite method being to encourage his opponents to raise a cloud of dust in which they cannot find their way. That plan worked to perfection in the debate upon the Naval Bill.

And yet, on the other hand, he has a mind of extreme innocence, directness, and—I had almost said—simplicity. He has the faculty of getting hold of a thing by the right end, of seeing into the heart of a matter, and handling his material in the most natural and, therefore, easiest way. He gives the impression which one receives upon beholding a practised craftsman engaged in tasks which to the inexperienced are impossible or done only with much labor.

It is easy to know what he will do in any given case. All one has to do is to ask one's self, what is the common sense of the thing. Then one knows what course the premier will take, whether it be a question of giving schools to Protestants or to Catholics, making a treaty, building a navy, sending armed forces overseas, or providing for the consolidation and defence of the empire. But he must not be hurried. No one understands better the solving power of time upon political problems.

No man in Canadian public life has received more attention at the hands of political culminators. He has been blamed by Protestants for being a good Catholic, and he has been accused by Catholics of being a bad Catholic. At one election it was affirmed that he was a Protestant minister, apostate and a companion of the ex-communicated.

The English have blamed him for speaking French; and his own people have blamed him for speaking French with an English accent. All of which means that he is a man first and a Catholic and Frenchman afterwards. Even the crime of treason has been laid to his charge; but all the notice his detractors received was a sad smile and a few chance reflections upon their foolishness rather than upon their wickedness. In forty years, however, no opponent has been so base as to utter a slander which touched his personal honor, the purity of his private life, or the righteousness of his character.

He has opponents but no enemies, and that is the richest achievement of a man who has been in public life nearly all his days. In the tortuous course of the political way, no matter how sudden the emergency, he has never been known to utter an ill-natured expression and rarely a harsh one.

His knowledge is so exact, his mastery of public affairs so great, and the discipline of his party so firm that parliament is disposed to rely more absolutely than it ought upon the direction of one individual. In this Sir Wilfrid has the defect of his quality.

To write the life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier is to write the history of Canada for half a century. This is not the present intention, especially as the task has already been so admirably performed by Mr. Willison; but rather to give a view from near observation of the person of a great and faithful servant of the people of Canada and of the British corwn.

But no expanse of writing can convey a complete idea of his humorous face, his expression which is more than quaint and not quite whimsical, his old-world way of standing and moving, his gentle courteous bearing, his affable, complaisant, winsome, cheery manner, which may all be summed up in the word debonair.

Lady Laurier is no less interesting a figure than her husband. She gives one the impression of being in her own home entertaining her neighbors. The friendly frankness of her speech, the accuracy of her comment, the shrewd wit, the justness of her opinions, especially upon the conduct proper to women is a refreshment, the more especially when it is heard in so high a quarter. Lady Laurier would be a model premier in a parliament of women, though I fear the deliberations would not be very prolonged.

The French have a word, honhome, that is, a person who is in possession of a bonhommie, which is a mixture of good nature, honesty, humor, wisdom and simplicity. Such a person one may sometimes see sitting by his door in the evening of his life having done good in his time and quietly rejoicing in his labor. I should say that this term, which was one applied to him by Mr. Thomson, more accurately than any other defines Sir Wilfrid.

Subscribe for The Prince Rupert Journal now.

NOTICE

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

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

BARNARD & ROBERTSON,
A19. Solicitors for the Applicants.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

PEARL CASPELL.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

CONSERVING RICHES

Waste in Various Directions is Common in Canadian Enterprises.

Some of the Most Common Ways in Which Savings Might be Effected

There are many ways in which Canada is wasting her natural resources, and the means by which this waste can be eliminated is one of the most important questions of the day. As regards the mineral resources, greater care should be taken to obtain the greatest possible value out of the mineral deposits, as these, once exhausted, can never be replaced. The mineral industry is rapidly growing in importance, the output of the Canadian mines having increased from fourteen and a half million dollars in 1889 to ninety million dollars in 1909. The country's relatively high standing in the production of the several metals was shown last year in the fact that she produced eleven per cent of the world's production of silver, sixty-three per cent of the world's nickel, and seventy per cent of the asbestos. The waste in the coal mining industry stood out very prominently, it being estimated that up to the present date, for every ton of coal mined one was lost. The briquetting of the slack from the mines, the use of coke ovens that would save the valuable by-products, and the adoption of the long wall method of mining, which permits a saving of from nine to twenty-four per cent of the quantity mined, would do a great deal to eliminate these losses. The need of more economy in the mining of coal is amply demonstrated in the rising price of anthracite.

