

## COUNCIL QUESTIONS

**Much Time Occupied by Aldermen Discussing Subjects so Introduced.**

**The "Street Talk" Feature Made Prominent at Last Night's Sitting**

The city council met last night, with Ald. J. A. Kirkpatrick as acting mayor in the absence of Mayor Manson. A good part of the evening was given over to questions and answers, in which Ald. Newton played a leading part. This proceeding was started by Ald. Newton asking a question as to why the city was filling in John Goodman's lots. He gave his reason later on for asking the questions the somewhat stereotyped one that people on the streets were asking the questions and he wanted an answer. Later in the evening Ald. Hilditch took a similar course and on the strength of the street reports asked as to the placing of insurance, which was explained by Ald. Newton. The two questions took up about half the time of the sitting.

Ald. Newton wanted to know why the city had filled in John Goodman's lots. He had been asked the question and did not know how to answer it.

Ald. Hilditch explained that the work was done as an accommodation to the city. The arrangement was made with Mr. Benson of the Atlantic Realty Company and had been fully gone into earlier in the year. By the arrangement the city was excused from building a high retaining wall.

Ald. Douglas said he would explain. He had gone to Ald. Hilditch and got one explanation. Mr. Benson gave another explanation, and Ald. Kirkpatrick gave another.

**Certain Aldermen**  
Ald. Hilditch, in making a further

## IN FEDERAL POLITICS

(Special to The Journal)  
Winnipeg, Aug. 8.—Three members of the Alberta legislature resigned on Saturday to run for the House of Commons. They are R. B. Bennett of Calgary, W. A. Buchanan of Lethbridge and Dr. D. Warnock of Pincher Creek. The former opposes reciprocity. The two others favor it.

explanation of the matter, made reference to "certain aldermen who did not know" and the amount of time consumed in explaining these things. Ald. Newton said that that was the trouble, aldermen did not know. He asked the question for this reason.

Ald. Hilditch explained the course of the negotiations that had been carried out and stated that all this information could be obtained without coming to the council and taking up time getting it.

Ald. Newton objected to these insinuations of Ald. Hilditch. He further stated that if Hilditch only knew half of what was being said he would be glad of an opportunity to explain these matters.

The original agreement was finally read, when Ald. Newton said he did not quite understand it, but there was a "deal of talk" about this. He would like to know if the arrangement was to the advantage of the city. It was not to bother Ald. Hilditch that he asked these questions.

Ald. Kirkpatrick said the arrangement was certainly to the advantage of the city.

Ald. Hilditch thought that if any man, or even a child, were to go down Eighth street he could see the advantage of this. It was saving the city thousands of dollars.

**Questioner Questioned**

With the settlement of this question Ald. Hilditch introduced another with reference to the placing of insurance. He wanted to know why a certain property owner in the city had been cut out from insurance by the finance committee. The insurance which he referred to was on the telephone plant. There was talk on the street and, like Ald. Newton, he liked to be able to give an answer to these. In this particular case

he wanted to know why the insurance was taken from Ald. Pattullo, who had been one to put up his good money without interest in order to buy the telephone for the city. He wished to have it made clear what the reasons were.

Ald. Newton said it would afford him pleasure to deal with it. He took full responsibility for the action. He moved that the insurance go to Law & Butler and the Continental Trust Company. On looking into the insurance in the city it was found that ex-Ald. Pattullo and ex-Ald. Naden had a large share of the insurance. Some other firms, like M. M. Stephens and Peck & Moore, had got some after new insurance was placed this year. The two ex-aldermen seemed to have got a very large slice of last year's insurance. He therefore had moved to place it as indicated.

Ald. Hilditch thought Law & Butler had half the insurance on the telephone building before. He did not know that this firm took the rest of the insurance. He would like to hear just how the insurance was placed.

The city clerk explained that the insurance had been distributed by giving Law & Butler the same as the year before, and the rest had gone to Mr. Deacon and the Continental Trust Company.

It was finally decided to have a report prepared showing how the city insurance was divided.

## Good Company

The Cleveland Opera Company at the Empress theatre is playing to packed houses. The company is an excellent one with good voices and in spite of the disadvantages of having rather too small stage room and dressing room the choruses are well put on. "The Honeymoon Trail" on Saturday night was excellent and won them the highest praise from all attending.

A petition from George Leek and others was presented at the council last night asking for water connection with their places from Second avenue.

## GOVERNMENT WINS

**British House of Commons Refuses to Censure Action Relative to Peers.**

**Premier Asquith Contends That the Course Pursued Was a Constitutional One**

(Special to The Journal)  
London, Aug. 8.—The vote of censure of the government for having obtained from the king a pledge to create, if necessary, sufficient peers by A. J. Balfour.

Premier Asquith showed the ministers had pursued an entirely proper constitutional course.

After the premier's speech the debate on the Unionist side virtually collapsed.

## HOSPITAL FEES

**Question Raised of Collecting From City Employees for Hospital Dues**

The question of deducting \$1 a month from the men working on city works and the turning of the proceeds over to the hospital to assure all of these men hospital treatment in case of sickness was brought up by Ald. Hilditch last evening. Ald. Hilditch favored some such move, as it would ensure the men and save the hospital and indirectly the city from loss. It would allow the men affected a chance to have some funds when they came out of the hospital to be used during the convalescing period instead of taking all that is coming under the insurance system to pay hospital fees.

Ald. Douglas thought this should first be referred to the men.

The city solicitor pointed out difficulties in the way of doing as suggested unless the men were agreeable.

Ald. Hilditch thought it might be incorporated in new contracts.

The matter was referred to the city solicitor.

In connection with the same subject a report was presented during the evening showing the standing of the insurance on the city workmen. There had been paid in by the city \$710.20. There had been paid out on account of claims \$461.14 and there were claims for \$200 more now held.

## CONVENTIONS TO BE HELD IN NANAIMO

**Conservatives Will Meet There Next Wednesday and Decide Upon a Candidate for the Comox-Atlin Riding—Liberals to Convene Few Days Later.**

The conventions to nominate candidates for the coming election in Comox-Atlin district will be held in Nanaimo. The Conservatives have called their convention for next Wednesday, August 16.

The local delegates expect to leave for the south by the G. T. P. steamer on Monday morning, reaching Nanaimo on Tuesday afternoon, which will allow them an opportunity to attend the convention and, if necessary, get back to Prince Rupert on the same steamer.

Premier McBride is to be present at the convention in Nanaimo and will undoubtedly address the gathering.

It is practically settled that he will not accept nomination for Comox-Atlin. It is, moreover, very unlikely that he will retire from provincial politics at present. While there has been strong pressure brought to bear upon him to enter federal politics there has likewise been an attempt made to induce him to continue to administer affairs in the province where he has been so eminently successful and where it is felt his guiding hand is still required.

The Liberals of Comox-Atlin have likewise selected Nanaimo as a meeting place, taking as the date August 19.

## AWAIT NEW VESSEL LAUNDRY DISTRICT

**Prince John of the G.T.P. Service is Expected to Reach Here Today.**

**Steamer Will Be Put Into Commission at Once on the Queen Charlotte Run**

The G. T. P.'s new steamer the Prince John is expected in port this afternoon. She is bringing a mixed cargo and will, after discharging, enter upon her duties in the regular service between here and the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The acquisition of the new vessel has enabled the G. T. P. to promote several officers. Captain Wearmouth, who has been master of the Prince Albert ever since she was put on the northern route, has gained much experience in navigating the difficult waters between Queen Charlotte City and Prince Rupert and will be in charge of the Prince John, being succeeded on the Prince Albert by Captain Duncan McKenzie, formerly of the Rupert City. The following are the officers of the Prince John: Chief officer, H. McClelland, formerly first officer on the Prince Rupert; first officer, Mr. Griffiths, formerly first officer on the Prince Albert; second officer, Mr. McKernan, who is the only officer to remain on the vessel of those who came out on her; purser and wireless operator, J. S. Durage; chief engineer, T. Anderson, formerly in the same position on the Henrietta; chief steward, J. W. Shiel, ex-Prince Albert. Mr. McKenzie will succeed Mr. McClelland as first officer on the Prince Rupert.

## SYNOD MEETING

**Anglican Clergy From Different Parts of the Diocese Gather in the City**

The Anglican Synod is meeting in the city this week. Today at noon Bishop Du Vernet delivered his charge to delegates to the gathering. The clergy present are: Archdeacon Collison of Kincollith, Rev. T. J. Marsh of Kitsumkalum, Rev. W. Hogan of Masset, Rev. A. E. Price of Gitwanger, Skeena River, Rev. R. W. Gurd of Claxton, Canon Keene of Metlakatla.

Several local laymen are acting as the representatives of outside points.

Mrs. J. H. Hilditch is giving an "at home" this afternoon in honor of Mrs. D. McCall Stitt, Mrs. C. Steetler and Mrs. White, who are visiting in the city.

## Excursion to Metlakatla

The Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church will have an excursion to Metlakatla on Thursday, August 10. The first boat will leave Davis' wharf at 1:30 p. m.; second boat at 6 p. m. Fare and supper included will be 75 cents. Ice cream sold by the ladies. The public is invited. Plenty of room for everyone. Come! Thursday afternoon, this enjoyable outing!

**Bylaw Will Be Introduced to Eliminate Chinese Washhouses in Residential Quarters.**

**In Future They Will Be Compelled to Locate on Comox Avenue Within Two Blocks**

A laundry and wash-house bylaw is to be introduced into the city council by Ald. Hilditch. It will be prepared by the city solicitor along the line of those adopted in other cities having for its object the forcing of Chinese who open wash-houses to keep their places clean and conform more to the rules observed in white laundries. It is proposed also to limit the location of laundries and wash-houses in the future. A decision last night was reached to make blocks 41 and 42 section 5, the location. This is close to the restricted area on Comox avenue. The rule will not apply to places already doing business.

Ald. Hilditch in his notice of motion last night designated blocks 41 to 46, section 5, as the location for laundries and wash-houses.

Ald. Smith wanted to know if this would apply to steam laundries.

Ald. Hilditch said it would apply to any built in future. It would not apply to those now in existence.

Ald. Douglas objected to making that a laundry district.

Ald. Hilditch said he did not care where it went. If there was any other site more suitable he would accept the suggestion. He explained that his action was taken now because there was an application in for permission to build a Chinese wash-house on Fifth avenue where one had been burned down before. The bylaw was introduced to prevent the erection of Chinese wash-houses in the residential quarters.

A reference to the map of the city resulted in the selection of the site suggested, but with the creation of a smaller district; namely, two blocks instead of six.

It was suggested by the solicitor that the bylaw should be made comprehensive and cover the buildings as well, reference being made to floors, etc., and the disposal of water.

This was agreed to and will be included in the bylaw.

## No Shooting in City

A bylaw against the use of firearms in the city bounds has been been ordered prepared by the city council. It will be along the usual lines, making it unlawful to shoot within the city limits without special permission.

## Supplying Liquor

Mrs. Reda was this morning fined \$200 and costs by J. H. McMullin, S. M., upon a charge of supplying liquor to an Indian. The charge was laid by A. J. Phillipson, special officer for the Indian department. A second charge has been laid against her by the city police—that of selling liquor without a license. This was adjourned this morning.

The mail for Skeena River points will close at 8 o'clock this evening.

## FERTILE SOIL

**Grass From Lakelse Attains a Height of Seven Feet and a Half**

F. E. Cowell, who has valuable holdings in the Lakelse Valley, has arrived in the city with a practical demonstration of what the Lakelse will produce. He has several stalks of wild grass which were growing in a wild state in the rich bottom lands in the valley. The grass brought to the city by Mr. Cowell showed a height of seven feet six inches.

While Mr. Cowell does not pretend that this seven foot grass is the ordinary growth in the valley yet it grows so luxuriantly that a man is hidden among it. Occasional shoots are found equal to or nearly approaching the ones he cut.

The grass is a wonderful advertisement as to the productiveness of that part of the province. Any land that will produce such a growth of vegetation is certainly among the favored spots of the earth.

