

CENTRE FOR STEEL

James A. Moore of Seattle Is Developing Coal Fields on Queen Charlotte Islands.

He Has in View Works in British Columbia And Might Be Induced to Locate Here

James A. Moore, of Seattle, president of the Western Steel Corporation, is having his recently acquired coal measures on Queen Charlotte Islands thoroughly looked into with the object in view of utilizing it in the making of coke for steel works which he plans to locate somewhere in the province.

Mr. Moore has been working on the steel proposition for many years. He acquired iron properties on the west coast of Vancouver Island and on Texada Island, and more recently coal measures on the Queen Charlotte Islands. At first all his energies were devoted to the building up of the steel works which he has in view at Seattle with the iron smelter at Irondale near Port Townsend as a feeder for it. The smelter is at the present time turning out about eighty tons a day, but the capacity, according to Mr. Moore is to be increased at once to about 300 tons a day.

The acquisition of added capital a few years ago and the development of the demand for steel and iron in this country led him some months ago to turn his attention to the question of erecting works on this side of the line as auxiliary to those in the State of Washington.

With the rapid development in Northern British Columbia and with the facilities that exist here for the shipping of the finished product, the port of Prince Rupert should appeal to the head of the Western Steel Corporation. With the coal and coke supply which he expects to get so close to this city and the presence of large deposits of iron ore within easy reach, there is no reason why this port should not be considered among the centres where iron works could with advantage be located.

Not many years ago experts representing capital went into the subject of the available iron supply within easy reach of Prince Rupert with the object in view of introducing capital to erect works here. The situation was then regarded as a result of the investigations as exceedingly bright for such an enterprise. The project has never been wholly dropped, and as Mr. Moore has not definitely settled upon the location of the iron works in this province, there might be something done to bring about a union of the interests.

Mr. Moore was a Canadian before he became a citizen of the United States, and is a man of wonderful energy.

WANT PUBLIC LINE

Canadian Northern Officials Would Like to Secure Intercolonial Railway.

William Mackenzie Makes Announcement That This Is Ambition of His Company

William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway announced in Montreal a few days ago probably for the first time for publication, that the Canadian Northern railway wanted to get possession of the intercolonial railway from Montreal to Halifax and Sydney.

"During four and a half years," Mr. Mackenzie said, "the Canadian Northern had done nothing in the way of construction on the main line, but during that time they had built no less than 1,200 miles of branches.

"To this policy of keeping the branch lines well along was due the success attending the Canadian Northern as freight carriers on the plains and from Lake Superior westward."

Being asked what his company intended doing in the east, Mr. Mackenzie said: "We want the intercolonial, which will be the natural extension of the Canadian Northern from here to the Atlantic seaboard."

"Are you not afraid some of the other fellows will get it away from you?" the president was asked.

"There's not the slightest danger of that," said he.

RECEPTION PLANS

Arrangements for the Coming of Canada's Prime Minister to This City.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Will Be Given a Most Hearty Welcome by all Residents of City

The reception of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in this city on August 20, while not carried out on as elaborate a scale as some that he will receive on his western tour, will be none the less hearty. Nowhere will he be given a more united reception. Party is being dropped entirely on this occasion and all will unite to give to the prime minister the reception he deserves.

The Prince George is to be placed at his disposal for the trip from Victoria. With the party that accompanies him he will reach here about noon Saturday, August 20.

As far as the committees have so

LOOKING TO SETTLEMENT

(Special to The Journal)
Toronto, Aug. 2.—Conferences between the Grand Trunk officials, representatives of the Railway Brotherhoods and W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, continues. No statements are made regarding the progress of the negotiations.

far been able to arrange matters, the reception will consist of the presentation of addresses at the wharf in which the civic address will be supplemented by others from the residents of the city who are of French extraction and possibly by the Indians of the district.

A band will be present and the school children will be placed in a position to welcome the Premier, singing patriotic songs.

Mayor Stork specially desires all who attend, even if it is raining, to provide to protect themselves by other means than by umbrellas. The use of umbrellas would shut out the view of many, and ladies as well as men are to be asked to leave them at home.

On Saturday night there will be a monster banquet to Sir Wilfrid.

Sunday will be spent quietly, and on Monday the Prime Minister and party will probably be taken out over the line of the G. T. P., and brought back, if possible, by steamer, so as to allow a call at a cannery.

About three o'clock there will be a great out door meeting at a place to be decided upon. At this gathering there will be ample accommodation reserved for ladies and children. It will possibly be at the corner of Second avenue and Sixth street.

Monday night there will be a smoker in the opera house. That night the party will leave again for the south.

The G. T. P. has arranged to give return trips from all near-by points including Stewart and the Queen

MILITIA UTILIZED

(Special to The Journal)
Fore Erie, Aug. 2.—Two companies of the 44th militia regiment, 23 members of the Canadian Regiment of Infantry, and 27 members of the Royal Canadian Dragoons are here. The authorities have asked military assistance, fearing trouble over the Grand Trunk strike. The closing of the race track left a number of hangers-on from whom violence was apprehended.

Charlottes to Prince Rupert at single fare rates at the time of Sir Wilfrid's visit. This will induce a large attendance here from the outside.

GOOD SALMON RUN
Catch in Traps Near Victoria Largely Increased Over Former Years

(Special to The Journal)
Victoria, Aug. 2.—The salmon catch this season in the traps in the Straits of Juan de Fuca will be four times as large as four years ago.

WILL SERVE PUBLIC

Captain Nicholson Alters Schedules to Better Meet Demands of Shipping Men.

Prince Albert Goes Direct to Masset From Here—Double Call at Queen Charlotte City

Capt. Nicholson, superintendent of the G.T.P. coast steamship service, after spending a week in this city and the surrounding district has left for the south again. Not an idle moment was put in here by the captain. He was ever on the move arranging for improving the service which the company has recently inaugurated out of the city and which requires from time to time considerable adjusting in order to serve the public better. Two changes have been made in connection with the Queen Charlotte Island services that will improve it considerably. The steamer Prince Albert on leaving here after the arrival of the Prince George on Sunday will go direct to Masset. Returning the Naas, Port Simpson and other mainland points will be taken in. This will give a very direct service with Masset.

The other change is in connection with the southern trip. Leaving here after the Prince Rupert arrives, the first port of call on the Queen Charlottes will be Queen Charlotte City. The remaining ports will be covered and then on the way back Queen Charlotte City will again be made a port of call. This change will be a welcome to the travelling public. As now arranged travellers can go to Queen Charlotte City do business and get back on the same steamer.

The change is made as a result of Capt. Nicholson's investigations. With the government offices located at Queen Charlotte City, that point has become the important business centre on the island. Skidegate is within such easy reach also of that port that travellers can make the return trip to Queen Charlotte City from Skidegate in time to catch the steamer.

Speaking of the service, Capt. Nicholson said he was prepared to re-arrange it on half an hour's notice following the need of any change. The situation in a new country like this was ever changing and the company was prepared to do the best it could for the public.

Capt. Nicholson was well pleased with the apparent development on the islands. He thinks there is promise of a bright future before that part of the province. There is considerable development going on and much more to be done.

Capt. Nicholson made the trip to Stewart and then continued south by the Prince George, accompanied by Mrs. Nicholson and his son.

R. L. Newman, the designer of the G. T. P. vessels, also made the trip with Capt. Nicholson, and was pleased with the prospects on the Queen Charlottes.

FIRES IN INTERIOR

Thomas Jefferson's Coal Drilling Camp at Morice River Suffers Serious Loss.

Diamond Drills Were Put Out of Business For Time Owing to Forest Conflagration

Southern British Columbia was not the only part of the province to suffer from forest fires this summer. In the Telkwa district there was also damage done. Harry Howson, the well known mining man, reached the city a day or two ago from the Telkwa, where he has heavy interests and brought the news that about two weeks ago the coal drilling operations on Morice River, being carried on under Thomas Jefferson, representing New York capital, had been stopped by a forest fire that swept down on the camp and put the diamond drills that were at work out of business.

There was no heavy loss otherwise except to the timber in the district. Two drills were at work when the fire struck the camp. It was impossible to combat the flames. One drill was not so badly damaged as the other and was very soon after got in working order. The other drill has to await the shipment of parts from the coast before it will be ready to be put into use again.

FISHERIES DISPUTE

Supreme Court of Canada is to Decide Between Dominion and Province.

Stated Case Will Be Argued to Arrive at Decision as to Governments' Powers

(Special to The Journal)

Ottawa, August 2.—The question of the jurisdiction between British Columbia and the Dominion government as regards the fisheries, is to be settled by an appeal to the supreme court of Canada. The province claims the right of issue exclusive fishing licenses in waters within the railway belt territory and in tidal and navigable waters, and also to issue licenses to fish within a marine league.

The Dominion claims that the is-



HON. W. J. BOWSER

suing of licenses falls within the jurisdiction of the Dominion fisheries department.

The supreme court has been asked by the federal government to answer a list of questions in a stated case involving the constitutional issue.

This dispute as to the province's rights has been brought to an issue largely through the instrumentality of Hon. W. J. Bowser, Attorney General and Commissioner of the provincial government. He took a decided stand on the question and failing an amicable settlement between the governments, took the aggressive and put in force regulations based upon the contentions of the local government. This decided action on his part has apparently brought about this appeal to the courts.

Special evangelistic meetings are being held all this week in the Baptist church, at the head of Sixth street, by the Rev. J. W. Litch, pastor. This evening Mr. W. Dawes Gilmore will sing a solo.