When the Cobalt mines began operations, the low-grade ore was thrown in vast heaps along with the rock and waste. Now many of the mines are going to the expense of rehandling these "dumps" in order to secure the silver contained in them. The tailings from the 240,000 tons milled this year will carry nearly one and a half million ounces of silver. By the end of 1910 there will be upwards of 2,200,000 ounces in the dumps, worth, at present prices, upwards of one and a quarter million dollars. The continual improvement in methods for utilizing low-grade ores has shown the folly of throwing away ore containing mineral content of any value.

The supply of timber in our forest reserves has been found to have been greatly overestimated, owing to the assumption that the forests, containing high-grade timber, extended to the far north. Prince Edward's island has practically no timber, only one-fourth of Nova Scotia's area is virgin forest, New Brunswick's timber lands have been devastated by disastrous fires, and the pine in the Ontario reserves, at the present rate of cutting, is estimated to last not more than ten or twelve years. In Northern Ontario, Northwestern Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia forest fires have been responsible for extensive damages.

The problem of how to cope with forest fires is one that demands immediate attention. Where railways traverse the country, the locomotive starts more fires than any other agency. In the Adirondack forest reserve, the only railway that had been free from fires had used oil fuel during the summer. Electrical operation through forest lands has been proposed, but this, in most cases, is too expensive. The number of forest fires started by railways would be greatly reduced if the right-of-way were cleared of inflammable debris.

Fires do not start in the forests of Germany although railways run through them. In Canada it would be an injustice to force the railways to burn oil-fuel on account of the high cost, but it is not too much to demand that they clear the right-of-way and keep it clear; that, during the fire season, they patrol their tracks, following up the trains particularly where the heavy grades necessitate a maximum draught, and that they inspect their grates and stack screens at the end of each division. In dry weather an engine with a defective grate or screen will set scores of fires on every mile of line.

The land of the country deserves most careful attention. Five hundred and thirty-three million dollars represented the value of our field crops last year, while the agricultural exports amounted to fifty-one per cent of Canada's total exports for the year. The average wheat yield last year was twenty-one and a half bushels to the acre, comparing favorably with the fifteen and three-quarters bushels per acre in the United States, but, gratifying as it was, it was due principally to the fact that we are putting so much virgin soil in operation each year, and not to any improved methods of farming. The people should not be blinded to the absolute necessity of modern methods in farming, to better crop rotation and for methods of keeping down noxious weeds and exterminating insect pests.

The water powers of Canada have not been appraised at their true value. Roughly speaking, they have been estimated at seventeen million horsepower. Although only about one-half million horse-power of this has been developed, it nevertheless provided power equivalent to one and one-half times all the coal annually used in Ontario. Extensive storage basins are under way on the Ottawa river and the Alberta irrigation enterprises will be the most important feature in the agricultural development of that province.

What scientific medicine has done to increase the length of life of the average individual is shown by statistics covering the last four centuries. In the sixteenth century the average life span was twenty-one years, by the eighteenth century it was increased to thirty-three and one-half years, and today it stands at forty years. But there is yet a tremendous work for preventive medicine to do. There are at the present time 250,000 people in Canada suffering from serious illness, of wrom 42,000 are consumptives. Probably over half this illness is preventable. Our annual mortality from tuberculosis is about 13,200, from other diseases, commonly known as preventable, 26,000, and from other diseases now being recognized as preventable, 36,000.

Assuming that three-fourths of the mortality from tuberculosis and other preventable diseases can be stopped, it has been estimated that it would increase our average length of life over fifteen years. Assuming, also, the value of each life lost to be $1,700, and the average wage loss per invalid to be $700 per annum, the economic gain would be $140,000,000.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Official of Department Speaks of the Number Entering From U. S.

On a tour of the northern part of the prairie provinces which he is taking for the purpose of gathering information at first hand with regard to prevailing crop conditions and also with regard to the districts which will offer the best inducements to the American settler, W. J. White of Ottawa, Dominion inspector of American immigration agencies, visited Edmonton. The information gathered on his extensive itinerary in which he has been engaged during the past ten days and which it will require as much more time to complete, will be conveyed to the immigration agents at the offices maintained by the Dominion government throughout the United States, and will be used by them in their campaign to swell the influx of American settlers into the Canadian West.