## Advanced Pay

On the report of the finance committee it was decided last evening to increase the pay of the sanitary inspector, who has many other duties to perform, to \$90 from January 1 and to \$100 from July 1.

## Oppose Reciprocity

Among the visitors to Prince Rupert this week was John L. Beckwith, a Victoria traveller. Mr. Beckwith has just returned from a trip to the east and says that there is a remarkably strong feeling there against reciprocity. Even on the prairies there is a strong wave opposed to the pact proposed to be entered into. The Liberals have tried in various ways to overcome the feeling against the move in its own party. D. C. Cameron of Winnipeg, one of the most pronounced opponents, is now made lieutenant governor of the province in succession to Sir Daniel McMillan in order, it is fully believed, to keep down his active opposition.

## MINISTER TO RETIRE

**Sir Alan Aylesworth Minister of Justice Will Not be a Candidate at Election.**

**His Portfolio Will Be Taken, It Is Expected, by Hugh Guthrie of Guelph**

(Special to The Journal)  
Ottawa, Aug. 8.—Sir Alan Aylesworth has definitely announced that he will not again be a candidate in North York. He has tendered the resignation of the portfolio of minister of justice to Sir Wilfrid, who will be obliged reluctantly to accept it.

The premier strongly urged Sir Alan to continue in the government but the latter, on account of his deafness, thinks it right he should retire.

He will continue to hold the portfolio a few weeks yet, until his successor, who will probably be Hugh Guthrie of Guelph, is sworn in.

Sir Alan will resume the practice of law in Toronto.

## HOLDING COURT HERE

**Judge Lampman Is in the City Relieving Judge Young**

Judge Lampman of Victoria is holding court here this week while Judge Young is absent in Hazelton holding court there.

Yesterday the case of Creech vs. Skinner was heard by Judge Lampman and judgment given this morning.

In this action Harvey Creech, the plaintiff, sought to recover \$35 for a boat which he contended had been lost to him by the defendant allowing it to be used during his absence, over a year ago. He also had a claim for lumber used for shelving, which he contended Mr. Skinner had taken out of the buildings.

The defendant on the last count contended he was given permission to use the lumber to put the place in repair when he rented it.

His honor gave judgment for the plaintiff as to the value of the boat, but dismissed the action in as far as the shelving was concerned.

L. W. Patmore appeared for the plaintiff and C. V. Bennett for the defendant.

## TO RUSH THE WORK

**G.T.P. Will Let Last Portion of Railway Within Short Time.**

**There Is Little Doubt Now but Road Will Be Completed in 1913**

From all information available, it appears that the G. T. P. is to lose no time in completing the final gap between Burns Lake, to which point the contract for construction has been let from this end, to Tete Jaune Cache. An announcement has been made from Montreal, though unofficially, that Foley, Welch & Stewart will be awarded the contract for the distance from Burns Lake to Tete Jaune Cache.

The information sent out is to the effect that it is understood that the G. T. P. railway is to award to Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart a contract for the construction of the uncompleted gap in British Columbia extending from Tete Jaune Cache, fifty miles west of Yellowhead Pass, to Aldermere, in the Bulkley Valley, a distance of approximately 415 miles.

J. W. Stewart, managing director of the firm, has been at Montreal for nearly ten days. Negotiations in regard to various details are now in progress and it is expected that the deal will be closed before the end of the week.

The same firm built the main line westward from Saskatoon and expects to have the rails extended across the summit to Tete Jaune Cache by the end of December next. Railroad is now only twenty miles east of Yellowhead Pass, at the summit, and grading is in progress west of the divide to Tete Jaune Cache.

**Complete in 1913**  
Messrs. Foley, Welch & Stewart

## OPENING CAMPAIGN

(Special to The Journal)  
Montreal, Aug. 8.—R. L. Borden will open his campaign in the eastern townships on August 29 with an address at Farnham. In the next few days following he will speak at Sherbrooke. He will be accompanied by Hon. J. C. Doherty, Charles Casgrain and H. S. Ames.

will undertake to complete the entire British Columbia section before the end of 1913, when the line will be formally opened for through traffic.

The advantage of awarding the whole of the intervening space to one firm under one contract is commended upon by experienced men as of decided advantage in the early completion of the work. It will enable the firm to put a very complete outfit on the ground and thus expedite the work very materially.

It is more than probable the river steamers used by the company on the Skeena will be taken to pieces with the completion of the line to Hazelton and the machinery and other parts available will be taken to the waterways in the interior to be used in the carriage of supplies to the different points to be so reached.

Undoubtedly this had a part in the awarding of the contract. It would be doubtful if the contracting company would find it advisable to undertake the work except on condition of having a large contract ahead of them such as the 415 miles represents.

## OPENS HARNESS SHOP

**First of Its Kind to Be Located in Prince Rupert Begins Business on Second Avenue**

The first harness shop in Prince Rupert opened for business yesterday morning on Second avenue near Eleventh street. It has been opened by Austin Brown, well known in this city, and who is himself an experienced harness maker. He has very commodious quarters and has fitted up his shop with electrically driven machinery, being equipped to do all classes of new work or repairing.

The harness shop and saddlery will carry a very full line of goods, thus filling a want in the city. The best attention will be given by Mr. Brown to all customers.



## ON TUBERCULOSIS

Inquiries Into the Various Forms Which are Met With Among Animals.

Information Derived From Investigation Into the Whole Subject

The final report of the British royal commission appointed to inquire into the transmission of tuberculosis and other aspects of the disease was issued two weeks ago. The commissioners hold that the human and bovine types are two varieties of the same bacillus, and the lesions which they produce are manifestations of the same disease. Important recommendations on the subject of the public milk supply are contained in the report, the government being urged to enforce food regulations to afford better security against the infection of human beings through articles of diet derived from tuberculosis animals.

The commission was appointed to investigate the following questions: Whether the disease in animals and man is one and the same.

Whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it.

Under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favorable or unfavorable to such transmission.

The commissioners state that for purposes of description it is advisable to distinguish three types of tubercle bacilli, having individual characters—the human, bovine, and avian types. The commission has therefore attempted to answer the above questions by studying these three types of the disease in animals and in man as it occurs naturally as well as when produced by experiments.

In the three interim reports presented during the investigations, the commission presented earlier results as they were arrived at, and it now shows in the final report how far the total results afford replies to the questions to be investigated.

In regard to the first question the commission concludes that the human and bovine types are two varieties of the same bacillus, and the lesions which they produce, whether in man or in other animals, are manifestations of the same disease.

This conclusion was deduced from the following observations: The chief difference between bovine and human bacilli is the difference of virulence towards certain animals, but in many animals a fatal issue results in both cases, notably in guinea pigs, chimpanzees, and other monkeys. While as a rule the human bacilli present a greater luxuriance of growth than those of the bovine type, the gap between the two varieties, and in certain instances, is very small indeed. Human and bovine bacilli are "morphologically indistinguishable"—that is, they have taken the same form. Note must be taken, too, of the exceptional characters of bacilli isolated from lupus and equine tuberculosis, which combine features of both types. There would remain, therefore, only slight cultured differences for making the two types distinct organisms.

The commission states that there is not sufficient ground, however, for asserting that the avian and human types are one and the same disease.

Dealing with the second question, the commission concludes that, excluding fowl and other birds from the reply, mammals and men can be

reciprocally infected with tuberculosis. Many cases of fatal tuberculosis have been produced in the human subject by the bacillus known to produce the disease in cattle. Pigs, on the other hand, are capable of harboring, if not encouraging, the human and avian tubercle. The chimpanzee, one of the mammals most resembling man, is susceptible to both bovine and human types, but resists attempts to inoculate the avian type.

The report adds that it is extremely important to bear in mind that the pulmonary form of the disease in man can sometimes be caused by the bovine bacilli.

Discussing possible sources of infection, the commissioners say it may be asked in what way are children, who are especially liable to exhibit acute fatal tuberculosis as an abdominal affection, most likely to obtain a large and fatally infective dose of tubercle bacilli? To this question there can be put but one answer.

"The evidence which we have accumulated goes to demonstrate that a considerable amount of the tuberculosis of childhood is to be ascribed to infection with bacilli of the bovine type transmitted in meals largely consisting of the milk of the cow. In many cases of abdominal tuberculosis and in tuberculosis of the cervical gland the child may be injured through the milk without fatal results. In all cases of the cervical gland tuberculosis investigated by the commissioners the patients had recovered or were recovering after operation."

"In the interests of infants and children," the report proceeds, "the members of the population whom we have proved to be specially endangered, and for the reasonable safeguarding of the public health generally, we would urge that existing regulations and the supervision of milk production and meat preparation be not relaxed; that, on the contrary, the government should cause to be enforced throughout the kingdom food regulations planned to afford better security against the infection of human beings through the medium of articles of diet derived from tuberculosis animals. More particularly, we would urge action in this sense in order to avert or minimize the present danger arising from the consumption of infected milk."

The commissioners state in conclusion: "We are convinced that measures for securing the prevention of the infection of living bovine tubercle bacilli with milk would greatly reduce the number of cases of abdominal and cervical gland tuberculosis of children, and that such measures should include the exclusion of the milk of the recognizably tuberculous cow, irrespective of the site of the disease, whether in the udder or in the internal organs."

### LE ROI MINE SOLD

Reported in London That the Famous Property Has Changed Hands

The Canadian Associated Press in London has been informed by A. J. McMillan, liquidator of the Le Roi Mining Company, says the Rossland Miner, that an agreement has been provisionally entered into with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., for the sale to them of the Le Roi mine. The agreement was ratified on Friday and the purchase price is stated as being \$250,000. R. H. Stewart, general manager of the Consolidated Company has confirmed the report, although he has received no official notification as yet. He was not in a position to give any details of the plan of development of the mine proposed by his company.



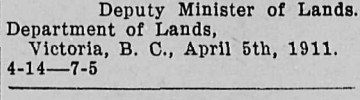
### PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia  
NOTICE is hereby given that all Public Highways in unorganized Districts, and all Main Trunk Roads in organized Districts are sixty-six feet wide, and have a width of thirty-three feet on each side of the mean straight centre line of the travelled road.  
THOMAS TAYLOR,  
Minister of Public Works.  
Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., July 7, 1911. jy18-o18



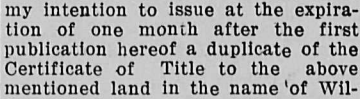
### CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve of a parcel of land situated on Graham Island, notice of which appeared in the British Columbia Gazette on the 25th of February, 1909, being dated 23rd February, 1909, is cancelled to permit of the lands being acquired by pre-emption only and for no other purpose.  
ROBT. A. RENWICK,  
Deputy Minister of Lands.  
Department of Lands, Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1911. 4-14-7-5



### NOTICE.

In the matter of an application for the issue of a duplicate of the Certificate of Title for an undivided one-half of Lot 883, Group I, Cassiar District:  
Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above mentioned land in the name of William Jordan Larkworthy, which Certificate is dated the 30th day of September, 1910, and numbered 326R.  
WILLIAM E. BURRITT,  
District Registrar.  
Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B. C., May 26, 1911. J23



### CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

ROBERT A. RENWICK,  
Deputy Minister of Lands.  
Lands Department, Victoria, B. C., 9th March, 1911.

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Prince Rupert Sand & Gravel Company, Ltd., of Prince Rupert, occupation Industrial Company, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted at the Witness post on the southerly boundary of Lot 4124; thence southerly following the sinuosities of the shore line 60 chains more or less to southerly end of Island; thence easterly 10 chains more or less to low water mark; thence northerly 60 chains more or less along low water mark; thence westerly 10 chains more or less to the point of commencement.  
PRINCE RUPERT SAND & GRAVEL CO., LTD.  
Per J. Y. Rochester, Agt.  
Dated May 30, 1911. 6-2

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Joseph Pastl, of Watson, Sask., occupation farmer, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 30 chains in a northerly direction from the N. E. corner of Lot No. 2662 or T. L. No. 32598 at Lakelse Lake; thence north 20 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 20 chains along shore of Lakelse Lake; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 120 acres, more or less.  
JOSEPH PASTL,  
George Hir, Agent.  
Dated May 5, 1911. 6-2

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted six miles N. E. of the mouth of White River and the junction of the Naas River on Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.  
CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM,  
Charles M. Huff, Agent.  
Dated March 4th, 1911. 4-18

### WATER NOTICE

I, C. N. Pring, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation broker, give notice that on the 12th day of July I intend to apply to the Water Commissioner at his office in Prince Rupert, for a license to take and use 2.8 cubic feet of water per second from Hot Springs on border of Lake Lakelse in the Skeena Land Division of Coast District. The water is to be taken directly from the Springs and is to be used on Lot No. 3983, for sanitary purposes.  
Dated June 12th, 1911.  
C. N. PRING,  
Prince Rupert, B. C.