PLATE FOR CRUISER

British Columbia Government Will Make Presentation to the Government.

First Cruiser For Pacific Coast to be Given Silverware in London

The Government of Hon. Richard McBride has cabled directions to Mr. J. H. Turner, the agent-general in London of the province of British Columbia, to subscribe a sum of £100 to the purchase of a suitable piece of plate for presentation to H. M. S. Rainbow, the first of the new Canadian cruisers.

The Rainbow is shortly to leave the homeland for Esquimalt, and the graceful courtesy of the provincial government will no doubt be almost as much appreciated by the premier and the government of Canada as by the officers of the pioneer cruiser in Pacific waters of the new Dominion navy.

COMING HOME

(Special to The Journal)
Victoria, Aug. 2.—The G. T. P. steamer Prince Rupert left today with a large number of passengers, the majority of whom are for Prince Rupert. Included among them are J. H. Bacon and wife.

PURCHASED MINES

Pacific Metals Company of Victoria Buy Red Jacket Group From J. McGrath

Second Payment Made by That Organization on Properties Near Ketchikan

There arrived in the city a few days ago, William M. Brewer, president of the Pacific Metals Company of Victoria. Here Mr. Brewer joined C. L. Parker, manager of the same company, and last evening they proceeded to Ketchikan by the steamer Princess May.

The object of their trip is for the purpose of making the second payment on the Dean Group of seven claims there. This was taken over by the company last May, when the first payment was made. A force of men was started at work on the property which gives excellent indications.

While here the officials of the Pacific Metals Company made the first payment on the properties taken over by them at Goose Bay, Observatory Inlet. These were purchased from Joseph McGrath of this city, who has covered a large part of the mineral section on Portland Canal and Observatory Inlet.

The claims taken over from Mr. McGrath are the Red Jacket and the Red Wing. Some time ago these came under the notice of Messrs. Brewer and Parker, two of the most conservative mining engineers on the coast. They have personally examined the claims and are well satisfied with the outlook.

These properties are in the vicinity of the mine being developed by M. K. Rodgers and his associates for which \$1,500,000 was refused recently.

The Pacific Metals Company will develop both these groups mentioned to a considerable extent before deciding what shall be done with them.

BREAK WITH VATICAN

Ambassador of Spain Has Left Rome As Result of the Trouble

(Special to The Journal)

Rome, Aug. 2.—Marquess Ojeda, Spanish ambassador to the Vatican left Rome Monday.

Mr. Velasco, still remains in Madrid as papal nuncio.

This action on the part of Rome results from the decree of June 11 permitting non-Catholic societies to display the insignia of public worship. The Vatican declared that unless this was withdrawn, negotiations looking to the revision of the concordat would discontinue. The government took the ground that it would tolerate no imposition.

The government will immediately proceed with its measures of reform, including the restriction of religious orders, and the regulation of education and the general relations of the church and state.

As a measure of precaution all religious demonstrations arranged for Sunday were prohibited.

Premier's Stand

Madrid, Aug. 2.—Premier Canalejas says the war talk of the clerical press is absurd. He declares the people support the cabinet, and against the Vatican, and also that he will continue the course outlined by himself.

Vatican Wavering
Madrid, Aug. 2.—Indications are in evidence that the Vatican is wavering.

FIRES IN WESTERN STATES

(Special to The Journal)
Kalspell, Mont., Aug. 2.—The fire situation in the Flathead valley is again serious. Numerous fires are beyond control.

ing in its hitherto firm attitude against Alfonso and the cabinet regarding the religious affairs in Spain.

TIMELY RAINS

Crops Benefitted in Manitoba As Result of Downfall

(Special to The Journal)
Winnipeg, Aug. 2.—Splendid rains throughout the most of Manitoba on Saturday has done an immense deal of good and the prospects for the crop is materially increased.

BODY IS RECOVERED

Fisherman Lost Near Port Essington Is Picked Up by Japanese.

No Inquest Was Deemed Necessary by the Provincial Police Authorities

The body of Charles Neal has been found near Port Essington. Chief Constable Wynn of the provincial force went over on receiving word that a body had been found and had little trouble in identifying the remains as those of Charles Neal, who was lost about July 11. No inquest will be necessary.

Neal had been fishing with a companion named Jackson. At night Jackson had taken his turn at sleeping and on waking found that Neal, who was on watch, had disappeared. He had apparently accidentally fallen overboard in some way during the night.

The body was found by some Japanese fishermen on Sunday entangled in their nets.

The funeral is being held today in Port Essington.

CRIPPEN TO RETURN

Alleged Murderer Will Not Fight Extradition From Canada.

Capt. Kendall of Montrose Showed Wonderful Ability as a Detective

(Special to The Journal)

Quebec, Aug. 2.—It will probably be August 18 before Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve are taken on a liner for England to stand trial, jointly accused of murdering the woman believed to have been Mrs. Crippen.

Dr. Crippen will not fight extradition.

Dr. Crippen and Miss Leneve were arrested the moment the steamer Montrose arrived yesterday. The couple were formally arraigned at Justice Anger's court, Dr. Crippen being charged with murder, and Miss Leneve with being an accessory before the fact. Both protested their innocence.

In the doctor's pocket there was found a white powder believed to be poison. At the time of the arrest on board the steamer the girl was seen to throw something into the water. Only ten dollars the powder and a vial august empty were found on Dr. Crippen.

Efforts have been made, it is reported to induce the girl to turn king's evidence but so far without effect.

Across the Atlantic the two travelled as Mr. Robinson and son, and although not aware that they were being watched, were carefully kept under view by Capt. Kendall, who has proved himself the best detective that was on the trail.

Captain Kendall, of the Montrose, first became suspicious of the Robinson pair while they were at lunch the first day out. Their hats were hanging outside the dining saloon and the captain examined them. He found that the boy's was several sizes too large and the band stuffed with paper to make it fit properly.

Later on in the day he saw young Robinson in his shirt sleeves, his coat and waistcoat off. He noticed immediately that his trousers hung in a peculiar manner and that they were held up at the waist with safety pins. Captain Kendall says he did not place the pair under arrest because he was absolutely certain that they had no idea that he suspected them and he knew that if he left them alone and tried to ingratiate himself with them he would probably get information which would be invaluable later on.

Before the captain had looked at his passengers' hats he had watched them closely, standing on the upper deck. The boy squeezed his father's hand affectionately and this did not seem natural to the knowing seadog. Captain Kendall did not say anything of his suspicions at first to any one, but later took the first mate into his confidence. He immediately came to the same conclusion as the captain.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Items of General Interest From Centres in British Columbia.

Canadian Northern Ferry

Vancouver.—Survey parties engaged at English Bluff give strength to the well established opinion on the lower mainland that the Canadian Northern intend to proceed with the least possible delay in developing the fast ferry as well as the railway portion of their construction programme. English Bluff is the point on the mainland where the ferry to Victoria is to find its starting point.

Game Trophies

Vancouver.—In the city of Berlin, Germany, every year there is held what is known as a Sportsman's show, in which a magnificent exhibit of hunting trophies, gathered from all parts of the world, constitute a remarkable feature of the collection. Of recent years British Columbia has contributed to this exhibit in the heart of the German empire, and the man who collected these trophies, Herr Von Bergen, a wealthy estate owner who resides in the country, beyond the suburbs of Berlin, is now in Vancouver preparing to again prosecute the chase in the northern wilds of America.

Herr Von Bergen has been a follower of the chase from his early youth. Favored by fortune with the privilege of exercising a hobby which fitted in with his own bent of mind he had explored the forests of his native country before he was 19 years of age, and had hunted and killed the bear, extinct in his own land, in the more distant forests of the Tyrol. In later years he extended his hunting pilgrimages to Turkestan and Persia, and some six years ago or more was attracted to the natural preserves of the continent. His collection already includes some fine specimens of the grizzly and black bears, mountain sheep, cougar, grey and black wolf and other animals taken in British Columbia, as well as heads of caribou and moose killed on the McMillan river in Alaska. He has also taken home with him specimens of the coyote, antelope, elk, mule deer, etc. taken in Wyoming, as well as black-tailed deer from Vancouver Island. He is particularly proud of his British Columbia trophies and says that they have taken several medals at the exhibition held annually in Berlin.

"I am," said Herr Von Bergen, "endeavoring to make my collection representative of all the big game in America, and only need the brown sheep and the musk ox to complete it. I am also desirous of getting a specimen of the Kodiak bear—a large animal found in Alaska—and will try for this next year. On my present trip, which will be started when the season permits, about August 25th, I will go into the Kootenay country for sheep, where I have hunted before."

Peace River Coal

Victoria.—F. C. Campbell, who has been in the Peace River country for the past fourteen months, is back in the city. He made his headquarters at Fort St. John, on the Peace river, in the centre of the block held by the Dominion government. He explored the country for over one hundred miles around and has acquired a vast amount of information as to general conditions in that portion of the province.

Mr. Campbell considers that settlement of the agricultural areas of the Peace River district will naturally be from Alberta side, as the frontiers are pushed steadily backward. There are already settlements in the vicinity of Bear lake and Beaver Lodge river, and the advance will be northerly

and westerly toward Fort St. John. While the provincial holdings are not as a rule adapted to agriculture, consisting of vast elevated plateaus, with good general farming lands at intervals along the river flats, the district generally presents exceptional facilities as a stock raising country. Horses run out all the year round, but cattle raising on a large scale, to be entirely successful would have to be undertaken with due provision for winter feeding and shelter. The former nature has provided for, as all parts of the territory may be utilized for the growth of hay.