"We are putting forth a greater effort than ever before to induce American settlers to come to Western Canada," he said. "In conference today with Mr. Oliver, the minister of the interior, I secured permission to place exhibits of farm products from Western Canada at many fairs and exhibitions in American cities which it has not hitherto been our practice to visit. This is one step toward making our immigration campaign more effective."

With regard to the number of immigrants coming to Canada this year from the United States, Mr. White stated that between 140,000 and 150,000 would be a conservative estimate. Speaking of the reports that are being circulated throughout the Western States to the effect that thousands of American settlers are returning to the States dissatisfied with the Canadian West, he stated that their only effect was to spur on the officials of his department to greater efforts to bring the settlers in. "As a matter of fact," he said, "very few settlers are returning to the States. I don't know any reason why they should go back. They certainly cannot find anything better down home than we have in Western Canada." He estimated the number who have actually returned to the States at about 300, and was of the opinion that a large proportion of these had no intention of staying when they came.

For Job Printing of all kinds see the Journal man.

STUDYING SALMON

Professor of Leland Stanford University is Making Investigations Into Life History.

He Will Prepart a Book on the Subject From Information Gathered on Coast

Professor C. H. Gilbert of Leland Stanford university, Palo Alto, Cal., has paid a visit to the coast cities of British Columbia. Last year he accompanied Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of the university, when an international fishery conference was held. He is now in Seattle and the different points on the American side where salmon fisheries are carried on.

Professor Gilbert stated that he was inquiring in a general way as to how many sockeyes had been caught on the Fraser, as well as other species. He was also gathering any information possible about the fishing industry, both in British Columbia waters as well as in Puget Sound and the Skagit and other rivers. He was investigating from a scientific standpoint as professor of zoology, as well as a member of the international fisheries commission, the age of the sockeye salmon. In regard to this subject his results will be published in book form in due time, and concerning what he had found in this enquiry he was not in a position to discuss.

He stated that at present there are three ways of approaching the subject of the age of the sockeye. One is that on the Fraser river, and on no other river in the world, the sockeye pack is large every fourth year. This was an extremely interesting phenomenon that gave rise to some interesting speculations. From this fact many investigators place the age of the fish at four years But there were facts that did not fit in with that theory. One was that the sockeye came in together in a huge run into the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Then by some natural law the school became split p. Some of the sockeye went to the Fraser, while others went to the Skagit river in the state of Washington, and other rivers. This is where a strange phenomenon came into play—when the sockeye in a fourth year were plentiful in the Fraser river, their numbers were about the same in the Skagit from year to year. From old records of the Hudson's Bay company the professor pointed out that the sockeye were caught in large numbers every fourth year. How this variation in the size of the run ever originated can only be guessed at. Nevertheless it was a fact that such was the case.

Another theory fixing the age of the fish was from markings. Some of the sockeye had been marked in the hatcheries in Washington by having a hole punched in their fins. Some of these fish had been caught in later years and their age was fixed at four years.

The third way of determining the span of life of the sockeye was a method recently made public by Professor McMurrich of the University of Toronto. He believes that the ear bones of this species hold the clue to their age, just as the rings of a tree tell how many summers it has seen, or the ridges on the teeth of a horse.

The speaker said that the humpback salmon were plentiful every other season, thus differing from the sockeye.

The work that had been done by the employees in the Washington State hatcheries in the matter of marking fish had been imperfectly carried out, for the same punches had been used at different points instead of different kinds of marks. This led to confusion and defeated the ends of science. When the marked fish were caught different hatcheries claimed them as ther own fish.

In regard to the decisions that might be arrived at by the international commission, he thought that only such considerations as controlled the manner and time of fishing, for salmon were to be discussed. Opposition on the part of Washington canners and fishers would probably be met, but if the decisions that might be arrived at were enforced by the federal government of the Unitd States and not by the Washinton state government then they would likely be more strictly enforced.

He thought that only about three quarters as many licenses for fishermen had been issued in Washington state as had been issued last year.