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that John Kirkaldy, of Lakelse Valley, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 120 chains south from the south end of Herman Lake; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains.  
JOHN KIRKALDY,  
Dated April 11, 1911. 6-5

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that I, V. W. Smith, of Prince Rupert, occupation contractor, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described shore:—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles in a southerly direction from Port Simpson; thence northerly along high water mark 25 chains and containing all foreshore between high and low water mark.  
V. W. SMITH,  
Staked 31st May, 1911. 6-6

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Minnie Meredith, of Victoria, B. C., occupation a married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in a South direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 1733; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.  
MINNIE MEREDITH,  
John Kirkaldy, Agent.  
Dated February 20th, 1911.

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Joseph Edward Merryfield, of Prince Rupert, occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains north from the northeast corner of Lot 33; thence west 1500 feet to shore of Smith's Island; thence following shore in a southerly direction 1200 feet; thence east to shore of De Horsey Island; thence following shore in a northerly direction to point of commencement.  
JOSEPH EDWARD MERRYFIELD,  
E. Spro, Agent.  
Dated April 4, 1911. 4-7

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles James Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, occupation contractor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 992 and marked C. J. Gillingham's N. E. Corner Application for Purchase; I, C. J. Gillingham, intend to apply for permission to purchase 320 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at this post; thence 80 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains east to place of commencement.  
CHARLES JAMES GILLINGHAM,  
Robert Osborn Jennings, Agent.  
Dated January 5, 1911.

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Percy Hickman, of Naas Harbour, occupation constable, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Naas Bay, about two miles in an easterly direction from Lot 3, marked C. P. H., S. W. corner; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains to the shore; thence along the shore line to the place of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.  
CHARLES PRECY HICKMAN,  
Dated June 7, 1911. 6-30

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that the Canadian Canning Company, Limited, of 224 Winch Building, Vancouver, B. C., occupation salmon canners, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted adjoining a post marked W. N. about 300 feet South of Wallace's wharf, Naas Harbour, B. C.; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence following the coast line in a northerly direction back to the point of commencement and containing forty acres more or less.  
CANADIAN CANNING CO., LTD.  
Per G. H. Leslie, Agent.  
Dated 6th June, 1911. 6-26

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range 5.

TAKE NOTICE that T. H. Hughes, of Lakelse Valley, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of Lot 4128; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains west to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.  
TOM HUGH HUGHES,  
Dated June 5, 1911.

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range 5.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas Stewart, of Prince Rupert, occupation accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 40 chains north from the southwest corner of Lot 1733; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.  
THOMAS STEWART,  
John Kirkaldy, Agent.  
Dated July 7, 1911.

### WATER NOTICE

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

(a) The name, address and occupation of the applicant—Orland P. Merrill; Massett, Graham Island, B. C.; prospector.  
(b) The name of the lake, stream or source (if unnamed, the description is)—Ain Lake and Ain River.  
(c) The point of diversion—At or near Ain Lake.  
(d) The quantity of water applied for (in cubic feet per second)—700.  
(e) The character of the proposed works—Dam, flume, pipe line and power plant.

(f) The premises on which the water is to be used (if named, the description is)—Near mouth of Ain River.  
(g) The purposes for which water is to be used—General power.  
(h) If for irrigation, describe land to be irrigated, giving area.  
(i) If the water is to be used for power or for mining purposes, describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return—Near mouth of Ain River about 150 feet below point of diversion.

(j) Area of Crown land intended to be occupied by the proposed works—About 10 acres.  
(k) This notice was posted on the tenth day of June, 1911, and application will be made to the Commissioner on the fourth day of September, 1911.

(l) Give the names and addresses of any riparian proprietors or licensees who or whose lands are likely to be affected by the proposed works, either above or below the outlet—None.  
(Signature) ORLAND P. MERRILL,  
(P. O. Address) Massett, B. C.  
(P. O. Address) Massett, B. C.  
Note—One cubic foot per second is equivalent to 35.71 miner's inches.

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Y. Rochester, of Prince Rupert, occupation broker, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted on the northerly end of an island in the Skeena River about Mile 45 on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway; thence north 1000 feet more or less to low water mark; thence westerly along the low water mark 1000 feet more or less; thence southerly 1000 feet more or less; thence easterly 1000 feet to the place of commencement.  
J. Y. ROCHESTER,  
Dated May 30, 1911. 6-2

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that T. M. Turner, of Lakelse Valley, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the Omineca & Hazelton right of way and adjoining the N. E. corner of Lot 518; thence west 17 chains to corner of Lot 3996; thence north 20 chains; thence following right of way to point of commencement.  
T. M. TURNER,  
John Kirkaldy, Agent.  
Dated 14th June, 1911. 7-4

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel W. Beaton, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation carpenter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles up the Exchumsik River from its mouth, and on its south bank; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.  
DANIEL W. BEATON,  
Dated June 14, 1911. J-11

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel W. Beaton, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation carpenter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles up the Exchumsik River from its mouth, and on its south bank; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.  
DANIEL W. BEATON,  
Dated June 14, 1911. J-11

### Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Daniel W. Beaton, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation carpenter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles up the Exchumsik River from its mouth, and on its south bank; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains to place of commencement.  
DANIEL W. BEATON,  
Dated June 14, 1911. J-11

### —THE—

## Oliver Typewriter

### —FOR—

### Seventeen Cents a Day

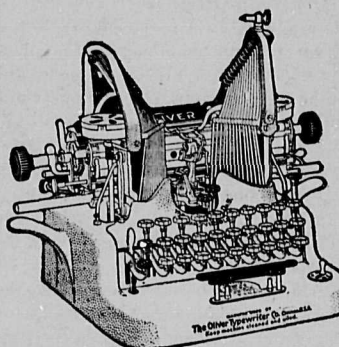
Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

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

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

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

### Yours For 17 Cents a Day



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

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

The demand comes from people of all classes, all ages, all occupations. The majority of inquiries has come from people of known financial standing who were attracted by the novelty of the proposition. An impressive demonstration of the immense popularity of the Oliver Typewriter.

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

### A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money With

## The OLIVER Typewriter

### The Standard Visible Writer

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

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

### "An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

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

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

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

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

### R. C. BEAN

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

### MISS HENNY WENNERSTEN SWEDISH SPECIALIST

Electric, Facial and Scalp treatment; Scientific Massage treatment for rheumatism, nervousness and poor circulation. Manicuring also Chiroprody work.

## You Can Avoid This



by sending your clothes to the PIONEER STEAM LAUNDRY

### There are Many Reasons Why IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST

We do first-class work and are careful with your garments. We can do your work and return it within 48 hours if necessary. We call for your laundry and return it to you.

Should anything be lost or misplaced we will make it satisfactory. When your Laundry goes to the Chinks there are many drawbacks. When you send it to us your money helps pay WHITE LABOR.

## PIONEER STEAM LAUNDRY



## IMMIGRATION FRAUDS

### T. R. C. McInnes Goes Very Fully Into the Whole Question in Letter to Press.

#### He Replies to the Finding of Mr. Justice Murphy and Tells of Whitewashing

In a letter to the Montreal Star, T. R. E. McInnes replies at length to the findings made by Mr. Justice Murphy on Chinese smuggling. He says:

Sir—On Saturday you published the findings of Mr. Justice Murphy of Vancouver, who sat as a commissioner to inquire into Chinese immigration and opium smuggling in British Columbia. My reputation is at stake in this matter, and I now ask you to give equal prominence to what I have to say in reply to this honorable judge.

I make four charges: (1) I say that the first four statements or findings made by this commissioner in summing up his report are irrelevant; (2) I say that the Dominion government permitted the fraudulent entry of Chinese to continue without any attempt at prevention for at least two years after its attention had been formally drawn thereto; (3) I say that the Dominion government deliberately delayed criminal proceedings against the guilty Chinese indicated by its own commissioner, Judge Murphy, for two months in order to allow them to escape from justice; (4) I say that if Sir Wilfrid Laurier, when replying to Mr. Borden in the House on Friday, meant me when he said: "The only person not a Chinaman who was suspected was not appointed by this government," then Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not speak by the book.

I will deal with this last charge first, and the doing so involves the whole question of my connection with the government. In August, 1907, the Indians of the Garden River reservation in Algoma were being debauched by American whisky sellers, operating on Sugar Island in the State of Michigan, just across the river from the Canadian reservation. Members of parliament, priests and missionaries were asking the government to do something in the matter, but as the whisky sellers were on American territory and the Canadian Indians crossed the river to them, the situation was difficult. Neither under U. S. federal or state laws was it unlawful to sell liquor to a Canadian Indian on American territory; and so the offenders felt secure. My services were asked by the Indian department. As a result, inside of a month the offenders were arrested, convicted of something, and jailed in Michigan.

In the following month the Chinese riots occurred in Vancouver, and Hon. Frank Oliver, mindful perhaps of my Michigan success, asked me to go to Vancouver, to report on the situation, and advise as to what should be done. I returned in three weeks with a report which anticipated the later finding of Mackenzie King. My report was acted upon, and copies were sent to the Imperial government and to the government of India. Two months later, owing to the activities of the Asiatic Exclusion League, and the fear of renewed riots, Sir Wilfrid Laurier wrote a note to Mr. Oliver, giving it to me to take to him, asking that I be sent again to the coast, nominally for the immigration department, in reality to attempt to check a dangerous situation, and to be on hand to advise if emergencies arose. I was there all winter. The riots threatened and actually planned in Seattle were averted. To Gordon Grant, president at the time of the Asiatic Exclusion League, the credit for this is largely due. His sense of loyalty was awakened when he was shown what was being planned by American agitators, and what the success of their plot would mean to Canadian and Imperial interests. This is the Mr. Grant upon whom Commissioner Murphy throws a slur in the third paragraph of the summary of his report.

The next summer, I acted as adviser to all the Chinese of Vancouver in preparing their damage claims for consideration by Mackenzie King, special commissioner to assess damages in connection with the September riots. On this occasion, I talked with Ouyang King, then Chinese consul at San Francisco, and Tung Ching Ling, attaché of the Chinese embassy at London, as to future relations between Canada and China and the chance of developing a large trade between the two countries, the profits of which would tend to overcome race antagonism.

At that time there was no Canadian trade commissioner in China. I had many Chinese clients, and a knowledge of local Chinese customs and business methods. I sent in a report either to the trade and commerce department or the interior department, I forget which, but dealing with the whole question of developing Canada's trade with China and urging the appointment of Canadian commissioners at Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin. I discussed the matter with Mackenzie King, and he heartily approved, and promised his support if I wanted the position. Many strong recommendations were made on my behalf. The government adopted the suggestions in my report so far as to establish an office at Shanghai, but appointed the late Mr. MacLean instead of me.