The great resource of the British Columbia Peace River country, in Mr. Campbell's opinion, is its coal. No practical demonstration by diamond drill or other scientific testing has been possible, but there is float coal, and there are natural signs of strong coal measures almost everywhere. The outcrop is bituminous, of the highest quality (for surface coal) and of excellent cooking qualities. The field, Mr. Campbell thinks, will probably rival that of the Crow's Nest Pass, when once the country obtains facilities for railway transport. It will also be available for smelter operation as the Omineca district is opened up. The fields are about 150 miles from Fort George, on an up-grade. A railway is projected to run from Fort George via the Pine River Pass, southeasterly to Edmonton.

Seeking a Visit

New Westminster.—A meeting of the Liberal club was held in the club rooms recently when the omission of this city from the schedule of Premier Laurier's stopping places in British Columbia was adversely commented upon. It was decided to use every influence to induce the veteran leader to arrange for a meeting here, a committee being named to wait upon Sir Wilfrid in Vancouver and urge him to visit Westminster.

Magnetic Iron

Vancouver.—Mr. Fred W. Sharp, of Vancouver, an experienced prospector and miner, returned from the Thompson river country a few days ago, where he located a group of magnetic iron ore claims which he believes will prove of considerable value. An assay of the mineral by the government assay office shows that the ore carries 61 per cent pure iron. Mr. John P. McConnell, of the Sunset Publishing Company, and several other gentlemen in that city are interested with Mr. Sharp in the group, and arrangements are being made to form a company to begin development work at an early date. The group is located seven miles east of Lytton and about 150 miles from Vancouver on the north shore of the Thompson river, and on the line of the Canadian Northern railway.

INCREASED EXPORTS

U. S. Have Sent More Manufactured Goods to Canada During Year

The United States bureau of statistics report that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, the United States exported manufactured goods to the value of \$768,000,000, by far the greatest amount on record.

Figures for each ten years beginning with 1880 show the increase of exported goods to be enormous. In 1880, according to the bureau, the value of the exported manufactures was \$122,000,000; in 1890, \$179,000,000, and in 1900, \$485,000,000.

During the past year exports to Canada have increased 32 per cent.

TRADES CONGRESS

Business to Come Before Next Meeting of Body

The executive of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has issued a letter to unionists of the Dominion directing their special attention to the approach of the twenty-sixth annual session of the congress to open at Fort William on September 12 and to conclude at Port Arthur. The open letter to unionists reads in part:—

"The bill-of-fare to be presented is on that will require the very best intelligence of the delegates. The past ten years have been replete with matters of vital interest to the workers, and the opponents of organized labor are still very active as will appear from the systematic endeavor being made in Canada and in Great Britain to weaken immigration regulations that were imposed for the protection of the working classes.

"Among other matters calling for immediate attention are the following:—

"1. The immigration laws.

"2. The Belcourt bill to destroy international trade unionism, which may be brought forward again next session.

"3. The eight hour bill and its present position. Determined opposition has been made to this bill, and labor must keep alive to secure its passage.

"4. The act respecting co-operation.

"5. Effect of the amendments to the industrial disputes and investigation act.

"6. The Technical Education commission.

"7. The Anti-Combines bill in its relation to the trades union movement.

"8. Proposed amendments to the elections act, to make election day a public holiday, etc.

"9. Payment of wages on railways fortnightly, and many other features.

"Never more than now has there been necessity for vigilance in safeguarding the rights of labor. Organized bodies on every hand are combining for their own protection, and in this regard labor no longer has the field itself."

ANCIENT TORTOISES

Two Very Old Ones Have Been Placed in London Zoological Gardens

Two of the largest elephantine tortoises ever seen in England have arrived at the zoological gardens in London with three smaller companions.

Their weight is measured in hundred weights, and their age in centuries. If the estimate of the 250 years which were allotted to their predecessor, Methuselah, was correct, the giant brethren which have just been placed in the tortoise paddock must have seen three hundred summers at least.

Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh were living when these two relics first broke their shells in Aldabra—the Island in the Seychelles group of the Indian ocean—from which they are now unwilling emigrants.

A feature of this wonderful pair is the perfection of their shells. Methuselah's carapace was rubbed almost smooth when he arrived, but the newcomers' embossed armor is in a beautiful state of preservation—the assumption being that their lives have been cast in more peaceful circumstances.

The Man—I wish you would endeavor to show me a little more affection. You never even call me "dear," as other men's wives do.

The Woman—Do other men's wives call you "dear"?

HUDSON BAY RIGHTS

Canada Has Diverse Claims to Waters of Great Inland Sea.

United States Whalers Contentious Met by Strong Case on Behalf of the Dominion

The recent announcement from Ottawa that Hon. J. G. Patterson has been appointed commissioner to enquire into Canada's titles to northern lands, and that he would accompany Captain Bernier on this year's cruise in the Dominion government steamer Arctic, followed by the announcement that the United States government had notified American whalers that they need not pay license fees to the Canadian authorities in Hudson Bay as Canada's claim of sovereignty over that region was no longer recognized, raises a new and vitally important issue in Anglo-American relations, and one fraught with possibilities of much contention that will probably require an arbitral tribunal to dispose of.

This question is really not new, but has merely taken on a new phase because of recent American action. In 1903 the Dominion government sent Prof. A. P. Low to Hudson Bay in the steamer Neptune, of St. John's to assert Canadian authority there and re-annex the lands north of that inlet, and followed that in 1904, with the steamer Arctic (formerly the German South Polar expeditionary ship Gauss), conveying Major J. D. Moodie with authority as governor of Hudson Bay and instructions to establish permanent posts and enforce Canadian laws there.

Ground for Whalers

United States whalers voyage from New Bedford into Hudson Bay, and from San Francisco into Beaufort, round the north coast of Alaska, and both penetrate to the very confines of the Arctic zone itself. Until recently their operations in these regions were not challenged but now after they have prosecuted this industry in Hudson Bay for over half a century, and in Beaufort Sea for a generation, Canada has latterly determined upon asserting her authority in both areas.

When Canada began this policy seven years back it was predicted that the United States, however slight the claim its subjects might have to ply their calling in these remote seas, would not quietly submit to their exclusion from waters they had resorted to for so long a period, especially in view of the success the United States had secured in the Behring Sea dispute, the Alaska boundary dispute, and the other issues arising between herself and Canada at various times.

In justice to Canada, however, it should be explained that she denies that the American whalers have a shadow of right to enter Hudson Bay, contending that they are poachers, carrying away the products of an exclusively Canadian fishery, and utterly disregarding of the sovereign rights of the power which owns the region.

Hudson Bay was discovered by Henry Hudson in 1610, and sixty years later the Hudson's Bay company was formed and given a charter by the British King, granting it possession of the bay itself and all of the watershed that drains into it, this vast territory embracing virtually the whole of what is known as Western Canada today.

The French disputed this sovereignty some time afterwards and overran the bay, capturing the fur company's forts there, and sinking its fleets, but by the treaty of 1713 British sovereignty was admitted and France surrendered up all she had gained there. The British title to

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

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"Prince Rupert" sails every Thursday, 8.30 p.m.

"Prince George" sails every Monday 8.30 p.m.

FOR STEWART:

"Prince Rupert" sails Wednesdays 8 p.m.

"Prince George" sails Sundays at 8 p.m.

Steamer for Masset, Kincolith, Naas Bay and Port Simpson, Sundays, 1 p.m.

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

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the region was never again disputed, and in 1818, when the fishery treaty was drafted which is now under arbitration at the Hague, a clause was inserted providing that the rights hitherto enjoyed by Americans on Labrador and northward indefinitely were "without prejudice to the rights of the Hudson Bay Company."

Fifty years ago, the company's rule over its western territories having provoked a revolt against the inhabitants of what is now Manitoba, Canada purchased from the company all its territorial and sovereign rights, just as the East India Company's similar rights were taken over by the British crown after the Indian Mutiny.

Basis of Claims

Canada would seem to have an answerable claim to the sovereignty of the entire region. She defines that from the entrance to Hudson Strait by a line drawn from Cape Chidley the northern projection of Labrador, the Resolution Island, the southern extremity of Baffin Land, all the waters and lands to the west, including the numerous islands of Arctic America, are her exclusive possession by rights of:

1. Discovery (the waters, coast land and hinterland having been explored and charted by British explorers.)

2. Occupation (the region having been occupied only by the Hudson's Bay Company.)

3. Treaty cession (the British rights to the region have been admitted by the French in 1713.)

4. Acquiescence (the United States having acknowledged the Hudson's Bay Company's rights in 1818.)

5. Purchase (Canada having bought out the company in 1870.)

American Objection

But Americans are indisposed to acquiesce in any such conclusion as regards the waters of the bay. They contend that the British had originally no rights beyond the three-mile limit, that the French in 1713 could cede them no more, and that the American concurrence in 1818 could only apply to the same territorial waters. In other words, they questioned the right of the British monarch to grant such a charter.

The Americans maintain as a usual thing, that the boundary should follow the windings of the coastline, and extend only three miles outward, but the commissioners in 1888 were obliged to consent to a wider interpretation of the matter and to subscribe to the principle of "sovereignty over the bays lying within the jaws of the land," because it was pointed out to them that by their contention they denied to Britain what they claimed upon their own coasts for

themselves, inasmuch as the entrance to Chesapeake Bay is at least ten miles wide, that to Delaware Bay eighteen miles, and that to Cape Cod Bay thirty-two miles, over all of which waters the United States claims territorial jurisdiction.