SOCIETY OF LITERATURE

Royal Body Formed to Maintain Purity of English Language

The joint committee appointed last autumn by the Royal Society of Literature and the Society of Authors to consider the best mode of creating a permanent body which may represent the interests of pure literature, without any regard to commercial considerations, has completed its labors, and has presented its report. In consequence of its recommendations a body has been constituted, within the Royal Society of Literature, which has received the title of the academic committee. By the bylaws of the society, ratified by the general anniversary meeting, the academic committee shall consist of not more than forty members. The twenty-seven original members, whose names are given below, have been elected at the nomination of the joint committee of the Royal Society of Literature and the Society of Authors. All subsequent nominations and elections will be made by co-operation of the now existing members of the academic committee, but so that their number shall never exceed forty. For the better carrying out of the objects of the society, the province and duties of the academic committee are thus defined: (a) To take all possible measures to maintain the purity of the English language, and to hold up a standard of good taste in style; (b) to encourage fellowship and co-operation among those who are disinterestedly striving for the perfection of English literature; (c) by "Discourses of reception" and "Obituary addresses" to mark the current of literary history in this country; (d) to designate from time to time persons to become recipients of the medals of the society; (e) to make awards of merit to particular literary works.

The following are the names of those who have been appointed original members of the academic committee: Alfrde Austin, Laurence Binyon, Andrew Cecil Bradley, Robert Bridges, Samuel Henry Butcher, Joseph Conrad, William John Courthope, Austin Dobson, James George Frazer, Edmund Gosse, Richard Bourdon Haldane, Thos. Hardy, Henry James, William Paton Ker, Andrew Lang, Sir Alfred Comyn Lyall, John William Mackail, Viscount Morley, George Gilbert Murray, Henry Newbolt, Edmard Henry Pember, Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, Walter Raleigh, George Macaulay Thevelyan, Arthur Woollgar Verrall, William Butler Yeats. The secretary is Dr. Percy W. Ames.

A considerable number of those above named were present. The chair was taken by Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P. The names of Maurice Hewlett and Arthur Christopher Benson were added to the roll of original members, Lord Morlty of Blackburn was elected president, and Mr. E. H. Pember, K.C., perpetual secretary.

DISTRIBUTING DREDGES

The Dominion Government dredge Fruhling, which for some time past has been employed in an endeavor to open a channel between New and Old Alberni, will be recalled from Vancouver Island in the near future. According to advices received by Resident Dominion Engineer Keefer, it appears that the Fruhling is unable to handle the work to which she has been put. The bar which divides Old and New Alberni has been found to be composed of harder material than had been anticipated, and many snags are contained in the sand.

The residents of Alberni are hoping that the Vancouver office of the department of public works may see fit to send the King Edward to undertake the work, but Mr. Keefer states that he would not dare to send the big flat bottomed dredge so far as Alberni.

"If she met the big swell that rolls in around Alberni," said he, "and I have scarcely ever gone up there without meeting it, she would probably founder."

Mr. Keefer stated that it was possible that the dredge Ajax, now at Victoria, might be fitted up for the work at Alberni and sent up there.

As for the Fruhling, Mr. Keefer stated that on its return from Alberni it would not be possible to put it at work at the mouth of the Fraser river again until the fishing season was drawing to a close. The Fruhling worked on the sandheads for a short time during the season last year and a vast amount of trouble was experienced with the nets. As soon as possible the big dredge would be put to work on the North Arm which it is the intention of the department to deepen throughout to eight feet at low water, so as to make it navigable for all classe of tugs during the coming low water season.

Municipal Notice

TENDERS FOR STREET GRADING

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

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

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

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

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

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

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

LAND LEASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

The Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, Limited,
J. H. Pillsbury, Agent.
Dated June 20th, 1910. Jy12

FOUND MANY FOSSILS

Ira M. Buell, a former instructor in Beloit college, was made curator of the museum of the Wisconsin institution because of his success in making a collection of fossils from the pre-historic naw of Rancho la Brae, on Los Angeles's western outskirt. Buell, who has a record of many years' important geological work, part of the time with the government survey, was commissioned by the college three months ago to delve into the antique treasures. He secured the skeletons of 500 animals and birds, either whole or in part, which is considered one of the greatest scientific finds of the generation. He will be busy for a year in classifying and arranging the bones, which include those of buffalo and sabertooth tigers.

"It is a message from antiquity," is the way Buell characterizes the great mine of relics in the Brea bend. "From my observations of what has been taken out already and what appears to remain," he says "I believe enough bones are still buried to supply all the museums in the world."

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Through tickets and excursion rates to

England, France, Germany, and all *Scandinavian Ports.*

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

J. H. ROGERS

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

Canadian Pacific R'y

Steamers leave Prince Rupert for Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle

Princess Beatrice, every Monday at 1 p.m.