After Mr. MacLean's death, which occurred in the following September, Mr. O'Hara telephoned for me, and asked if I were still open for the position. I replied that I was, and would be willing to go in February, after I had finished my first draft of a new immigration act, which I had been retained by Mr. Oliver to prepare. A recommendation to council was prepared accordingly, and signed by Sir Richard Cartwright. The appointment, however, was blocked by Mr. Templeman. That ended the matter. I never sought the position after that, because Mr. Templeman had unwittingly done me a good turn; remaining in Canada proved vastly to my advantage. From time to time after that I had a retainer from the government for special services. Among them was the drawing of the new Immigration Act referred to. This involved observation of the methods actually practised by American and Canadian officers at seaports and on the boundary. Now it happened that the Hon. Frank Oliver, in September, 1908, feared something in Alberta on the part of the Conservatives which he called "skulduggery." The general elections were on at the time, and he asked me to go to Calgary and vicinity on a still hunt for this "skulduggery." Up to this time my services had been absolutely non-political, and Oliver knew that I had no more respect for one side than for the other. He did know, however, that I generally got results worth while in any matter which I undertook. I found to my surprise, however, that he did not propose to pay my fee from any party fund, but that I was to go on political service at government expense, to cover which I was to make a report on immigration matters. This was not much to my stomach, but in connection with the act upon which I was working I wanted to observe the official immigration machine between Winnipeg and Vancouver, particularly along the British Columbia border and at Seattle. I did, however, throw an eye over political methods at Calgary and vicinity for about ten days, becoming satisfied that honest voting was the style there, and that anything in the nature of "skulduggery" was more to be apprehended from the Liberals than from the Conservatives. This I told to the Hon. Frank, and left him to go about my proper business.

On December 10, 1908, I sent in a report to Mr. Oliver, covering my observations on this trip, and making certain recommendations. It was during this visit to the coast that I first paid any particular attention to the smuggling of Chinese immigrants. In drafting my Immigration Act, I wished it to apply equally to Chinese, considering that there should be but one Immigration Act, designed to apply equally to all classes of immigrants, and administered by one department. As far as I remember, however, I made no written report then as to this smuggling, wishing to make a fuller investigation later on. But a year before that time I am told that Officer Busby of the customs department, had noticed and reported upon these frauds, but, to put it mildly, was not encouraged to disclose anything further in that line.

Well a year later, November 10, 1909, I made another report to Mr.

(Continued on Page Six)

Queen Charlotte Land District—District of Skeena

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the northeast corner of C.L. 4468; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the southeast corner of C.L. 4473; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the southeast corner of C.L. 4466; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that thirty days from date, I, Austin M. Brown, of Prince Rupert, B. C., by occupation sadler, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on and under 640 acres of land on Graham Island described as follows:—Commencing at post planted one mile east of the southeast corner of C.L. 4464; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to place of commencement.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.  
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

TAKE NOTICE that Wirt A. Stevens, of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., occupation civil engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Masset Inlet about one mile northeast of the mouth of the Ain River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains more or less to the eastern boundary of T. L. 35413; thence south along the boundary of T. L. 35413 and T. L. 35414, a distance of 80 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

WIRT A. STEVENS.  
Dated Feb. 24th, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that I, Roy, Chrisman, of Port Essington, B. C., occupation prospector, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles distant and in a southwesterly direction from the point at the entrance to Captain Cove, Petrel Channel, and on the northeast side of McCauley Island; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east about 20 chains to shore of Petrel Channel; thence northerly along shore line of Petrel Channel to point of commencement and containing eighty acres more or less.

ROY CHRISMAN.  
Dated April 11, 1911. 4-25

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that W. H. Ferguson, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation civil engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about one mile southerly, following the sinuosities of the shore line from the southwest corner of Lot 104, Range V; thence 20 chains west; thence 20 chains south; thence 20 chains west; thence 20 chains south; thence about 40 chains south; thence along shore northerly to point of commencement.

W. H. FERGUSON.  
Dated April 22nd, 1911. 4-25

Skeena Land District—District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that F. T. Saunders, of Vancouver, occupation master mariner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 6 miles northwest of Love Inlet on the north east shore of Pitt Island; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north to shore; thence following shore in a southeasterly direction to point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

FRANK TAUNTON SAUNDERS,  
Locator.  
W. Hamilton, Agent.  
Staked 17th, Feb., 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Island.

TAKE NOTICE that Robert Fraser Ogilvie, of Vancouver, occupation banker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles west of the southwest corner of A. P. 12-037; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

ROBERT FRASER OGILVIE.  
Arthur Robertson, Agent.  
Dated Dec. 9, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast

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

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

## COAL MINES ACT

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at post planted 6½ miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.  
Charles M. Huff, Agent.  
Dated March 4, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted 7 miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.  
Charles M. Huff, Agent.  
Dated March 5th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted 7½ miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas and marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.  
Charles M. Huff, Agent.  
Dated March 5th, 1911. 4-18

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CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.  
Charles M. Huff, Agent.  
Dated March 5th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted 6¼ miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.  
Charles M. Huff, Agent.  
Dated March 4th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted about 8 miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas River, marked Charles J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.  
Charles M. Huff, Agent.  
Dated March 5th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

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O. H. NELSON,  
Editor.

Tuesday, August 8, 1911.

THE IMPENDING CONTEST

The election now pending will be less distinctly a party struggle than those of recent years. While the leaders are the same as three years ago, the chief issue is new. In 1908 Sir Wilfrid Laurier assured the people that reciprocity was no longer sought or desired by Canada, and that the government was promoting closer trade relations with the Empire, says the News-Advertiser. Today we find the government returning toward the programme of twenty years ago, which the people rejected with scorn in 1887 and 1891. On this obsolete policy the premier is appealing to the obsolete constituencies.

A purely party struggle for office and patronage does not greatly interest the average man of business, unless he has a natural liking for politics for its own sake. There are many professional men, especially preachers and teachers, who do not concern themselves much with the political game. But these and others who have looked upon elections as an entertainment for politically disposed persons, find their attention earnestly attracted to the issue now before the county. It is not a mere fight between the ins and the outs. A great national and imperial issue is pending. President Taft has told us one solemn truth. Canada is at the parting of the ways.

It is no small thing which drove Mr. Sifton, Mr. German and Mr. Lloyd Harris, all Liberal members, and one of them a former minister, to resist the government policy in the House of Commons. Only a departure of the gravest moment would have driven eighteen leading Liberal business men of Ontario to issue their protest against the treaty and to organize a league to oppose it. Again we point out that one of these Liberals is president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and three others have held that office; that one has been deputy minister of justice, and one lieutenant governor of Ontario. One has been, or is now, president of the second largest bank in Canada, and others are known to trade and industry throughout Canada. Among others who have raised their voice against reciprocity is the last Liberal premier of Ontario, now a senator of Canada.

Mr. Sifton has made an appeal to the Canadian Clubs. There are many loyal and national societies which will find it impossible to be neutral with the reciprocity issue before the country. Many persons whose position and professional relations cause them to withdraw from political controversy find it wrong to keep silent in this emergency, and impossible to refrain from a protest by ballot.

A fair share of the leaders in business in the commercial, industrial and financial centres have until now given the Laurier administration their support. They took notice of the fact that the government did not destroy the national policy. They found that unrestricted reciprocity and commercial union were dropped. They observed that the government was going forward with the development of the west and continued the policy of railway development even to the limit of recklessness. It is well known that manufacturers, railway builders and contractors have not left ministers without campaign funds. But the sudden change of programme and the restoration of the old policy of entanglement with

the United States, the reversal of the imperial preference doctrine have changed all this. They who have been silent on political questions are speaking out. Some who have supported the government on business grounds can do so no longer. Less ardent Conservatives who gave a silent vote, or cast uncertain ballots according to personal preference or local issues, are now outspoken. This is a contest in which many new voices will be heard, and many will speak more impressively than ever before.

THE LAST ELECTION

In the election of 1908 the Liberals elected 134 members and the Conservatives 87. According to the statement of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery the popular vote stood:

Liberal	596,533
Conservative	579,571

Majority 16,962  
If the parties had been represented according to the vote the membership would have been:

Liberals	112
Conservatives	109

Following is the standing of the House by provinces:

	Liberal	Con.
Ontario	36	50
Quebec	54	11
New Brunswick	11	2
P. E. Island	3	1
Manitoba	2	8
British Columbia	2	5
Saskatchewan	9	1
Alberta	4	3
Yukon	1	0

THE CALL TO ARMS

It is thirty-three years since we had a September election in Canada. The last time was in 1878, when a Liberal government went to the country with high hopes and its opponents achieved one of the most decisive victories in the politics of the Dominion, says the Edmonton Journal.

The date of the voting in that year was on September 17, four days earlier than that which Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues have now picked upon. Will history repeat itself?

The situation then and now offers another parallel. It was a trade issue which brought about the defeat of the government in 1878. It thought that its fiscal policy was so completely in line with public sentiment that the possibility of defeat was never suggested. The Laurier administration challenges a popular verdict with undoubted self-confidence. If it did not think that it could win out, there would of course be no premature dissolution. But its leaders and its newspapers do not speak half as vauntingly as did their predecessors a third of a century ago. Pride has many a time gone before destruction and a haughty spirit before its fall. Such was certainly the case with the Mackenzie government and it will as surely be so with that which has occupied the place of power since 1896.

Sir John A. Macdonald raised the banner of economic independence. Mr. Borden is doing the same. The same forces that made victory for the old leader are bound to come to the support of the man who now wears his mantle.

But the latter's task is rendered less difficult for another reason. Mr. Mackenzie's government had been in power but four and a half years. Sir Wilfrid's for over fifteen. Where the one had given exceptionally honest and businesslike administration and was in the full flush of vigor and youth, the other has all the weaknesses of a long tenure of office, with the inevitable record of departmental scandal and of internal feuds to contend with.

If ever a time was ripe for a Conservative victory, it is the present and in the testimony of both the present and the past the party should find everything to encourage it to go into the fray with courage and confidence. The cause which it is championing is one that must appeal

to all who have the future welfare of the country at heart. It is a vast responsibility which is committed to those who are citizens of Canada at the present moment. On the verdict which they render the course which the enormous development in prospect for us is to take will very largely depend.

It is no ordinary feeling of partisan loyalty, therefore, which should inspire those who will rally in the course of the next few weeks to the support of the men who are leading the onslaught on the forces that have too long held the reins of authority.

REMIT DUTY

Government Allows Coal From U. S. to Come in Free to Overcome Effects of Strike

That the efforts of the various boards of trade, business men's associations and labor organizations in the province of Alberta to bring about a remission of the Canadian customs duties on coal imported from the United States have been productive of results is evidenced by the fact that an order in council has been passed suspending all duties on coal for a period of two weeks.

The news of the action of the government was contained in a telegram received by Hon. C. R. Mitchell, attorney general and acting premier of the province. The telegram follows: Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 1, 1911.—Hon. C. R. Mitchell, Acting Premier, Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.—The federal government has passed an order in council authorizing the remission of duties on coal imported into Alberta on and after August 7, provided work is not resumed at the mines by that date; such remission of duties to continue for a period of two weeks after the enactment of a further order which may be passed by the governor in council, revoking the present order, and which it is the intention of the government to pass as soon as in the judgment of the governor in council mining operations have been sufficiently resumed to meet public requirements.

W. L. MACKENZIE KING,  
Minister of Labor.

Wrecked on Island

After a very narrow escape from drowning Austin Brown of this city has returned from a prospecting tour on the west coast of Graham Island. With Henry Edenshaw, Matthew Youmans and a young son of Mr. Edenshaw, Mr. Brown was caught in rough weather off the west coast of the island. They were caught in an open boat, which could not live in the surf encountered. The boat capsized but fortunately the force of the waves threw them all landwards and they managed by holding too the boat to reach shore.

News of the Province

NEW WESTMINSTER—The first British Columbia section of the Canadian portion of the Pacific highway has been formally opened, and F. J. McKenzie, M. P. P.; Government Agent Fletcher and Alderman Bryson had the distinction of travelling in the first automobile over the new road. It was regretted that John Sprott, road superintendent, who had taken such an active interest in the construction of the new road, and who was looking forward to being one of the first to travel over it, was unable to be present on account of ill-health. The party left New Westminster, and went over the highway to the highest point, where they were met by another automobile from Blaine, bearing Harry Lytton, a prominent citizen of Blaine, who had worked hard for the building of the Pacific Highway; H. W. Sheets, editor and proprietor of the Blaine Journal, and A. Broe, a photographer. Perhaps one of the happiest of the party was Mr. McKenzie, who has supervised the work on the road.