Discussing this subject, the late Hon. David Mills, minister of justice of Canada declared that, although the entrance to a bay may be fifteen or twenty miles wide, it is not the less within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state into whose territory it stretches, and this right originated in the right of continuity and in the right of self-existence. This is the most important question, in the controversy between the two countries, and to yield to the United States contention in respect to the large bays upon our coast, within our borders, would be to make a cession of territory which is absolutely and exclusively ours."

The civil service commissioners at Ottawa are advertising for surgeons three at first, for the Canadian navy. Surgeons will be entered for a period of three years, which may be extended to five years, at the end of which terms there will be gratuities of \$1,000 and \$1,500, according to length of service. Candidates must not be over thirty years of age and must be graduates of a Canadian Medical college or of Canadian birth. Surgeons will rank with lieutenants and pay for three years will be \$4 per day and after three years \$5 per day.

The Perfect Man

"There was one man whose life was perfect," said the Sunday school teacher. "What one of you can tell me who he was?" Little Mary Jane's hand went up, and the teacher nodded to her. "He was mamma's first husband," she said.

LAND LEASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Corner 2nd Avenue and 6th Street

Corner 2nd Avenue and 6th Street

Corner 2nd Avenue and 6th Street

Corner 2nd Avenue and 6th Street

We Are Busy Arranging Our 5c and 10c Tables

We have sold the bulk of some patterns of Dinner Sets, and we are almost giving the rest away. Just selling an article for 5c or 10c that may be worth as much as 40c or 50c.

IF YOU ARE SHORT OF ANYTHING IN THIS LINE IT WILL PAY YOU TO STOCK UP

Bric-a-Brac

This is where we shine. There are Figures of many kinds, Vases, in variety, 12 ediscent Glass Trays, Cups Mugs, all of which we are marking down.

There are WATER SETS and GOBLETS, and about 26 kinds of TUMBLERS.

WE ARE CUTTING THE CUT GLASS DEPARTMENT.

Opposite the Theatre

THE BIG FURNITURE STORE

Opposite the Theatre

REMEMBER

WE ARE COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Glassware

We are cutting these on some lines we don't intend to carry and some broken sets.

WE OFFER CUT GLASS AT CUT PRICES

Some Features of House of Lords

Without entering too minutely into the somewhat uncertain genealogies of the Scottish and Irish peerages, or seeking for some of the English peers a common ancestor in too remote a period of history, we may take it in round numbers that there are about seventy families each holding, mostly in direct male descent, two peerages of England, Scotland, or Ireland, not always, however, carrying with them seats in the second chamber, writes Mr. J. K. Lamont, in the London Graphic. There are also at least six families holding four peerages each, seven holding four each, while the Howards, through the influence of their female, hold seven different peerages among them.

By a peerage family we understand one whose members, claiming common descent from a not too remote ancestor, hold among them more than on barony or higher hereditary honor. Unconsciously we think of all bearers of the same name as being members of one family descended from a common ancestor—some more or less mythical Romulus. With the peers, three-fourths of whom hide their family name under a territorial designation, it would seem at first sight otherwise. Had it become a uniform custom in the early days of parliament when a writ of summons was issued to each baron by name, for peers on creation to retain the patronymic in their title, it would in time have led to perpetual confusion, as was apparent in a slight degree when Mr. Merley retained his name on being created a viscount, there being already a Parker, Earl of Morley, and a Penosby, Baron of Mauley. As it is, the title of a peer, and in many cases the surname he bears, covers a multitude of surprisingly contradictory facts.

To most people generations of surnames seems unmeaning and often ridiculous; but these changes have their foundation in a passion for historical family continuity, be it in the male or even in the female line. One representative of an old family who added a vowel in the spelling of his name, defended it on the ground that he hoped by that means to distinguish all his direct descendants in the next world.

If in the upper house some families seem to be over-represented, others are as undoubtedly under-represented. Of the "family" peerages under consideration, about two-thirds were bestowed for conspicuous services rendered to King and country, while the remaining third may be attributed to social and territorial influences. We could at tedious length lay our finger on the specific reason that prompted the creation of every peerage that exists; but even today a list of new honors excites only the mildest interest, as anyone conversant with the public and social life of the times can foretell what peerages will be bestowed and why. The reasons of today were the reasons of yesterday and the day before.

Had all peerages descended in strictly male line and been wholly granted for purely individual merit, a close study of peerage families would repay the student of genealogy. Unfortunately for that purpose the strict law of remainder to heirs-male only is comparatively of too modern a growth to be confidently relied on. Peers and their younger sons, moreover, have always shown a wonderful aptitude for allying themselves with heiresses, thus bringing into their families, with no great intellectual exertion on their part, baronies by writ in abeyance, and the hope of reviving recently extinct titles in themselves or in the next generation. Any data gathered, therefore, can scarcely be taken as sufficiently trustworthy for criticising the statement recently made in the Times by Sir Francis Galton, that among the sons of peers the "eldest-born are, as a rule, inferior in natural gifts to the younger-born in a small but significant degree."

Naturally this hypothesis would suggest that ultimately the mental capacity of eldest sons would be reduced to the vanishing point. To compensate that trend, however, we find that apparently the eldest line of the first peer in the majority of cases has failed, yielding place to the second or the younger branches. The present Marquess of Lansdowne, for instance, is the eldest son of the second son of the second son of the first Marquess. The third Earl of Bedford was the only son of a third son; the fourth earl was cousin to the third; while the third and fourth dukes were brothers, as were the fifth and sixth, and the tenth and the eleventh.

As a matter of practical family history, however, disappointing it may be to the popular imagination, it is the exception, in the peerage, that

for a peerage to descend from father to eldest son in three succeeding generations. The whole matter, accordingly, as put by Sir Francis Galton, would seem rather to resolve itself into a question not of the possession of "natural gifts" but the use of them. A younger son has generally to make his own position, though we find him very comfortably situated as his mother's heir. For the eldest-born, generally, the lines, to quote the palmist, are fallen to him in pleasant places; he has a goodly heritage. He is heir of the possessions and the traditions of his house, while the younger members are driven to emulate the fortunes of the founder of the family. If there is any truth in necessity making opportunity, it is a little difficult to gauge the difference in "natural gifts" between the eldest-born in his daily round of unostentatious country work and a younger son ostensibly engaged in public life for his own good. Among prime ministers since 1782 there have been younger sons in the persons of Pitt, Ripon, Wellington, Melbourne, Lord John Russell and the late Marquess of Salisbury.

To counterbalance them we have also as premiers, eldest-born sons in Liverpool, Grey, Derby, Palmerston, and Lord Rosebery; and he would be a bold critic who would presume to sit in judgment on the "natural gifts" of these two sets of first ministers. Lord Stanley of Preston, the well-known cabinet minister, was second son of the Premier Earl of Derby. Of the late Duke of Rutland (a second son who afterwards succeeded to the family honors) Mr. Justin McCarthy has remarked that "no Conservative government could be supposed to get on without Lord John Manners." The first Earl Granville, secretary for war in 1907; the Earl of Ellesmere, secretary for war twenty years later; Lord Herbert of Lea, war secretary in three ministries, and the Hon. Edward Stanhope, secretary for the same department in Lord Salisbury's second government, are all peers' younger sons. In all other departments of public life the younger sons during the later Victorian days upheld their traditions.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Reginald Davey, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner and about 6 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

ELIJAH ROUNDS.
Vincent M. Schibner, Agent.
Dated May 25, 1910. Jn2

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Jessie Steadman, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 6 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Bruce Oldershaw, of Victoria, B. C., occupation jeweller, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner and about 7 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Echo Dudgeon, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation assistant dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 7 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that William Simpson, of Lindsay, Ont., occupation hotel-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner and about 3 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George Tutt, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 8 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Lorne Thompson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner and about 8 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

SARAH WARD.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George McBain, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 26 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Catherine Welsh, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 17 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Minnie Clarke, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 28 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Edward Caspell, of Calgary, Alberta, occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 15 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Sarah Cox, of Monarch, Alberta, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 1 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

SARAH COX.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 31st, 1910. Jy8

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Tutt, of Selkirk, Manitoba, occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 14 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Minnie Clarke, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 28 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George Williams, of Winnipeg, Man., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 18 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Reid, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 15 1/2 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

JOB PRINTING

LETTER HEADS ENVELOPES
BUSINESS CARDS
VISITING CARDS STATEMENTS

Prince Rupert Journal

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Advertising rate furnished on application.

O. H. NELSON,
EDITOR.

Tuesday, August 2, 1910.

FITTING RECEPTION

The citizens of Prince Rupert in common with those of other cities in British Columbia, have shown commendable spirit in the way they have united to tender Sir Wilfrid Laurier a reception. The visit of a Premier of the Dominion to the parts of the country most distant from the capital must of necessity be very infrequent. It is, therefore, fitting that when these visits are made there should be wiped, as far as possible, all party feeling. The public men of the country represent the supporters of the Opposition just as much as the supporters of the party in power. The reception here will not be marred by any party feeling.

TO PROTECT FUR DEALERS

Move is Made to Save the Trade for British Columbia

To induce the British Columbia government to levy a prohibitive export tax on fur securing in this province is the object of an agitation inspired by a number of the western Canadian dealers. They have been led to make this proposal because of the exceptional conditions disclosed during the past few months. It appears that the American wholesalers of Seattle, Tacoma and other Washington State centres have practically secured all the raw fur trapped during the winter of 1909-10. This has placed the traders of Vancouver, Victoria and other provincial cities in the position of having to attend the auction sales of the American cities in order to replenish their stocks. "It is absurd," exclaimed a Victoria merchant, in discussing the situation, "it isn't long ago that this business, aggregated hundreds of thousands of dollars every year, most of which passed through Victoria. Now it has dwindled to nothing and we are in the position of having to go to a foreign port to re-purchase furs obtained in our own country. The time has arrived for drastic governmental action."