Princess May or Princess Royal every Saturday morning.

Steamers leave Vancouver

Princess Beatrice every Thursday night.

Princess Royal every Saturday night at 11 o'clock.

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

The new Steel Passenger Steamer

"Camosun"

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

For Stewart City on arrival from Vancouver Friday night.

Northbound, leaves Vancouver Wednesdays at 9 p.m.

Steerage Fare $5.00

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

J. H. ROGERS, Ticket Agent

HAYNOR BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
and
PROFESSIONAL EMBALMERS

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

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

J. H. PILLSBURY
CIVIL ENGINEER
Surveying, Designs, Estimates, etc.
Room 7, Exchange Block,
Corner Third Ave and Sixth Street
Prince Rupert

G. W. NICKERSON & CO.
CUSTOMS AND MERCHANDISE
Brokers, Forwarding Agents, Storage, etc.

J. W. POTTER
ARCHITECT AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
Re-inforced Concrete a Specialty
Law-Butler Building - Prince Rupert

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

The Thompson Hardware Co.

—SECOND AVENUE—

Paints. General Hardware, Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

MARINE NEWS OF THE COAST

MARINE NOTES

The Port Simpson will be off the ways on Saturday and will immediately start loading freight, as she is expected to leave for Hazelton Sunday morning.

The steamer Hazelton left this morning for Hazelton with a heavy passenger list and a full cargo of freight. The river boats are carrying more commercial freight this year than ever before, and it is doubtful whether all the freight will be carried before the river closes for navigation.

The Princess Beatrice has changed her schedule and will not run to Stewart any more for the present, but will run to Skagway in place of the Princess May.

TENDERS FOR VESSELS

The British shipbuilding firms seeking permission to tender for the construction of vessels for the new Canadian navy are Harlan & Wolff, Swan & Hunter, and Vickers, Sons & Maxim. Canadian firms who have asked for the privilege of looking over the British admiralty plans are the Polson Iron Works, Toronto; the British Columbia Marine Railway Company, Victoria, and the Collingwood Shipbuilding Company.

When the admiralty plans are in readiness, it is announced that the agents of the companies desiring to tender will be allowed to examine the plans as proposed before putting in their tenders.

MAY BE RATE WAR

There is much speculation among Coast steamship officials, now that the present Alaska excursion season is drawing to a close as to how long the present rates to Southeastern Alaska from Puget Sound will continue, and what bearing the action of the Humboldt Steamship Company announcing a continuation of the $50 rate to Skagway until early in October, will have on the policy of the other lines.

The marine superintendent of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, I. N. Hibbard, has been visiting Seattle during the past few days, and while the purpose of his visit has not been disclosed, it is surmised that it has to do with a readjustment of the rates to Southeastern Alaska after the end of the excursion season, August 19.

Officials of the Alaska Steamship company, which has ben operating steamers on a special excursion rate since June, declared yesterday that no plans have yet been made for the balance of the season.

The presence of Mr. Hubbard in Seattle, and the approaching end of the excursion season of his line, gave color to the statement that new rate announcements will be forthcoming in a few days.

General Manager Max Kalish, of the Humboldt Steamship Company, states that their rate of $50 to Skagway will be maintained until late in September or October, regardless of what the other steamship companies may do.

SHIPPING GUIDE

To Arrive

Friday, Aug. 19.—Venture from Stewart, Port Simpson.
Camosun from Vancouver.
Saturday, Aug. 20.—Prince Albert from Skidegate.
Prince George from Vancouver.
Sunday, Aug. 21.—Camosun from Stewart.
City of Seattle from Seattle.
Monday, Aug. 22.—Prince George from Stewart.
Humboldt from Seattle.
Cottage City from Skagway.
Princess Beatrice from Vancouver.
Princess Royal from Skagway.
Tuesday, Aug. 23.—Prince Albert from Masset, Port Simpson, etc.
Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Prince Rupert from Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle.
Thursday, Aug. 25.—Humboldt from Skagway.
Prince Rupert from Stewart.

To Depart

Sunday, Aug. 21.—Camosun for Vancouver.
Prince George for Stewart.
City of Seattle for Skagway.
Prince Albert for Masset, Kincolith, Port Simpson.
Monday, Aug. 22.—Prince George for Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle.
Humboldt for Skagway.
Cottage City for Seattle.
Port Simpson for Hazelton.
Princess Beatrice for Skagway.
Princess Royal for Vancouver.
Wednesday, Aug. 24.—Prince Albert for Skidegate.
Prince Rupert for Stewart.
Thursday, Aug. 25.—Humboldt for Seattle.
Prince Rupert for Vancouver.