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TRAINING TEACHERS

VICTORIA—One has only to visit the camp outside Work Point barracks to see some of the benefits the school teachers have obtained from their month's course of training for the cadet instructors' course. Bronzed and smiling faces, brawny limbs, and a generally soldierly and alert appearance tell their own story, says the Colonist. Such results were confirmed by conversation with the twenty-one volunteers taking part, who have come from public schools in all parts of the province and have derived most enjoyment as they have knowledge from their first experience of military life. They have been encamped since July 4, and every day since then have gone through a regular and systematic course of military training to prepare them for their practical and theoretical examinations for the cadet in-

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## MARINE NEWS

### JOLLIFFE WAS IN

The steam tug William Jolliffe of the B. C. Salvage Company at Esquimalt was in port on Sunday night. She is doing fishery patrol duty while the steamer Kestrel is being overhauled. Captain Newcomb is on board her representing the Dominion government and directing the course of the vessel.

### BID CAPTAIN FAREWELL

When the Princess Beatrice visited port last week Captain Locke, formerly master of the Amur, was in command. Captain Whiteley, who has just left the steamer was very popular. He has taken up his work as a Victoria pilot. When the steamer reached the wharf at Victoria on her last trip, under command of Captain Whiteley, he was summoned to the saloon, where the ship's company had gathered, and Chief Officer J. Shaw presented him with a gold mounted umbrella, accompanied by an illuminated address signed by all hands, from chief officer to cabin boy, congratulating the master on his appointment and expressing regret that he was leaving the steamer where he was so well liked by all hands.

### SEALING AGREEMENT

The Algerine has not been instructed to order the Victoria sealing schooners, Jessie, Pescawha, Thomas F. Bayard and Lady Mines back from Bering Sea for the new pelagic sealing agreement is not to come into force until next spring. This means that the schooners will complete the present season in Bering Sea, where 36 Japanese sealers will also work. No word has yet been received from Ottawa regarding arrangement for the compensation of the local sealers, whose claims, as a result of the stoppage of the industry, amount to in the neighborhood of \$500,000, which is a small portion of the amount which the Canadian government will receive as a result of the arrangement.

With the coming into force of the agreement next spring clearances will be refused to all sealers to operate north of the 35th parallel of north latitude in the Pacific, but the work of the hunters off Cape Horn and in the south seas will not be interfered with.

The Japanese government will begin the killing of seals ashore at Robben bank, or as the Japanese rechristened this place after its capture from the Russians, Arazashi Islet, in April next. Since the Japanese took over this rookery it has been carefully protected, the old cruiser Musashi being ordered to patrol the nearby seas and a guard equipped with a field gun has been stationed there. Seals have increased as a result of this protection and the total number there is estimated at 6,000. Arrangements will be made by a Japanese commission as soon as Messrs. Dauke and Kitahara arrive home via Siberia from Washington as to the number of seals to be killed yearly, and Canada is to receive 20 per cent of the gross proceeds under the arrangement.

### FLOATING CANNERY

The ship Glory of the Seas, which went through troublous times early this year and eventually appeared as a bone of contention in the admiralty court, has taken on another phase of activity and is now reported as a successful vessel engaged as a floating cannery in northern waters. From Juneau, Alaska, a despatch says that the Glory of the Seas is pursuing a triumphant course, with all sails set, in the wake of king and other varieties of salmon, canning the salmon as they are caught. The Glory of the Seas lay in Esquimalt harbor for some months pending the hearing of a libel suit brought by the former crew in the admiralty court for wages due for a cruise in the north. The former owner did not oppose the suit, but consented to the sale of the ship and the use of the money to discharge the debts. The sale resulted in the payment of all dues and the large ship then passed into the hands of a Seattle firm, who were represented at the sale by J. C. Johnston of Seattle. She was taken to Seattle and commissioned, and sailed from that port to the salmon fisheries. In northern waters she is moving from place to place in accordance with the migration of the various varieties of salmon, and is reported a tremendous success as a floating cannery. By canning the fish the day they are caught and keeping in the wake of the moving sockeyes, etc., it is believed by her captain that he will

be able to operate for a much longer season than the plans which are established upon the shore.

### WICKERSHAM AFFAIR

House Committee Reports Evidence Taken in Connection With Alaska Delegate's Charges

Following general charges and denials between the two Wickershams of the government—the attorney general and the delegate from Alaska—the house committee on judiciary decided that it had no power to do anything but report the evidence to the house, says a Washington despatch. It will report Delegate Wickersham's resolution, calling on the attorney general to furnish all the papers and data bearing on the alleged frauds in connection with government coal contracts. The committee will not recommend that the house investigate Delegate Wickersham's charges that Attorney General Wickersham has shielded and protected Alaska "syndicate criminals."

In a hearing enlivened with frequent and bitter clashes between the two Wickershams, it developed that the delegate from Alaska had offered his legal services in 1908 to the Guggenheim interests in the Northwest-ern Commercial Company for a salary of \$15,000 a year and the main-Seattle, the proposal being made in reply to an offer by the Guggenheims.

The Alaska delegate renewed his statements that the attorney general had shielded and protected law-breakers who represented the Guggenheim interests in Alaska. Members of the judiciary committee frequently called on him to prove statements he made, and in some cases challenged the sufficiency of his proof.

Attorney General Wickersham declared that the charges of the Alaska delegate called for vigorous denial from the government officials.

## LIFE AND DEATH

Dr. Andrew Wilson writes an interesting article on the two great mysteries of life and death. He says: It is only repeating a truism to assert that death divides the interest of life with birth and development, therefore it is not surprising to find that the subject of death has always occupied a very large place in the literature both of scientific and of ordinary kind. The topic, besides, is many sided. Scientifically, we are interested in the causes and manner of death, and in the phenomena which accompany the flickerings of the lamp of life. Theologians devote their energies to discussions regarding the nature of the existence after death which nearly all religious systems postulate. A third body seeks to penetrate the veil which hides the beyond from us, and to establish evidence that communication between the living and the sentient dead, if I may so term the "intermediate" state which is theoretically set forth, is not only a possibility but an actuality. There are others who deal with the subject after their own ideas and fashions, but of all the episodes which dying and death include, the two first mentioned hold deepest sway over mankind. What death really means physically, or, as the theologian would say, spiritually, are the special phases of thought that engage the attention of humanity.

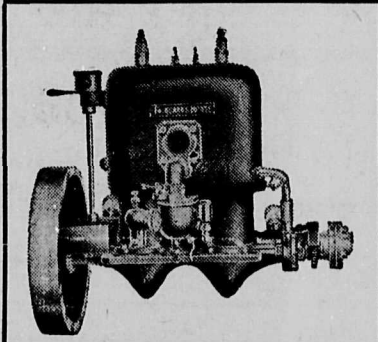
I have been perusing a bulky volume entitled, "Death: Its Causes and Phenomena," by Hereward Carrington and John R. Meader, and the perusal has served once more to demonstrate to me how hopeless is all our searching after the exact nature of death itself—its intimate causation, I mean—and how equally futile is the search after direct evidence (I do not refer to religious faith) regarding the state or phase of existence, if such there be, which supervene when we have crossed "the bourne from which no traveller returns." People often neglect to note that death and life are complementary mysteries. To the question "What is Life?" no definite reply can be returned; similarly to the query "What is Death?" we can only reply "the cessation of life," which leaves the problem exactly where we found it. I do not get any help from Messrs. Carrington and Meader's book. It is bulky, discursive and wanders over and around every conceivable subject, from the signs of death to descriptions of death "beyond the veil." We read of accounts given by "spirits" concerning the "process of dying" (and after). We even find photographs of bodies taken after death with mystical globes of light and other luminous manifestations appearing around the body. We have a section devoted to "Photographing and Weighing

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the Soul," and so forth; and from such details it may be gathered that the book, like the sheep's head of Scot's repast, provides "a mass of fine confused feeding." It is very doubtful, however, whether the intellectual nourishment to be gained by a perusal of this book on "Death" really compensates for the labor of travelling through its pages. It stands as a discursive work, composed of all kinds of opinions and testimonies, collated with a very big sweep of the net, indeed, in contradistinction to the works, say, of Myers. He wrote with a philosophical mind, and his unbiased sittings of the evidence left him (as regards the question of the power of communicating with the dead, at least) as it leaves us all, as ignorant of the state "beyond the veil" as were the first men who essayed to solve the problem of the hereafter.

Mr. Carrington has, of course, his own theory of the nature of the death. We are not any wiser when we have mastered his hypothesis. He conceives that "raising the dead" is a phenomenon which might be far more frequently represented if the "laws of life were more thoroughly understood." Which is as much as to say that as we do not know the so-called "laws of life," an expression I take to mean that "nature of life," so we cannot tell what death really is. Mr. Carrington, I fear, must be regarded as hopeless from the scientific point of view, for we find him asking why, "on the materialistic theory," whatever that may mean, "stoppage of the heart, or its emptying of blood, should cause sudden death?" The only answer is that the circulation of blood is a condition of life's maintenance, and that living tissue can only exist through constant nourishment. This answer should suffice for any reasonable soul. What might be a sensible question would be that which inquired why life, in high and low spheres alike, can only be so maintained?

I wonder whether Mr. Carrington has ever chanced to reflect that the mystery which attends the life of an amoeba—a blob of protoplasm living in the pools—is just as great, if not greater, than that which encompasses the existence of man. Here is a speck of living matter, eating, moving, and reproducing its kind, alive in all its parts; it dies in time, and the mystery of its death is, in turn, as deep as that which faces us when another microscopic living unit, say, the brain cell of a man, ceases to function. Possibly the cause of death is similar in each case. The living substance no longer receives its nourishment as it grows

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old and enfeebled, and cannot feed itself; and so the purely physical mechanism wears out, its working ceases, and it dies. The old doctors told us death begins either in the brain, or in the heart, or in the lungs; but this is a statement of the secondary cause of death, not of its real origin. We, scorning the often irreverent charlatanism that asserts its power (at a fee) to converse with the dead, may, much more wisely, re-echo old Omar's lines:

Strange is it not that of the myriads who  
Before us passed the door of Dark-  
ness through,  
Not one returns to tell us of the  
Road,  
Which to discover we must travel  
too?

### CUTTING DOWN PARK

Anger and amazement have been created at Calgary and in Banff by the leaking out of the fact that the Dominion government has decided to cut several thousand square miles off the area of the Rocky Mountain National Park, of which Banff is the centre says the Edmonton Journal. On June 8 last an order-in-council was passed at Ottawa converting the entire northern section of the park into a forest reserve and taking it out of the jurisdiction of Commissioner Howard Douglas. This order-in-council was never made public, but now the news has leaked out at Banff, and has created consternation. An indignation meeting of the Banff board of trade was held Sunday af-

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ternoon at which some very hard things were said about the government, and the Alberta Fish and Game Protective Association has wired a strong protest to the government.

The fact that the size of the park had been cut down and the part taken away converted into a forest reserve would not matter so much were fears not expressed that the game regulations which for years have been enforced in the park, will not apply to the section taken away. At its narrowest part the park will now be only sixteen and a half miles in width, where it formerly was a hundred.