A party of Canadian fur dealers, from Vancouver and Victoria, have just returned from a big auction sale conducted by the West Coast Grocer Company, of Tacoma, says the Colonist. The amount of fur which changed hands on this occasion, it is believed, would reach the \$20,000 mark. There were a few silver fox, one of which was a splendid specimen. It sold for \$500. Some white fox also brought excellent prices. The skins most in demand were mink, lynx, marten and fox. The average price obtained for mink was \$7; for lynx, \$30; for marten, \$10; and for fox, \$8. Besides there were quantities of bear, muskrat, otter and beaver.

A noteworthy fact in connection with this year's supply of fur from the North American wilderness is that the mink, the previous season not over plentiful, is much in evidence. Comparatively speaking, this skin, the traders have found, is plentiful. In all the sales which have been held in the north Pacific since the trappers have arrived and placed their takings on the market, the mink has been found in goodly quantities. The lynx, last year not particularly scarce, is found wanting. The same may be said of ermine. Usually a large number of these skins are brought into the Atlin and adjoining northern British Columbia camps in the early spring. Neither trappers nor Indians appeared with more than a handful at Atlin when the snow began to disappear, and the same has been reported from other points.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE

Scope of Next Gathering in London Has Not Yet Been Decided Upon

Colonel Seeley, under secretary for the Colonies, in reply to a question in the Imperial House of Commons, said that the date of the next Colonial Conference had not yet been fixed, and would not be decided upon until the date of the Coronation had been settled.

In a further reply to Mr. Mackintosh (C. Glasgow, Camlachie), Colonel Seeley said:

"The Governments of the self-governing Dominions have not as yet indicated the subjects which they de-

sire to raise at the next imperial conference, and it has therefore not been possible so far to settle the programme of agenda. On February 12, 1909, the secretary of state invited the governments of the Dominions to take into consideration the question of the business which might usefully be discussed at the next conference, with a view to the suggestion of any subjects which in their opinion should be in the interests of the Empire at large engage its attention. The only answers received were from three of the South African governments, indicating that the question of proposing any subjects for discussion must be left to the Union Government about to be established.

"On March 9, 1910, the attention of the other governments was again drawn to the question by telegraph. So far as his Majesty's government is concerned, correspondence has been proceeding with the various departments as to subjects suitable to be proposed for discussion."

Referring to the approaching imperial conference, the right hon. gentleman later in committee of supply detailed the steps which had been taken to establish an Imperial secretariat, and stated that all that was decided upon at the last Colonial conference had been carried out.

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cook (C. Devonport) asked whether the conference of 1907 was to be described as a Colonial or as an Imperial Conference. The reason he asked was, in a paper recently published by the Colonial Office, it was described as a Colonial Conference, but the right hon. gentleman spoke of it as an Imperial Conference. He should like to know which was correct.

Colonel Seeley: It doesn't matter what word we use so long as everybody knows what we mean and it gives offence to no one. Sir Charles Dilke (L. Forest of Dean) objected to the view that the Imperial Secretariat of the Colonial conference should be run on the lines of water-tight compartments, believing that the association of the Imperial idea with the white races only would ultimately be a destructive one for an Empire rested on countless millions of colored people.

Mr. A. Lyttelton (C. St. George's, Hanover-square) with reference to Colonial conference urged the necessity of a full and detailed agenda being prepared beforehand.

INTERESTING ANNIVERSARY

Church of England Will Celebrate Beginning of Work in Canada

The Church of England will in September next celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the beginning of its ministry in Canada. In 1710 there were no Anglicans in the regions now comprising Ontario and Quebec. But Acadia was ceded to Great Britain in that year. The British had taken possession more than once before but had given the country back to France. The cession of 1710 was final so far as Nova Scotia proper was concerned, and that year regular services of the Church of England began at Port Royal, now Annapolis.

Roman Catholic worship had been conducted at Port Royal for a century before that time. Thus it happens that two memorial festivals will take place in Eastern Canada almost simultaneously, one celebrating the completion of the second century of Anglican worship and one the completion of the third century since the first Catholic baptism.

More than seventy years passed after the beginning of Protestant worship before the first diocese in what is now Canada was established and the first bishop consecrated. This was after the American revolution, and was one of the results of that separation. The first bishop, nearly all his clergy and the great part of their congregations were Loyalists. The diocese of Nova Scotia is the oldest colonial diocese in the British Empire. The whole of British America, as far west as Lake Superior, appears to have been under the jurisdiction of Bishop Inglis. A part of the bicentennial celebration will be the opening of the new All Saints' Cathedral at Halifax. The diocese of Nova Scotia is the mother of several others which have lately been created. But there has been none in Halifax until now.

A young woman of a Western town desired to show some kindness to a young officer of the militia to whom she had taken a fancy. She therefore despatched this note: "Mrs. Smythe requests the pleasure of Capt. White's company at a reception on Friday evening." A prompt reply came which read: "With the exception of three men who are sick, Capt. White's company accept your kind invitation and will come with pleasure to your reception Friday evening."

NOISE PROOF ROOM

The Secret Has Been Solved in Dutch Town of Utrecht

Utrecht is a quiet enough Dutch country town, where the plaint of the anti-noise leagues is never heard. This situation, curiously enough, does not prevent Utrecht from possessing the only absolutely noiseproof room in the world.

Heretofore it was Prof. Wilhelm Wundt, of the Psychological Laboratory of Leipzig who had come nearest to the scientific elimination of all sound from an enclosed space, but Prof. Zwaardemaker, of Utrecht University, has gone one step further, and he has communicated details of his achievement to the Amsterdam Royal Academy of Science.

For an absolutely noiseproof room it is essential not only that no sound shall penetrate it from without, but also that it shall resist sound propagation, reflection and refraction within. The first problem is comparatively easy to solve.

The walls of Prof. Zwaardemaker's room consists of six layers, alternately of wood, cork and sand. There are two spaces, one between the second and the third layer, and one between the fourth and the fifth, from which the air has been extracted. The inner walls are of porous stone covered with a kind of horse-hair cloth, known as trichopilese, a Belgian invention, which is sound resisting and is widely used in Belgium in telephone booths. The walls are pierced by acoustically isolated leaded rods.

The roof is composed of layers of lead, wood, asphalt paper, seagrass and cork. The floor is of marble and is covered with a thickly woven Smyrna carpet.

A tomblike silence forever reigns in this elaborate construction, and it will be used for clinical studies only.

Japanese Exclusion

The government of Japan is today and has been for some time past, enforcing an American exclusion act which is more thorough than any that the congress of the United States would pass, and which is at the same time free from any of the many unpleasant possibilities, if not probabilities, which such an act would create.

It will readily be appreciated that the Japanese people will submit to any regulations which their own government impose upon them, but these same people would resent an exclusion act if passed by congress.

For some time past no new emigrants have been permitted to leave for the United States. An immense amount of work has been thrust upon the foreign office in thorough and searching investigations as regards each and every passport issued.

Some of the cases of refusals which one hears of almost daily are such as would make interesting reading. Students, who no immigration law would exclude, can only obtain a passport when a guarantee is deposited covering the full course of study in the United States.

The issuing of passports for the United States is now restricted to four offices—Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, and the foreign office. Further than this, no passports are allowed to be finally granted at Yokohama, Nagasaki or Kobe, without having been presented to the foreign office and received special sanction after the most searching investigation.

Passports are only issued to emigrants under two conditions:—

First—Returning emigrants. (The department divides these into two classes—laborers and agriculturists—but the same conditions apply.) By these is meant those who emigrated to the United States in the past and have returned home on a visit and whose return to the United States must be made within a period of six months.

Second—Relatives of emigrants already in America, and whose support is satisfactorily assured the authorities before passports are issued.

Following are the official statistics issued by the foreign office for the six months, September 1st, 1909, to March 1st, 1910, of Japanese emigrants to the United States and Hawaii, and of emigrants returning to Japan from these places. As to the United States the figures for the six months show as follows: Japanese emigrants returned from the United States, 2,503; representing 2,197 males, the rest females. Japanese entering the United States for the same period numbered 221, composed of (1) returning emigrants, 75, (2) relatives of emigrants already in the United States, 146, of which 27 were males, 119 females.

WARSHIP'S BRIEF LIFE

The brief life of a warship is illustrated by the sale of a job lot of condemned ships at Portsmouth in the last few days says the News-Advertiser. Among the offerings were the battleships Centurion and Barfleur.

These ships are just fourteen years older than the Dreadnought. They were built in 1892 and were, of course, quite up-to-date then as first-class battleships. Probably they are as good fighting machines as they ever were, but inventions and improvements have made them obsolete.