CRUISER RAINBOW

The Canadian cruiser Rainbow, Commander Stewart, is to leave Portsmouth on Saturday, August 20, for Esquimalt, to form the nucleus of the Canadian navy. The Rainbow will be the first of Canada's new naval craft to reach Canada waters. A rumor was current that the vessel might go first to Halifax to be stationed ther pending the repairs to the cruiser Niobe which will not be ready for service until October, a statement to that effect having been made by a prominent official of the marine and fisheries department at Ottawa who recently visited this city. It is understood, however, that this programme will not be adhered to and the Rainbow will proceed direct to Esquimalt.

The Rainbow was placed in commission at Portsmouth on August 4, and soon afterward a silver service bought by the government of British Columbia for the cruiser was placed on board. The cruiser will be in command of Commander Stewart, and the following officers have been appointed to the vessel: Lieutenants A. E. D. Moore, R.H.C., Halifax, R. V. Holt and R. T. Edwards; Engineer Commander T. J. Morgan; Engineer Lieutenant R. H. M. Bury; Artificer Engineer R. H. Hood; Staff Paymaster R. A. Jenkins; Surgeon T. A. Smith, and Gunners Mock and Jehan. The admiralty called for volunteers of 31 ratings of petty officers and men for the cruiser and these will form a nuicleus crew.

Local News

All the stores will be closed tomorrow afternoon between one and four o'clock to allow everybody to take part in the reception. Monday afternoon is likewise to be observed as a holiday.

* * *

Col. Brown, of England, one of the shareholders of the G. T. P., has been spending a few days in Prince Rupert. He was pleased with the outlook for this city and during his short stay covered the whole of the townsite and in company with officials of the G. T. P. here made a tour by launch about the harbor.

* * *

D. R. Young, editor of the Queen Charlotte News, was in the city this week, arriving from the south by the Prince Rupert and continuing on his way home by the Bruno, the same evening. He reports that there is a great amount of interest being taken in the Queen Charlotte Islands among residents in the south.

* * *

The firm of J. S. Gray & Son, jewellers, who have formerly occupied part of Mr. Kauffman's music store on Third avenue, have removed to their new premises in the Helgerson block. The store has been opened for some time now. Mr. Gray has spared no expense in putting up a first class jewellery store.

* * *

Rev. J. W. Litch will preach in the Baptist church on Sunday as usual; morning at 11 a.m., "Work to be Done, Mistakes to be Shun." At 4 p.m. a meeting will be held for women only; and at 7.30 he will preach on the subject "Little but Great." An orchestra will be in attendance.

* * *

The G. T. P. party which is to arrive here on Wednesday will continue on to Stewart. Included in the company with President Hays and Vice-President Chamberlin, is A. W. Smithers of London, chairman of the board of directors. The opportunity will be taken on the visit to the coast to give the latter the fullest information on the possibilities and accordingly a trip farther north is planned.

* * *

Dr. Ernest Hall, the celebrated surgeon of Victoria, will give his famous lecture on "The Social Evil and Alcohol," on Sunday, August 21, at 8.45 p.m. sharp in the Empress theatre, Prince Rupert, to men only. The lecture will be illustrated by fifty or more magic lantern slides specially provided, showing the diseases resulting to men from the social evil and alcohol.

* * *

Mr. J. H. Rogers has just closed a deal for eighty acres of land adjoining the new townsite of Ellison, and is now subdividing it into town lots. This addition is the first one to be added to that place. Already there is a heavy demand for lots which are being bought up in Vancouver, Seattle, Victoria, Spokane and Portland. Mr. Rogers expects to have his surveys completed by September 15.

* * *

The city clerk, A. E. Woods, received commendation at the meeting of the city council on Wednesday evening. His Worship the Mayor appeared somewhat surprised when the minutes of the previous meeting were read and stated that the clerk was entitled to special commendation He had been so busy during the day that he (the mayor) did not expect the minutes to be ready. It showed wonderful industry on the part of the clerk that he should have them ready.