The part created into a forest reserve contains the breeding round of all the sheep, goats and other wild animals, which should be in the mountains. If the game regulations are not made to apply to this part it will imply that the game will be slaughtered on grounds which they have learned from long experience is sacred. The result will be the ultimate disappearance of all game from this section of the Rockies. Sportsmen and hunters are naturally greatly incensed and it is feared that the work of ten years will be undone in a few months.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.  
TAKE NOTICE that Alice Millard, of Masset, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains east and 120 chains north of the N. E. corner of Lot 35; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.  
ALICE MILLARD,  
M. A. Merrill, Agent.  
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

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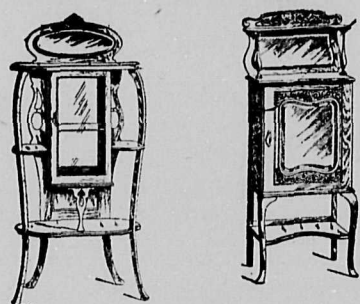


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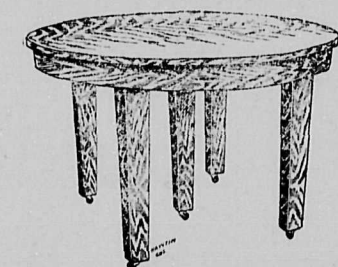
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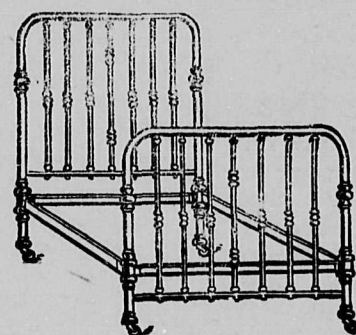


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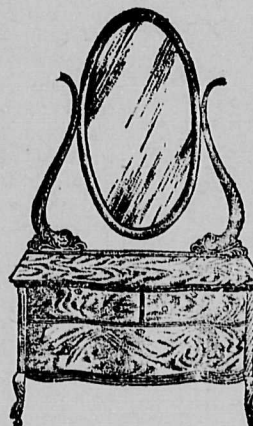


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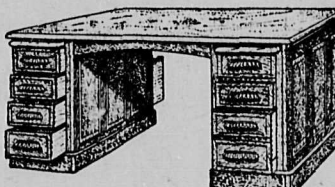
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## GOVERNMENT WORK

**Hudson's Bay Railway Will be Constructed as a Public Undertaking.**

**Undertaking Will be Started at an Early Date From the Pas**

Action looking to the construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway will be taken immediately. Following the government's decision to construct the railway itself, surveys were completed and tenders asked for last June for the construction of the first 200 miles extending from Pas Mission, Keewatin territory, to Thicket Portage and running in a northeasterly direction through the country north of the Saskatchewan River. Tenders have been opened. In all, eight were received, but the choice, it is said, was narrowed down to two, those submitted by J. D. McArthur of Winnipeg and M. J. O'Brien. It is the intention of the government to start the work of construction at the earliest possible moment and it is regarded as likely that the successful contractor will be at work before September 1. Construction will commence from the north end of the government bridge over the Saskatchewan at the Pas. If, as is probable, Port Nelson is selected as the terminal port, the railway will be approximately 500 miles in length and the government anticipates putting down a considerable portion of the first 200 miles of roadbed provided for by the present contract before the advent of winter.

## NO LABOR FAMINE

**Alberta Will Have Plenty of Workers for This Year's Harvest**

"The Albertan's farmers' call for harvesters is meeting with a ready response in Ontario and the northern states," says Publicity Commissioner Hotchkiss, "and the prospects are that of the abundance of labor in the east generally available for the work of athering in the crops of the

west, this province will obtain her full share.

"The Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific railways are prepared to send in a couple of thousand laborers immediately. At Toronto crowds are flocking to the offices of the provincial departments or to the offices of the railway companies, eager to make the journey into the west, and earn the high wages which are to be paid during the western farmer hustling season.

"The railway companies were companies were afraid that if they granted through tickets to Alberta in connection with their harvest excursions, this province would get the lion's share of the supply of harvest hands, but we are confident that the supply will be met."

A large force of men is to be employed by the provincial government to supply intending harvesters with detailed information as to the need for hands in various parts of Alberta. The force will be under the direction of Commissioner Daley in Winnipeg, and a list compiled from the statistics of various districts will be at their command. Farmers who are in need of help have been appealed to by the department of agriculture to send in a list of the men required, and when the hands who are to gather in the bumper crops leave Winnipeg they will in many instances have determined their exact destination in advance.

## Egg Competition

Great interest is manifested by provincial poultrymen in the egg-laying competition, which is to continue for one year from October 1 next, under the joint auspices of the provincial association and the Vancouver exhibition directorate, entries for which are to close on the 14th prox. A committee of experts controls all arrangements, and the prizes are of no inconsiderable value, running from \$10 to \$100 in each class—in addition to which winning birds are certain to obtain such advertising as will make their future eggs almost golden in the values they will command in the fanciers' market.

People of Norwalk are suffering from "oily eye" the latest human affliction, according to physicians. It was caused by the placing of 100,000 gallons of oil on the streets.

## IMMIGRATION FRAUDS

(Continued from Page Three)

Oliver, detailing the system of fraud practiced by the Chinese both as regards evading head tax and smuggling opium. That report is completely verified in every detail by the evidence given before Commissioner Murphy two years after, and the commissioner makes that two-year-old report of mine the basis of the only conclusions and recommendations that are relevant or worthy of consideration in his own report now laid on the table of the House.

But when I made that report in November, 1909, Mr. Oliver was afraid to act upon it. I urged him strongly one day in February, 1910, saying that not only was the continuing fraud bad alike for the reputable Chinese and the whites, but that the government was losing hundreds of thousands of dollars of revenue.

Mr. Oliver, in his own frank phraseology, replied: "To hell with the government; I'm not going to mix up in the thing and get old Cartwright jumping on me in council." About March, however, a copy of this last report came into the hands of Mr. O'Hara, and he began inquiries on his own account; inquiries which he pushed to a successful conclusion.

In July, he instructed Secret Service Officer Foster—a man familiar with the coast, and who had done good service there during the Asiatic troubles—to go to Vancouver and observe the working of the Chinese Immigration Act at that port. At the same time Sir Wilfrid, then acting minister of the interior issued the following order: "That T. R. E. McInnes should again visit the western provinces with a view to his reporting along the same lines as he did in his reports to the minister of the 10th December, 1908, and the 10th November, 1909, touching on the immigration questions and the administration of the Immigration Act in these provinces. Mr. McInnes will return in the month of September next, and his employment will be on the same terms as authorized before by the minister."

Now, Foster, although a very capable officer, would have been helpless at Vancouver in this matter without the assistance which I was able to give or procure for him, because he had no special knowledge of Chinese, and he had to encounter the strong opposition of the govern-

ment officials, and the C. P. R. and other steamship company officials, and also political influences on both sides. The Liberal patronage committee for some reason wanted no interference with the status quo; the Conservatives did not want to assist for various reasons.

The Chinese ring took advantage of the situation. Having got Foster under way, assisted by David Lew, I went to Calgary and gave Sir Wilfrid an interim verbal report. He approved and said to proceed, and I did so. When the time was ripe for the sudden suspension of Yip On, I wired to Sir Wilfrid's secretary, asking that it be done, and my suggestions were carried out to the letter. As a result the system of fraudulent entry was exposed, some of the guilty officials have been recommended for prosecution and given time to escape, and a complete change in the administration of the Chinese Act along the lines which I recommended in 1909 has taken place.

This brings me to the third charge which I make. If the government had acted immediately on the commissioner's report being received the guilty Chinese could have been arrested and tried, and at such trial much more evidence implicating others could have been brought out. I know that the recently smashed smuggling ring counted upon political protection; they thought they had secured the friendship of leading Liberal and Conservative politicians in Vancouver, to such an extent as to make them immune from prosecution. Nevertheless, the ring has been smashed, and their revenues from smuggling of immigrants and opium have for the present been cut off. Some people are very sore over this whole affair, and these people are not all Chinese by any means, although they seem to have a very yellow streak in them. As I happen to be the main instrument of their undoing there is nothing at which they will stop to injure of vilify me. And Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Frank Oliver, instead of having sufficient manliness to at least make my position honorably clear to the public, say nothing, or insinuate, as Sir Wilfrid did on Friday, that the government had nothing to do with me or my part in the affair.

As to the first and second charges; the second was made clear in my explanation of the fourth. Now as to the first: The commission-

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J. M. CHRISTIE, Manager, Prince Rupert Branch

er's mission was to inquire into the working of the Chinese Immigration Act, evasions of it, suggested improvements, and as a side issue the question of opium smuggling. He was not commissioned to whitewash Templeman or the Liberal executive, or to vilify myself or Gordon Grant or David Lew or Officer Foster or other persons supposed to be distasteful to the ruling Liberal clique of Vancouver. He made a farce of the session of the commission by inviting all sort of irrelevant evidence which might or might not affect the status of the Liberal party in Vancouver but which had clearly nothing to do with evasions of the Chinese Immigration Act. For instance, he brought in Joe Martin to say that Bob Kelly sold the political positions of Vancouver; then he brought in Bob Kelly to say Joe Martin was a liar; and so on ad nauseam. But to the real subject under investigation not one-half of the time of the commission was devoted to it. Then in his findings he first whitewashes Templeman (who had not been accused), whitewashes the Liberal executive (which was not the subject of investigation) and then he finds me (under a special authority from the premier to investigate) guilty of intrigue for so doing, saying that I, to use his own puerile way of pitting it, tried "to establish some sort of connection with the administration of the Chinese Restriction Act at Vancouver by obtaining control of the Chinese interpreter and possibly in other ways. Its object was to serve some personal

ends." He associates Gordon Grant and David Lew with me in this. And yet it was Gordon Grant as counsel sanctioned by Sir Wilfrid before Templeman had him ousted in favor of one of his own pets who secured the success of the preliminary investigation; and it was David Lew upon whom Commissioner Murphy himself had to depend to secure evidence, and reliable interpretation, to the very last session of the commission. Then this brave commissioner attacks one of the most faithful and tried police officers in the Dominion service by intimating that he was so weak or venal that I secured him and "utilized him to advance this intrigue." Judge Murphy descends to playing politics of the meanest variety had his first four findings had been drafted for him by the Liberal executive there would have been no variation in the language. His other findings are simply what I recommended or stated in my report to the government of November, 1909. I will publish that report and let the public compare it with Murphy's report, and it will be evident where he gets whatever there is of value in it. His last findings as to opium, saying "that its consumption must be discouraged by drastic amendments" shows that he does not even keep abreast of the acts of parliament. I drew for MacKenzie King this session the new Opium Act, which is the most drastic and effective act against the use of opium and cocaine to be found on the statute books of America. (Ottawa) T. R. E. MCINNES.



## AMONG THE MINES

### HARD COAL

#### Report That Eight Foot Seam Has Been Located Near Victoria

From Jordan River, near Victoria, has been brought a report of a find of a big seam of anthracite coal eight feet thick on a hill back of the camp of the Vancouver Island Power Company. Opinion is divided over the authenticity of the report. The story was brought by returned workmen, and was to the effect that when cutting the right-of-way for a railroad for the V. I. P. Company and the Canadian Puget Sound Lumber Company the railroad workers uncovered coal. It was hard coal, anthracite, they said, and the story was to the effect that the seam uncovered was no less than eight feet thick. If this report proves correct the find will mean much to Vancouver Island. Heretofore only soft coal has been mined on the island.

### MAY LOCATE WORKS

#### Sir Donald Mann Has in View Establishing a Smelter in Stewart

According to Toronto despatches Stewart may be selected as the point for the establishment of a big smelter, says the Portland Canal Miner. Shareholders of the Island Smelting and Refining Company, the big \$10,000,000 corporation organized by Sir Donald D. Mann, have agreed that a testing plant be established in British Columbia for the treatment of lead, zinc and other refractory ores, and in view of Sir Donald's large mining interests in the Portland Canal district this point was suggested as the most advantageous. The Toronto company has acquired the patents of a process that has revolutionized the reduction of ores, as outlined some time ago in The Journal, and if the Island Smelting and Refining Company can do what is asked of them, Sir Donald Mann, according to what was stated at the meeting, obligates himself to proceed with the protection of the patents throughout the world, and the establishment of a reduction works in this province. For this purpose the sum of \$100,000 is set aside to protect any infringements.

Sir Donald Mann will shortly visit Stewart in company with some noted mining engineers and smelter experts. By that time the railway will be completed to the junction of American Creek and Bear River and an announcement regarding both the continuation of the railway eastward and the construction of a smelting plant by the Island Smelting and Refining Company will probably be given. Representing Sir Donald at the recent meeting of the patent smelting company in Toronto was M. I. Stewart, formerly of Stewart, who has become a heavy shareholder. His father, F. P. Stewart, was in Stewart last week, and confirmed the information given above.