Junk dealers bought them for the value of the metal in them. Yet the Centurion was the flagship of Admiral Seymour at the time of the Boxer rebellion. She is only three years older than the Majestic, which just the other day was supposed to represent the most powerful class of ships in the world. The same age as the Majestic are the armored cruisers Powerful and Terrible, which, remembering the Boer war, one is shocked to think of as approaching the junk pile. On this basis, we may expect the auction sale of the Dreadnought in about fifteen years. This is what makes the creation and maintenance of a navy so terribly costly. If a Dreadnought could be counted to be of service so long as she could be kept as good as new there would be some hope that the burden would grow lighter. But a nation spends \$15,000,000 on the latest type of warship with the prospect that in ten years, at most, she will no longer be fit for the line of battle, and in twenty years she will be sold for scrap. This is calculated to strengthen the desire for an international compact limiting naval construction. When the British fought with wooden ships, vessels thirty, forty and fifty years old were found in the navy. One famous wooden craft served through seven or eight reigns and was never sold for junk.

Of two hundred babies that died in Ottawa last year, ninety-seven died during August alone. The cause of death, says the city health officer, was chiefly owing to difficulty in preparing and keeping ordinary milk in the homes. To combat this, the city has decided to have milk prepared in several different strengths and put up in bottles, one for each feeding. The milk will be prepared in the most hygienic manner.

THE JOURNAL

Is the Official Advertising Medium for the City of Prince Rupert

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

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

Canada will send a minister of the crown to the opening of the first parliament of United South Africa in November. The name of the cabinet minister who will be deputed to represent Canada will not be announced until Sir Wilfrid Laurier's return to the capital next month.

King Alfonso has entered his second son, the Infanta Jaime as a common soldier in the lists of the 4th Artillery Regiment. The commanding officer of this regiment, Colonel La Seta, was received in audience, and handed the King the uniform for his second son, who was born on June 23rd, 1908, and is, therefore, two years of age, and the youngest soldier in the world.

That Canada will yet be the centre of the world's steel industry is the opinion expressed by Mr. A. R. Whittall, of London, Eng., a prominent iron and steel manufacturer, who is now on the coast for the purpose of investigating the iron and fuel resources of British Columbia. Mr. Whittall has stayed at different points in the eastern provinces on his journey through, and says that so far as he can learn the country is underlaid with fuel and ore, and with Canada's splendid transportation facilities he sees no reason why this country should not in the future easily surpass the United States in the production of iron and steel.

Paris Fashion Notes

The effect of English court mourning is apparent in the prevalence of black costumes this summer in Paris, and the craze for black and white combinations. They may be said to be almost the keynote of this summer's dressing.

At the dressmaking houses, at the 5 o'clock teas, at the promenades in the Bois, and wherever fashionable gossamer, the black, and white gown, or the white gown worn with black hat, indicate how far the Parisian fashionable world endeavors, in its own way, which, of course, can only be the way of the world of pleasure—to indicate its sense of the loss of its friend, King Edward, the best friend of the French the English nation has produced in centuries.

Extremely chic is the soft black twilled satin coat and skirt, with a fine white plaited chemisette and

wide jabot, a big black hat trimmed with a twist of white velvet, ending with two tassels on the brim. Or, again, a black and white striped muslin over a plain white silk skirt, with a white capeline and black taffeta ribbon loops covering the crown.

A combination worn by a beautiful English woman in one of the famous cafes consisted of white embroidered dress with a thin overdress of plain black voile ninon. With this was worn a black hat and white scarf and muff.

Speaking of all-white gowns it is not a fact that a more or less expensive gown can be produced in black or white than in colors. Black and white require costlier material than colors and far richer material to be successfully worn. Wherein the economy lies; which we all feel can be found in the two extremes, is that the black gown or the white gown never labels itself as the same gown as do gowns of colors, and can be remade to look like new. Also there are few occasions on which black and white—either one or the other—cannot be worn.

Not for many years has there been such interest displayed in lace and nets of all descriptions.

The pattern robes of lace are in great variety and of many different prices, while never were there such exquisite imitations at comparatively small cost. As may readily be credited, there are most elaborate lace gowns, but some are charmingly simple.

The model that can be fashioned of one wide or two medium-width flounces is invariably becoming. The fullness, only a small amount, is gathered into the belt. The waist is like a belted jacket, but if preferred there need not be the skirts to the jacket—just the waist, with its draped fichu crossed and fashioned at the left side, with bow of silk or satin or spray of artificial flowers.

A wide folded girdle of taffeta comes high on the waist under the fish and it drawn tight around the figure, making it slender. A band of silk or satin to match the belt finishes the skirt at the foot and makes the lace hang over better. This model can be copied in black or white lace or net and be made over a colored lining.

First Darling—I hope you never nag your husband. Second Darling—Only when he's beating the rugs. When thoroughly irritated he makes a much better job.

—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 Flingers"—"The Scientific Condensed Keyboard"—all



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

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

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

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

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money With

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

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

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

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

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

The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An educator as well as a money maker. Our new selling plan puts the Oliver on the threshold of every home in America. Will you close the door of your home or office on this remarkable Oliver opportunity?

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

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

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

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

SPORTS

HIS OWN RECEPTION

The "home-coming" reception of Jack Johnson, following his defeat of James J. Jeffries at Reno, was responsible for the filing of a suit for \$48.80 in the municipal court of Chicago against Robert Motts by Benjamin Chule.

According to Attorney W. S. Newberger, Motts immediately following Johnson's victory engaged Chule to decorate Johnson's residence in preparation of the pugilist's home-coming reception. The attorney said that 120 colored horns, flags and flowers were used to decorate the interior of the Johnson home.

When the reception was over, Chule went to Motts and asked the latter to settle for the work. Chule, Attorney Newberger asserts, was told that Johnson would foot the bill. The lawyer declares that when Chule later asked Johnson to pay for the decorations the colored prize fighter refused, declaring that he was not going to pay for his own reception.

NEW BILLIARD LEAGUE

Johnny Kling, catcher of the Chicago Cubs, has perfected the organization of the National Amateur Three Cushion League, which will take its place in the billiard world next November. The new league's circuit will include eight cities—Kansas City, Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh in the west, and New York, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia in the east. Kling has been working for such an association ever since he joined the Chicago club this spring. While in the east on the Cubs' last trip he rounded up the four cities from this section of the country, then succeeded in interesting Pittsburgh. Last week he secured the promise of St. Louis billiardists to go into the organization. A meeting will be held at the close of the baseball season, when officers will be elected. Kling already has made out a schedule which probably will be followed. The season will open the first day of November and close on April 16. Four teams will be engaged in the opening series, Kansas City playing at Pittsburgh and Boston at New York.

PROVINCIAL CHAMPION

John Sweeney, of Victoria, holder of the provincial championship for one mile, was successful recently in defeating Andy Davidson, the speedy miler from the University of California, over the distance at which both have won fame.

Sweeney led for the first lap, but then dropped back to the rear and Davidson set the pace, which was very fast. The final lap was the exciting one. About 440 yards from the finish Davidson opened out and tried hard to outdistance Sweeney, but his efforts were fruitless, Sweeney sticking right behind. Running at a terrific pace the Victoria boy passed Davidson about 220 yards from the tape, and by keeping up this fast



Hear the Truth

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

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clip he breasted the cord at the finish five yards ahead of the university man, in the remarkable time of 4 minutes 45 seconds.

It was a thrilling race. The crowd yelled itself hoarse as Sweeney took the lead and cheered him as he passed the grand stand on his way to the dressing-room. The result settles the doubt as to which of these milers is the best. Several times sporting men have tried to match them but have failed. Sweeney is now the undisputed champion miler of British Columbia and it will take a speedy man to take the title away from him.

BURNS IN LACROSSE

Tommy Burns, the world's heavyweight prize fighter champion a few years ago, has been in Vancouver and took a hand in his old game of lacrosse. Years ago Burns was a member of the Hanover lacrosse team, in Ontario. He graduated from that field into the boxing arena. After being signed on the team in Vancouver in order that the organization might have the honor of his name on the roll of its players, Burns put in a hour's hard work on the field.

Burns has what looks like a good money-making scheme in view—a scheme engendered by his previous lacrosse experience in the east and on the Seattle team of seven years ago. He is quietly planning to take a team of Canadian Indians on a tour of Australia, playing all the Australian and New Zealand teams. Lacrosse is becoming very popular there and with such a novelty, together with his own personality as a drawing card, he is confident the venture would be a financial success.

But before he undertakes this lacrosse venture, Tommy intends making a hard try for a return match with Jack Johnson. He is really in earnest about this matter and was quite disappointed when he heard that Johnson had announced the other day that he would not fight again for a year at least.

"Johnson went back on his promise to me when he said that," said Tommy, "for just after he defeated Jeffries at Reno, he promised me that he would give me a return match within six months."

Tommy is as fond of lacrosse as ever.

INDIAN WRESTLER

John Bull, a well known London sporting paper, says:

Three months ago there arrived in this country from India four British subjects named Gama, Imam Bux, Ahmad Buksh and Ganu. They are the champion Indian wrestlers.

The reason they are here is best told by R. Benjamin, their business manager.

"I know something about wrestling, and when I saw the four men I have here in London wrestle in India, I knew at once I had in one of them the champion of the world."

"The next thing was how to get them to London. Money alone would not do it, for these men are all of high caste. Moreover, they are favorites of well-known Rajahs, who delight in the sport of wrestling, and constantly pit their men one against another."

"Having set my mind upon bringing them to London, however, I first of all approached different Rajahs."

"I can't say they were particularly struck with the idea, but when I put it to them that in the interest of sport it would be instructive to see how their countrymen fared when pitted against white men who called themselves champions of the world, they began to consider the question. At last everything was satisfactorily arranged, and we sailed."

"On the voyage I had considerable trouble with my men because they are not good sailors. However, I managed to land them in fairly good condition."

"Then I sent them into the country to train, while I ran up to London to get, if possible, a match."