* * *

The Publicity Club smoker next Thursday should be a grand success. The club has received such hearty encouragement that it is now bound to give a first class entertainment in return. The use of the Empress theatre, the lights, the music of a full orchestra, the beer and even the beer glasses have all been donated, the latter by Mr. Hart, the furniture man. The secretary of the club says a large number have volunteered to do "stunts" and it is up to the entertainment committee to make a good selection.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK

Province of Italy is Afflicted With Scourage

(Special to The Journal)

Bari, Italy, Aug. 19.—Reports received here announce the outbreak of Asiatic cholera in the province of Bari Delle Puglie. The records show thirty-three deaths from the disease.

PROSPECTS ARE GOOD

Conditions on Copper River Please Mining Men Who Have Examined Them.

Many Prospectors Invade the District During the Past Few Weeks

(Special Correspondence to Journal)

Copper City, Aug. 19.—Conditions here are good and the greatest optimism prevails with respect to the future. There have been a lot of prospectors up the Copper River during the past two weeks and they all appear to have been well satisfied with the outlook. The approach of the railway line to a point opposite here is having its effect in attracting those who look to the future development of the district to reach here and make exploitations before the line is carrying in its large quota of passengers.

The ferry operating across the river from here is proving a great convenience. Although it is not very heavily patronized as yet the trade is growing and there is reason to expect great things of it later. It has been put in charge of Harvey Creech.

SPAIN'S UNREST

Chaplin is to be Prosecuted for Alleged Seditions Sermon

(Special to The Journal)

Madrid, August 18.—The Spanish government has issued orders for the prosecution of Chaplin Gillin of the Chapel Royal for a seditious sermon recently delivered, in which he called Premier Canalejas "A Little Clemenceau."

German shipbuilders are threatening to strike to try to force up their wages to a figure somewhat nearer the rate of wages in the United Kingdom. The British workingmen are not only much better paid than the German, but they have very much shorter hours. Recently, too, the effects of protection and combines in Germany have been to greatly increase the cost of living, without any compensating increase of earnings, and the men are becoming desperate.

DAUGHTERS OF THE EMPIRE

Chapter Formed in Prince Rupert—Presentation to Sir Wilfrid

On Wednesday afternoon a meeting was held in St. Andrew's hall for the purpose of organizing a local chapter of the Daughters of the Empire, an organization that is finding favor in various parts of the world where the British flag floats. The results of the meeting was the reaching of a decision to from a chapter and officers were accordingly elected. The name adopted was the Queen Mary Chapter.

The officers elected were as follows: Regent, Mrs. (Dr.) Eggert; secretary, Mrs. J. H. McLeod; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. Manson; standard bearer, Mrs. (Dr.) McIntyre.

The objects of the organization were explained. It is a body essentially loyal to the British flag and among the ends aimed at is the aiding of wives and mothers of those who are actively engaged in the empire's battles in time of war. In peace the energies of the organization are directed along the line of hospital and other philantrophic works.

It was decided that in common with all other chapters of the organization a presentation would be made to Sir Wilfrid Laurier on his visit here. A book of views of Prince Rupert will be made to the Prime Minister on his arrival.

A LIQUOR CRUSADE

(Continued from Page One)

ditional $150, the amount which would have to have been paid for a bottle license.

In the case of the Dominon the fine was placed at $50 and costs, and $500 additonal, the price of a liquor license.

Another charge, that against C. Hansen, was concluded this morning and a fine of $50 and costs, with $500 additional, the amount of the license was assessed.

There are believed to be other cases pending.

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RUSHING RAILWAY

Another Section of Kettle Valley Line is Now Under Control.

No Delay is Being Allowed in Connection With the Construction Work

(Special to The Journal)

Vancouver, Aug. 19.—The contract for the extension of the Kettle Valley line from Rock Creek to Ball Creek on the west fork of the Kettle River, a distance of thirty-five miles, has been awarded to Rice & Company of Vancouver and Seattle.

The building of the first twenty-five miles of the same road from Merritt is now in progress.

ON HIS WAY HERE

(Continued from Page One)

and Premier McBride and the members of his government left nothing undone that would show their respect for the Prime Minister of the Dominion. Prominent Liberals were given a prominent part in the proceedings and everything passed off in a way that was highly satisfactory to all concerned.

Many Coming

The accommodation of the Prince George is all taken up on her trip north by members of the Premier's party and leading Liberals of the province. They will make their home on the steamer during their stay in Prince Rupert.

Don't Forget

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

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For Skidegate, Queen Charlotte City, and other Moresby Island points, Wednesday, 1 p.m., returning via Queen Charlotte City.
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