### INDIAN MINES

#### Showing at the Property Is Good—Fine Body of Ore Is Opening Up

George Clothier is back from an inspection trip to the Indian mines on Salmon River and reports that every foot being driven is showing good results. The open cut below the big galena exposure has opened upon twenty-five feet of an ore shoot, eight feet of solid ore being exposed in the face which will be extended by further crosscutting. The main tunnel, 150 feet vertically below, is in a distance of seventy feet, the last ten feet being on the vein.

Charles Guzman of Ketchikan was in the city last week on his way to Stewart. He will inspect the Indian mines, in which he is interested, and in which he has the greatest faith.

### LOOKING TO PROVINCE

#### Great Mining Brokers Will Invest in British Columbia and Yukon

That Europe's greatest mining brokers have their eyes on British Columbia and the Yukon Territory has become known with the arrival of Monsieur Edmond Bloch, who, accompanied by one of his family's consulting engineers, Monsieur Henri Bernay, has come to this city from Paris via New York, says the Victoria Colonist, to investigate in person a number of mining propositions in this province, favorably reported upon by the firm's local agents.

The firm of Paul Bloch, with head

offices in Paris and branches throughout the Old and New World, has a "finger in the pie" wherever the precious metal is forced from the bosom of Mother Earth, and in Europe, Africa, Asia, North and South America, Bloch money has helped develop mineral resources.

"It's true that I came here with Monsieur Bernay, one of our firm's consulting engineers, to look into a number of tempting propositions that have been made to our firm by our agents," said Monsieur Bloch when seen at the Hotel Elysium. "We have had our eye on British Columbia and the Yukon district for some time, but we have been so busy in other parts that we could not until now devote sufficient time to the local field. Recent reports, however, from our local correspondents have been so favorable and tempting that I have decided to come out here myself and look over the field."

"Of course, I cannot say at this moment which are the exact places that we have in mind for closer inspection, because that might interfere with our ultimate plans, but I am willing to say that business conditions here appear very sound and seem to withstand close scrutiny and that alone is a pretty safe sign. Besides that, this province, in almost all mining districts, has excellent railway facilities, which is highly encouraging."

"We are going to stay in this province for several weeks and I am pretty certain that we will be among British Columbia's taxpayers before many moons are passed, provided Monsieur Bernay finds that the propositions which we will inspect will come up to the flattering reports."

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### SLOCAN'S MINES

#### Development Work on the Standard and Rambler-Cariboo Will Make Them Dividend Payers

Public interested centred in the development of the Standard and the Rambler-Cariboo mines in the Slocan, B. C. district will be greatly accented within the next 60 day, when, according to H. D. J. Jackson, a mining expert of Spokane, the two properties will be placed upon a dividend paying basis. The net earnings of the two mines, which are controlled by Spokane operators and associates, is estimated at \$400,000 a month.

Work is being rushed to equip the Standard with tramway, compressor and concentrator, and it is announced that the mine should be in position to ship fully 200 tons of ore daily the early part of September. Half of the product will be clean ore, going directly to the smelter, and the rest of lower grade is to be treated in the new mill. The tramway will have a capacity of 20 tons an hour, or 200 tons in a ten hour shift. The mill will treat from 100 to 125 tons a day. The ore and concentrates will yield a net profit of \$60 a ton and on that basis it is estimated the earnings will be about \$200,000 a month.

The latest news from the Standard is that the ore body has been encountered in the No. 6 tunnel level, which is 240 feet below No. 5 level, where the most extensive work has been done in the big ore shoot. The point where the ore was encountered was so far from where the beginning of the ore shoot was expected to be found that it was not at first thought to belong to that body. While this has not been demonstrated, recent developments make it appear so. At any rate, the work during the next few weeks will settle this point. If it is a part of the main ore shoot, then that body undoubtedly is much longer on the No. 6 level than it was on either side of the higher levels.

The ore shoot recently broken into on the 1,200 foot level of the Rambler-Cariboo has widened from two feet of clean ore to the full width of the shaft. This is the second of the three lenses which have been well developed on the 900 foot level. Where opened on the 1,050 foot level, the same lens had a width of only one foot, which gradually widened to a maximum of six and a half feet. Ore from the Rambler-Cariboo mine shows a higher grade of silver than the Standard ore, ranging from 100 to 150 ounces to the ton. The lead value of both mines is between 50 and 60 per cent.

The Rambler-Cariboo mine also will be equipped as quickly as possible with a tramway and concentrator. The tramway is to have a capacity of 200 tons a day and the mill will treat not less than 100 tons in the 24 hours. Production from the mine will be near that of the

Standard, while its higher silver value will make the tonnage profit larger. It is entirely likely that the net earnings of the Rambler-Cariboo will be close to \$200,000 a month as soon as the equipment of the property is completed and the ore shoots are opened on the 1,400 foot level, where development work now is mainly concentrated.

### LUMBER MERGER

#### Provincial Companies Organize New Concern With Large Capital Bonds Sold in London

The London, England, branch of the Royal Bank of Canada recently offered for subscription an issue of 93 per cent of £350,000 6 per cent first mortgage bonds of the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Ltd., which embraces a proposed amalgamation of five distinct British Columbia sawmill corporations, together with their respective timber holdings. The authorized capital is \$3,000,000. It is understood that the flotation proved very successful.

According to the prospectus issued in London the companies forming the merger are as follows: Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, Ltd., Port Moody; Anglo-American Lumber Co., Ltd., Vancouver; Gibbons Lumber Company, Arrow Lake; Barkley Sound Cedar Company, Ltd., Alberni Canal, Vancouver Island; and the Rivers Inlet Timber Syndicate, Owkano Lake. They own four sawmills with an estimated sawing capacity of 270,000 feet daily. The total timber holdings of the combination is given at 2,337,469,000 feet. The value of all their freehold and leasehold lands, and plant and equipment, is placed at \$638,000 and \$572,000 respectively. For the first four months of this year the profits of the Canadian Pacific Lumber company at Port Moody and the Anglo-American Lumber Company are given

as \$37,000 and \$54,000 respectively. The prospectus points out that up to the present time the timber has been left practically untouched, and the profits have been almost wholly earned by manufacturing lumber from logs purchased in the open markets.

It is intended to continue this policy for the present, as it is firmly believed that the timber will increase materially in value from year to year, as has been the experience in other parts of Canada and the United States.

The directors of the new corporation are as follows: M. B. Carlin, Victoria; W. W. Fraser, Winnipeg; R. W. Gibson and J. D. McArthur, Winnipeg; and Thomas Meredith, New Westminster.

### ACQUIRES LIBRARY

#### Rare and Unrivalled Records of Western Canadian Exploration Secured

To form the backbone of the provincial library when it is housed in the fine new library wing to be erected on Parliament Square, the splendid historical library of Mr. Justice Martin has been acquired on behalf of the government by Ethelbert O. S. Scholefield, librarian and archivist of the province, who is now engaged in completing the arrangements and catalogues of the volumes for their new home, says the Victoria Times.

The collection is the result of close upon a quarter of a century's untiring effort on the part of the learned judge, and the very valuable collection, which in particular, is unrivalled in bearing upon the exploration of the Dominion west of Lake Superior, also includes the collector's own work on the Hudson's Bay Company's Land Tenures, and "Lord Selkirk's Settlers in Red River," published in London in 1898, together

with volumes by the same author on the mining lands of this province, and other erudite subjects.

In assisting Mr. Scholefield to value the library, Dr. F. C. Newcombe of Victoria and his honr Judge Howay, acting on behalf of the government, lent valuable expert assistance.

For several years the collection of rare volumes, maps, charts, engravings and manuscripts, had taxed to the utmost the private library of the owner, and, indeed, part of it had perforce to be stored in safety vaults, which, of course, rendered it inconvenient for either Mr. Justice Martin or the many people who so frequently sought reference to the collection to readily refer to the works.

In these circumstances, the suggestion made by Mr. Scholefield that the collection should be purchased by the government and placed in the proposed new fire proof library at the parliament buildings, where it would be both easily accessible and free from danger of being destroyed, did not fail to appeal to the collector, and although he naturally experienced keen regret at letting the fruits of so many years' systematic searchings over cartographic regions of Europe and Canada go out of his own possession yet, as it would still be available for Victorians, the sale was eventually arranged, and the government library is incomparably the richer for it.

These unequalled historical records include practically all the scarcest books and pamphlets on the whole subject of Northwest Canadiana, the Rockies, in 1823-3 by Hudson's Bay Company's officers, and perhaps the chief treasure is the original log of the ship Imperial Eagle, which, under command of Captain Charles Barkley, visited these shores in 1778.

Mr. Scholefield's successful efforts to get this famous collection for the

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people of British Columbia will be as greatly appreciated as the generosity of Mr. Justice Martin in agreeing to give them up.

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



## OLIVER CHARGES

Unsatisfactory Way in Which These are Left by the Government.

Criticism Offered by an Edmonton Paper of the Course Followed

The dissolution of parliament brings an end to the investigation into the charges against Hon. Frank Oliver. It is said that Mr. Oliver is very much put out over the result, that he wanted the matter gone into thoroughly in order that his character as a public man should stand quite unsullied when he comes back west to seek the suffrage of the electors, says the Edmonton Journal.

A little examination of the facts will show what a pitiful pretense all this is. When the session was resumed at the middle of last month no move was made to proceed with the hearing till Mr. Borden called attention to the need for taking action. At last a meeting of the committee was called for July 25.

It was immediately announced that all those whose names had been mentioned in connection with the charges, including the bank officials, were being subpoenaed. Mr. McIlhenny, one of the Conservatives on the committee, urged on its assembling that there be no delay in getting to work as dissolution rumors were in the air. Several material witnesses were then present, including the man who denounced the minister of the interior to the premier. But the Liberals asked for an adjournment on the ground that one of their number was not present.

This was finally agreed to, August 1 being fixed as the day when the proceedings should begin, on the assurance being given by the chairman that the House would be sitting then. As we know, it was dissolved on Saturday and the committee is thus permanently out of business.

There is only one conclusion to be reached from a study of the history of this investigating body. The Liberals made quite a show of being willing to conduct a thorough enquiry, knowing that when the witnesses were on deck the House would have passed out of existence. Why, if they were willing to hear these witnesses, who should have been able to cast light on the transactions that have been given so much publicity to did they not call them away last spring. At that time not only was nothing done to secure their presence, but no assurance could be obtained that the committee would be empowered to hear them.

When you read of the grief of Mr. Oliver over the hard turn of events which prevented him from meeting his accusers, get a copy of Hansard and turn up the report of the proceedings in the House on the third of May last. One of the speakers in the debate on the functions of the Oliver committee was E. G. Porter. Here is part of what he had to say:

"The prime minister," he said, "asks us to consent to the nomination of a tribunal for the purpose of hearing the charges which were made to him by Mr. McGillivuddy. I would like to ask the prime minister here if he would give us the assurance now that the powers of the committee are wide enough to enable it to call upon Mr. McGillivuddy to give the same evidence which he gave or which he tendered to the prime minister. If the prime minister does not do that, it is proof conclusive that he does not expect or does not intend that this House shall have the same opportunity for investigating the charges which were made to him by Mr. McGillivuddy against the minister of the interior that he himself had. There seems to be no answer to that, as the prime minister does not reply. Perhaps the prime minister will tell us? If he will give us the assurance that the committee which he is appointing now will have full power to investigate and receive the evidence of Mr. McGillivuddy as it was given to him or as it was tendered to him? As the prime minister does not answer, I see that he does not intend us to look at the original bank account of which we have seen a photograph, which is the most positive proof we have, although as the minister of the interior himself said, he could, if he chose, allow us to go into his bankbooks and clear himself, but that he does not intend to do so. If he does not intend to do so, he knows that the scope of this resolution is not broad enough to allow Mr. McGillivuddy or to allow the committee to produce the evidence which might clear up the matter."

Other members asked to receive the assurance that Mr. Porter was after, but in vain. Now within the past week we have been told with a great flourish of trumpets that all the evidence which Mr. Porter and his colleagues sought to have allowed last spring was to be available, that the bank accounts were to be produced and the bank officials brought to Ottawa to explain them. Then before the chance has been given to carry out this programme, in steps the government and has the House dissolved. Was there ever a cheaper or a more transparent bit of party tactics? It was very bold and courageous, but only when it knew that there was no chance that its courage would be put to the test.