"With W. H. Wieland I called at the office of the Sporting Life and made a deposit of £25 towards a match between Gama and any so-called champion. No notice whatever being taken of this challenge, I called at the office of the Sporting Life again on June 2nd. This time I deposited £100, with a challenge to Gama on behalf of Gama for £250 a side. This challenge duly appeared in the Sporting Life on June 3rd. Again no notice was taken, and my men are beginning to form a very bad idea of our so-called sport. I dare not tell them what I know. That would be humiliating to my race. These men play fair. At the moment, no money would buy them. Of course, they may adopt western methods some day, and when they do, it may be bad for us."

"Next, the Sporting Life very kindly published a letter from me challenging Hackenschmidt, Mahmoud and Cherpillod, the winner of the

Alhambra tournament. I also offered to stake £100 that Gama would throw the last mentioned four times in one hour.

"All my efforts, however, have not resulted in even a single reply. I must confess I am disgusted. Now, I am going to play my last card. Here I am in your office, by the advice of a member of the John Bull League. I've got nothing but praise for the Sporting Life. They've done all they can do to help both my men and myself. The cash I deposited with them will still remain there. That will appeal to the purely sporting public. I now come to John Bull to appeal to the masses."

"I deposit with you the sum of £100 and throw out the following challenges:

"If not accepted, the public will, I hope, draw their own conclusions, and the next time the self-styled champions appear will give them a reception not to their liking."

"In case any one of the challenges is accepted, John Bull to arrange all details as regards time, place, etc."

Gama is prepared to meet Zybasco in London and throw him three times in one hour for £100 to £200 a side.

Gama to Gatch—Match £250 a side. Match to take place in London. Gama will wrestle any man in the world from £100 to £500 a side. Match to take place in London.

Gama is prepared to throw every one of the thirty Japanese wrestlers now showing at the exhibition in one hour—actual wrestling time.

Gama will guarantee to carry out the contract, the only stipulation being that the men stand five yards apart, and as soon as the signal is given to start they approach one another and begin wrestling. Ten minutes' rest to be allowed after Gama throws the first fifteen; £100 a side.

Gama is also prepared to throw the champion of the Japanese ten times in thirty minutes for £100 a side.

We gladly come to the aid of our India subjects. For some time past there have been suspicions that most of these wrestling matches have been simply a question of £ s d; and that there has been no sport in them, the winner having been decided upon before entering the ring. Of these things we personally know nothing but we are told that these Indian wrestlers could have had scores of matches and made a pile of money had they only fallen into line and wrestled to order. This they refused to do. Their reply has always been, "We have to go back to India." They wish to return victors. The matter should be cleared up.

If the stake is not big enough for the "champion" white wrestlers to compete for, we have no doubt a larger sum could be put up. In any case, our services are at the disposal of both sides. So let them come to business.

After this challenge, something must be done.

GRAMHAM ISLAND RAILWAY

Local Government Sent Engineer to Enquire Into Proposals

C. L. McCammon, a well known engineer, has returned to Victoria from an extended tour through Graham Island of the Queen Charlotte group, upon which he left some weeks ago under special instructions from the Provincial Government, for the purpose of reporting upon certain proposals that have been advanced relative to comprehensive railway construction in that part of the province.

No public announcement as to the contents of Mr. McCammon's report has been made.

A good deal of speculation has been rife as to the interests that are back of the projected railway from Queen Charlotte City to Masset. Recent visitors to the islands say it is commonly believed there that the C. P. R. is back of the project.

Aeroplane Accident

(Special to The Journal)

London, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Francke, flying in an aeroplane, was severely injured and a boy watching the flight was killed near Sunderland. One of the planes fouled a flagstaff. The machine turned turtle and fell on the boy.

Miss Rose, of Dryden, Ont., after a pleasant visit in Prince Rupert, left on Saturday evening by the Princess Royal for her home.

G. T. Williams will take his trial before Judge Young on Thursday. On Saturday afternoon he was brought before the judge on the return of the latter from Hazelton and was given an opportunity to elect.

He chose a speedy trial on the charge of arson, which is laid against him, and Judge Young fixed the date of hearing for Thursday.

Personals

Mrs. C. V. Bennett entertained at her home on Fifth avenue, Friday last.

Mrs. J. H. Rogers, accompanied by her two daughters and a son, arrived in the city last evening on the Princess May. They will spend a few weeks in the city, visiting with friends and relations.

R. C. Bean, who has been connected with the office of Foley, Welch & Stewart for some time, has resigned his position. His health is such that he has been obliged to give up his place.

Mr. T. A. Brough, the principal of the East End high school of Vancouver, was in the city for a few days, the guest of W. E. Williams, city solicitor. He returned to Vancouver on the Princess Beatrice Monday morning.

J. M. Rosevear, auditor of the G. T. P. and other related companies, is in the district on duties connected with his office. He is visiting the various points that are served out of this port and also inspected the local offices.

Collingwood Schreiber, representing the Dominion government, is making one of his regular inspections of the G. T. P. construction. He reached here on Sunday by the Prince George with his secretary, S. R. Loftus. He proceeded to work at once on Monday, going over the line of track laid.

PAID SHORT VISIT

Hon. Frank Oliver Arrived in Port on the Steamer Princess Royal.

After Arduous Cross Country Trip to Dawson He is Returning to His Duties at Ottawa

Hon. Frank Oliver, minister of the Interior in the Ottawa government, paid a short visit to Prince Rupert on Saturday, coming in unexpectedly by the steamer Princess Royal, and after a brief stay here passing on south. In the cabinet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier there is no less unassuming member than Hon. Mr. Oliver. He is essentially a working member with no place in his make-up for anything that savors of "aide." He is a diamond in the rough.

After a trip, which has before been described in these columns, taking him within the Arctic circle north from Edmonton, and then across to Dawson, the minister looked exceedingly well on arrival here. He was pleased with the trip and the opportunity it gave him to study the immense country with which his department has so much to do.

In Prince Rupert he paid a hurried visit about the place, being well satisfied with the conditions as they presented themselves. Mr. Oliver is of the west and knows all about new townships so that there was not the novelty attaching to Prince Rupert for him that there is for some others of those who come here.

The city council sitting last night transacted considerable routine business, advancing bylaws different stages.

On and after September 1 we will for CASH ONLY. Watch our ad. for specials. J. E. Merryfield.

Charles Cullin, well known in this city, has been appointed by the provincial government to a position in connection with the work of supervising the expenditures on roads and trails in the district. He will act in conjunction with Superintendent Jennings. Mr. Cullin has already entered upon his duties, making his headquarters in this city. He has gone to Stewart this week in connection with his work.

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ARMY OFFICER SHOT

Capt. Elliston of Work Point Barracks Killed by Private in the Force.

Well Known Member of Permanent Staff at Victoria Comes to Tragic End

(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, Aug. 2.—Capt. P. Elliston, R.C.A., was fatally shot at Work Point Barracks yesterday morning by one of the members of the force.

Capt. Elliston was formerly identified with the artillery corps of the Imperial army stationed at Work Point Barracks. Before the regiment left for England on the taking over of the station by the Canadian government a few years ago, an opportunity was given to the officers and men who wished to transfer to the Canadian service to do so. Capt. Elliston was one of the first to avail himself of the opportunity. He was in command of the artillery branch of the service at Work Point and adjutant for the district under the D.O.C., Col. Peters.

Capt. Elliston was very deeply interested in fruit growing and gave all his spare time to the work. He invested about \$25,000 in orchards close to Victoria and was very successful in this line of work, being recognized as one of the authorities on fruit growing in the province. He intended eventually to retire from the service and make his home on the fruit farm he possessed and which was planted by him just outside the city limits.

Two years ago Mrs. Elliston, whose family belonged to Halifax, died.

The officer was quite popular outside of military circles, especially among the fruit farmers of the province. He took a deep interest in target shooting and was a good shot himself. He was a man who was very unassuming in manner, carrying this lack of ostentation to the point of being sometimes criticized as being unmilitary in his manner.

The funeral of Capt. Elliston will be a military one. The Fifth Regiment, R.C.G.A., of Victoria, will attend in a body.

SKATING CARNIVAL

First Masquerade Was a Decided Success

The first masquerade carnival held by the roller rink on Saturday evening was a grand success. There was a large attendance and thirty or forty patronizers of the rink came in varied masked costume. Some of the costumes were very unique and were well received by the crowd of spectators, who took as much delight in the performance as the skaters themselves. The management of the rink decided to give three prizes for the costumes; one for the best original make-up, one for the burlesque, and one for the best comic. Mrs. Humble, who was dressed as the "Empire" girl, took the prize for the best original costume. The representation of Halley's comet by Harrison Rogers was one of the most interesting costumes on the floor, and was an easy winner in the burlesque class. C. Rogers, who was dressed as a clown, took the prize for the best comic costume. Many other persons deserve special mention for the manner in which they were dressed; Mrs. Merryfield looked very charming in a yellow dress, representing a flower; and the "Jockey girl" and "folly" were very well represented by Miss Lockhart and Miss Calkins.

The music, which was better than the average, was furnished by the Indian band. Messrs. Chas. Wilson and H. M. Lever acted as judges.

Local News

The Majestic theatre is showing a magnificent line of films this week, including the "Man From Texas," "Chrysanthemums," and other good ones.

The marriage of Frederick Daniels and Miss Katie Waddell, both of Nelson, B.C., was celebrated on Friday, the 29th, at the Methodist parsonage, Sixth avenue, by the Rev. Chas. R. Sing, B.D. The happy couple expect to take up their residence in Prince Rupert.