As for Mr. Oliver's indignation over the action of his colleagues in rushing dissolution, it is a bit of stage play which can only impress those with poor memories. Can we forget so easily his protests of last spring against the attempt of the vile conspirators to make him divulge his private affairs?

"I do not think," he told the House, "that it would add to the dignity of parliament or to the standing of public life in Canada to say that parliament should be the assistant of thugs and blackmailers by requiring the exposure of a bank account on such a statement as has been put before the public."

And now he is reported to have threatened to assault Mr. Fielding because he insisted on the dissolution before this bank account could be exposed.

If anything was needed to convince the electors that the government had a great deal that it wished to cover up in this connection and that Mr. Oliver was really handling money that came into his hands most improperly, this foolish bit of eleventh hour acting should serve the purpose.

## DAMAGE TO NIOBE

Eastern Paper Tells How Cruiser Came to Get Into Dangerous Place.

Canadian Warship Was Assigned to Task of Aiding Celebration

The Nova Scotia Pilot, referring to the accident to the Niobe, the Canadian cruiser, says: Yarmouth harbor accommodates vessels of from 15 to 20 feet draught, while the Niobe draws 27 1-2 feet. Against these disadvantages Yarmouth can set the great advantage of being a strongly Liberal town. An election is approaching, a local festival was being held, and to help in the celebration the Niobe was sent. She could not enter the harbor. She had to stay in the roadstead, and was caught and had to fight her way to sea in a combination of wind, fog, and current, off one of the most dangerous coasts in the world. Thus sailors on the Niobe were sent by politicians on a political errand. It may be guessed that every effort will be made to throw all the blame on Captain MacDonald, but the real cause is the use of the ship on the lines of I. C. R. Meanwhile, after patching the ship up, the first step will be to hold a court-martial on Captain MacDonald for getting his ship ashore.

Jules Levy has returned from the south and is so well satisfied with the progress that Prince Rupert is making that he has decided to take up his residence here again. He will go into business, probably opening a loan office.

Among the visitors to the city by the last G. T. P. steamer was H. J. Cambie, consulting engineer of the C. P. R. at Vancouver. He accompanied his son, H. B. Cambie of this city, who returned from a vacation in the south. Miss Cambie also accompanied her father north. Mr. Cambie, who has been identified with his company for years on the Pacific Coast, was very much interested in the railway construction here. He went to the end of the steel.

They were watching the youngsters on Easter Monday. "It is all nonsense!" exclaimed the man, who is usually out of the house at night and out of temper in the morning.

"What do you mean?" inquired his wife, who can smile while she speaks firmly.

"This idea of rolling eggs." "Of course, dear; but let the children have their little pleasures. In the course of time they will grow up and realize the superior intellectual development to be attained by striking a white gutta-percha ball over the grass and following it with a golf club."

## PATRIOTIC WORK

Magazine Devoted to Spread of Information About Noted People.

Hon. Dr. Young Introduces New Scheme Into Educational Department

A genuine innovation, which is a somewhat radical and at the same time exceedingly interesting departure in connection with the educational work of British Columbia has just been decided upon by the minister of education, Hon. Dr. Young, whose very deep and practical interest in all matters appertaining to the progressive development of the educational affairs of British Columbia will be at once conceded and appreciated by all residents of the province, regardless of party differences in political faiths. The innovation is one the authorship of which is the minister's alone, the essential principle of which is to inspire patriotism by a simple and intelligent presentation to the children of the public schools of all that is most admirable in the accomplishment of the great statesmen, soldiers, naval heroes, scientists and leaders in useful thought among the people of Canada and of the Empire.

This most desirable educational campaign it is designed to prosecute and advance by means of a small pamphlet or public school magazine of sixteen pages or thereabouts, to be printed under government auspices and distributed monthly to all the public school pupils from the third grade up, the expectation being that a monthly issue of 20,000 copies will be required.

The publication will be conducted on lines that will tend to foster and promote a spirit of true imperialism. The contributions each month will include two or three of strictly Canadian interest and two or three imperialistic, the admirable accomplishments of Canadians in all fields of highly useful and patriotic endeavor being given special prominence, but the central idea being to promote the unity of the Empire. It is expected that the department will soon be in a position to issue the first number soon after the resumption of the schools, in early September.

The publication will be freely illustrated by means of line engravings, while the regular contributors will include Miss Maria Lawson and a number of naval and military officers, prominent clergymen, students of statecraft, educationists, and eminent specialists in the domains of science and industrial activity. Special features will be made of historical sketches dealing simply and plainly, in a style especially adapted to win the attention and be thoroughly understood by youthful readers, of the careers of leading British statesmen, soldiers and naval heroes, and captains of industry, incidents of Canadian and British history, etc. More particularly will attention be given to sketches of the lives of eminent Canadians who have distinguished themselves as statesmen, in the army or navy of their country and in the fields of science, invention and industrial activity.

From one-third to one-half of the space in the forthcoming publication it is proposed to reserve for a record of the achievements of those who have played such a patriotic part in the upbuilding of Canada, who have gone from Canada to serve the king and flag in the army or the navy, who have won Rhodes scholarships, or who have graduated from the schools of this country to play the part of useful and patriotic men and women in the educational work of the Dominion and in the advancement of national greatness and imperial unity.

Such a policy will readily be recognized as being in thorough and complete harmony with the well known ideas of Hon. Dr. Young as minister of education and his determination to preserve the policy of the educational department as altogether non-partisan and non-political. The essence of the purpose aimed at in the proposed publication is to interest and inspire the pupils of the British Columbia public schools so as to promote their development as staunch and useful Canadians, and true and worthy British subjects.

The distribution of the new school journal will be made through the free text book department and preliminary circulars will be sent to the various trustee boards fully explaining the purpose in view, and to the teachers requesting them to see to the proper distribution of the journal and to explain to their pupils its meaning and significance. The pupils will be requested to take each number home

and read its several articles, and the teachers will be invited when opportunity presents itself to review the contents of each number and talk them over with the scholars, with a view to seeing that they obtain a thorough understanding of the various articles and their significance.

Every care will be taken that the contents of each number shall be as agreeably diversified as possible in character and of such a nature as to interest youthful readers, be easily understood by them, and systematically and tactfully promote the development of the spirit of patriotism, Canadianism and love of a united Empire.

### ENGINEER'S ASSISTANT

Another One Is Needed to Take the Place of Mr. Simpson, Who Resigned

The question of an additional assistant to the city engineer came up last evening on the report of the streets committee. This favored the appointment of a man to take the place of Mr. Simpson, who had resigned some weeks ago. The engineer asked for such an appointee at a salary not exceeding \$125 a month. This assistant would be engaged in miscellaneous work until the Woodworth proposition was entered upon, when he would give his attention to that branch.

Ald. Newton said he would stand for no further increases in the engineering department until he was perfectly sure that the department was not overmanned at present. He had satisfied himself that the staff was too great.

Ald. Hilditch felt it was necessary to have this additional help. Colonel Davis asked for a man and he felt he would not ask if it were not necessary.

Ald. Douglas said he favored re-employment.

Ald. Kirkpatrick called attention to the fact that Ald. Douglas signed the report.

Ald. Douglas admitted he did.

Ald. Newton contended that Ald. Hilditch did not know whether additional help was needed or not.

Ald. Hilditch said he knew it was needed. He knew how much help Colonel Davis needed. He would not go on his knees to plead for it, however. If the council did not want to grant it, they could refuse.

Reference being made to the report on the city's engineer's department presented some time ago, Ald. Hilditch said it was not a report of the committee. It was Ald. Newton's report.

"It's a deliberate falsehood," said Ald. Newton.

The report carried.

### Claim Anticosti

It was stated in Montreal that descendants of a French-Canadian family named Lemieux, to the number of 60, will shortly enter suit for the restoration of the title to the island of Anticosti, now in the possession of Menier, the French chocolate king.

The Lemieux family, to which the Canadian postmaster general is not related, bases its claims upon its alleged inheritance of the property from one Parent, many years ago, and claims that M. Menier purchased the island at his own risk.

Tancrede Pagnuelo, a Montreal lawyer, is stated to be in Paris at the present time looking up documentary evidence in the case.

### Bought Residence

E. Cotes of Calcutta, India, who is interesting himself in Prince Rupert, has added to his purchases the home of Dr. Hall on Fourth avenue. He paid \$2,600 for the property.

### TO WATER TANKS

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

WM. MAHLON DAVIS, Supt. of Water Works.

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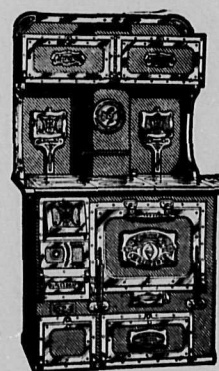
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## TIDES AT PRINCE RUPERT, AUGUST, 1911

DATE AND DAY	HIGH WATER				LOW WATER			
	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1 Tuesday	6:13	16.5	18:38	18.0	0:11	6.8	12:13	7.5
2 Wednesday	7:26	15.2	19:38	17.4	1:04	7.3	13:03	9.1
3 Thursday	8:44	14.5	20:30	17.1	2:27	7.4	14:06	10.3
4 Friday	10:04	14.6	21:33	17.5	3:40	7.0	15:20	10.7
5 Saturday	11:12	16.0	22:32	17.7	4:44	6.3	16:28	10.6
6 Sunday	12:00	16.0	23:21	18.3	5:34	5.4	17:22	10.1
7 Monday	12:39	16.8	12:39	16.8	6:12	4.6	18:04	9.3
8 Tuesday	0:01	19.1	13:14	17.5	6:46	3.8	18:41	8.5
9 Wednesday	0:39	19.7	13:45	18.0	7:18	3.3	19:16	7.6
10 Thursday	1:15	20.2	14:13	18.5	7:49	2.9	19:50	6.8
11 Friday	1:52	20.5	14:40	18.9	8:19	2.6	20:25	6.1
12 Saturday	2:29	20.5	15:08	19.2	8:49	2.2	21:01	5.6
13 Sunday	3:07	20.2	15:38	19.4	9:20	2.3	21:40	5.3
14 Monday	3:45	19.7	16:11	19.5	9:55	4.1	22:25	5.2
15 Tuesday	4:27	18.7	16:48	19.5	10:34	5.1	23:16	5.5
16 Wednesday	5:13	17.6	17:34	19.3	11:17	6.4	.....	.....
17 Thursday	6:14	16.3	18:32	18.9	0:14	5.8	12:11	7.7
18 Friday	7:45	15.5	19:46	18.8	1:28	5.9	13:20	8.9
19 Saturday	9:18	16.6	21:04	19.2	2:52	5.4	14:40	9.3
20 Sunday	10:35	16.6	22:18	20.0	4:06	4.2	16:00	8.8
21 Monday	11:40	17.4	23:21	21.1	5:08	2.9	17:12	7.6
22 Tuesday	.....	.....	12:30	19.2	6:02	2.7	18:09	6.3
23 Wednesday	0:16	22.0	13:12	20.3	6:50	0.9	18:58	5.1
24 Thursday	1:06	22.5	13:51	21.0	7:33	0.7	19:45	4.2
25 Friday	1:54	22.5	14:29	21.2	8:14	1.1	20:30	3.7
26 Saturday	2:39	21.9	15:06	21.2	8:52	2.0	21:14	3.1
27 Sunday	3:22	21.0	15:43	20.7	9:28	3.3	21:57	4.1
28 Monday	4:05	19.7	16:20	20.0	10:03	4.9	22:41	4.9
29 Tuesday	4:49	18.2	16:58	19.2	10:40	6.6	23:28	5.9
30 Wednesday	5:37	16.6	17:38	18.2	11:20	8.4	.....	.....
31 Thursday	6:35	15.2	18:26	17.3	0:24	6.9	12:06	9.9

The Time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

The Height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the Low Water datum adopted for the Chart. The Harbor Datum, as established by the G. T. P. Railway, is one foot lower.