At the close of his great farewell lecture upon matrimony this evening at the Methodist church, Prof. MacDonald will mate six couples phenologically adapted. All will enjoy the big wedding. Admission 25c. See him now at the Annex Hotel and get his advice regarding success. This is the last chance.

LURE OF THE WEST

In the months of March, April, May and June of this year enough immigrants arrived in western Canada from Great Britain to populate four cities equal in size to Brandon, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Medicine Hat. These were British immigrants alone and besides there were over ten thousand arrivals from Europe in the same period and forty-six and a half thousand Americans.

Figures have been compiled up to date by Mr. J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, which shows in striking manner the enormous growth in population of the west since the year ending March 31, 1910. Since that date 208,794 immigrants have arrived in western Canada. This number is made up of 59,790 from the British Isles, 45,206 who came from the various countries of Europe and 103,798 arrivals from the United States, the latter being nearly all wealthy farmers.

At the lowest estimate, each one of these immigrants averaged in actual cash \$1,000, and some carried with them sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Between the first day of March of this year and the first day of the present month, there detained at Winnipeg no less than 7,000 souls. Of that number 35,000 were British, 10,000 Europeans, and 46,500 from the United States. Those from Europe consist chiefly of Scandinavians, Germans, Austrians and Russians.

The 46,500 Americans who left homes in the country on the other side of the border came through the ports of Winnipeg, Emerson, Gretna, Port, and Kingsgate. A great percentage of these were very well-to-do and the lowest estimate that could be placed on the money brought into the country by them would be approximately \$50,000,000 in four

months. These men are nearly all farmers and are from nearly every state in the union. Very few of them have remained in the cities at all, but have gone into the country, where they are now located on farms. Besides actual cash they brought with them stock and chattels amounting in value to many thousands or several millions of dollars.

Of all the European and British immigrants arriving in western Canada during the year, over 90 per cent have entered through Canadian ports and the other 10 per cent came through the United States. The tide of immigration, according to the officials, is changing from the United States through Canadian ports.

NEW ANIMAL

Tracks Found in New Guinea Indicate Creature of Prehistoric Type

Living beasts similar to those of prehistoric ages are reported to have been located by explorers engaged in New Guinea, according to advices received by the steamer Makura on her last trip from Australia. The tracks of a nototherium, a wombat-like small elephant, were found on the top of a plateau, 8,000 feet above the sea level. Some years ago a skeleton of a similar animal was discovered in Australia.

Municipal Notice

TAKE NOTICE that the Municipal Council of the City of Prince Rupert has fixed Monday, the 8th day of August, 1910, at the City Hall, Prince Rupert, as the time and place for taking the vote of the electors on a by-law of the City of Prince Rupert to create a debt of \$40,000 by the issue of debentures for the purpose of providing money for the purpose of providing money to take over and carry on the plant, pole lines, equipment, and entire assets of the Prince Rupert Telephone Company, Limited.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the poll shall be taken by ballot, and that the poll booths shall be kept open on the 8th days of August, 1910, from the hour of 9 o'clock a.m. to the hour of 7 o'clock p.m.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that Ernest A. Woods has been appointed Returning Officer to take charge of said poll.

Dated at Prince Rupert, this 21st day of July, 1910.

ERNEST A. WOODS, City Clerk.

BY-LAW NO. 11.

A By-law of the City of Prince Rupert to create a debt of \$40,000 by the issue of debentures for the purpose of providing money to take over and carry on the plant, pole lines, equipment and entire assets of the Prince Rupert Telephone Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, by Section 27 of the City of Prince Rupert Incorporation Act, 1910, the City of Prince Rupert is empowered to construct, erect, operate and maintain a telephone system, and to pass by-laws dealing with the same;

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed expedient and advisable to take over from the Prince Rupert Telephone Company, Limited, all their plant, pole lines, equipment, fixtures, and other assets;

AND WHEREAS, the said Prince Rupert Telephone Company, Limited, is willing to convey and transfer all its said assets to the said city;

AND WHEREAS, a petition has been duly signed by the property owners of the said city, requesting to introduce a by-law to take over the said assets of the said Telephone Company;

AND WHEREAS, to complete the purchase of the said assets of the said Telephone Company, and to carry on the same, it is necessary that the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000) should be borrowed upon the credit of the city by the issue and sale of debentures therefor, and that the proceeds of such debentures should be applied for the purposes aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS, it is intended to issue debentures by the sale of which to realize the moneys necessary for said purposes, making the said debentures extend over a period of twenty years from the issue of the same;

AND WHEREAS, it will be necessary to raise by special rate in each year, for the period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1910, and ending with the year 1930, the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,800.00) for the purpose of paying interest upon the said debt at the rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum;

AND WHEREAS, it will be necessary to raise annually by special rate for paying the new debt, namely, the said sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000), during such period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1910, and ending with the year 1930, the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$14,145), the computation for the reimbursement of the said sum by way of sinking fund, being based upon an interest percentage of three and a half (3½) per centum per annum;

AND WHEREAS, the said two sums so required to be raised annually by special rate for paying the new debt and interest make a total of Thirty-two Hundred and Fourteen

Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$32,145.45);

AND WHEREAS, the amount of the whole rateable land and improvements of the Municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll thereof, being that of the year 1910, is Twelve Million Seven Hundred and Twenty-one Thousand and Six Dollars (\$12,721,006);

AND WHEREAS, the amount of the existing debenture debt of the City of Prince Rupert, inclusive of local improvement debts, and school debts, is nil, and does not exceed twenty per cent of the assessed value of the land and improvements of the Municipality of the City of Prince Rupert, according to the last revised assessment roll;

NOW THEREFORE, THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. This by-law shall take effect on the 12th day of August, 1910.

2. The debt hereby created and intended to be created, namely, the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000) shall be payable in twenty years from the 12th day of August, 1910, namely, on the 12th day of August, 1930.

3. There shall be issued any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required for the purposes aforesaid, either in currency or sterling money, payable in gold coin for not less than \$100 currency or £20 sterling each, and not exceeding in the whole the said sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000), and the said debentures shall be duly prepared, executed and sold for the purposes aforesaid.

4. The said debentures shall be deemed to have been properly executed by being signed by the Mayor, and Treasurer of the said city, and shall be sealed with its corporate seal.

5. The said debentures shall bear date the 12th day of August, 1910, being the date on which this by-law takes effect, and shall contain a promise to pay the principal of said debentures and also the interest thereon at the said rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of said interest, and the said coupons shall be for an amount equivalent to one-half year's interest at the said rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum upon the amount of the debentures to which they shall be respectively attached, one coupon being made payable each six months from and after the date of the said debentures.

6. The said coupons shall be deemed to have been properly executed by each one having written, stamped, printed, or lithographed thereon, the names of the Mayor, and Treasurer of the city. Each coupon shall be numbered with the number of the debenture to which it is attached.

7. The said debentures shall be made payable at the chief offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the City of Prince Rupert, or the City of Montreal, Canada, or the City of London, England, or the City of New York, U. S. A.

8. The amount of the said coupons, namely, the interest, shall be payable at any of the chief agencies of the said Canadian Bank of Commerce in the following cities, namely: Prince Rupert, B.C.; London, England; New York; Montreal; Toronto; Winnipeg, and Vancouver, B.C.

9. There shall be raised in each year during the said period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1910, and ending with the year 1930, by special rate sufficient therefor, on all the rateable land of the City of Prince Rupert, the following sums respectively, namely: the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,800) to pay the interest of the said debt at the rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum during the currency of the said debentures, and the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$14,145.45) for the forming of a sinking fund for the payment of the said debt, the computation for the reimbursement of the said sum by way of sinking fund being based upon an interest percentage of three and a half (3½) per centum per annum during the currency of the said debentures as aforesaid, making in all the total of Thirty-two Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$32,145.45) to be raised annually as aforesaid.

10. The total of the said two sums for the payment of interest and debt as aforesaid shall be raised and levied in each year during the said period of twenty years and currency of said debentures as aforesaid by special rate sufficient therefor, on all the rateable land in the City of Prince Rupert, as provided for in the next preceding section.

11. The said debentures when so issued and sold, and the said coupons attached thereto when the debentures aforesaid have been issued and sold, shall be deemed a valid and binding charge upon the City of Prince Rupert.

12. The amount of the debt authorized by this by-law is subject to consolidation with the amount of any other debt to be authorized by any other by-law or by-laws of the said city passed for the issue and sale of debentures, and notwithstanding anything herein contained authorizing and directing the issue and sale of debentures for the payment of the debt thereby created, the City of Prince Rupert consolidated stock may be issued in the place and stead of debentures to the amount of such debt. This section shall apply only insofar as the city may be empowered by law so to do.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law on which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the City Hall, at Prince Rupert, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1910, from the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. until 7 o'clock p.m.

ERNEST A. WOODS, City Clerk.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

PHILLIP WILLIAMS, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 4, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

ANNE GRIEVE, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 4, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Cox, of Monarch, Alberta, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner and about five and one-quarter miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

JOHN COX, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated May 30, 1910. Jy5

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

JAMES ALEXANDER McDONALD, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated May 30, 1910. Jy5

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

ERNESTINE A. RONEY, Locator, W. A. Roney, Agent.

Dated July 7th, 1910. Jy22

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

J. ADOLPH PERRY, Locator, Wm. A. Roney, Agent.

Dated July 16th, 1910. Jy22

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

MARY M. RONEY, Locator, W. A. Roney, Agent.

Dated July 8th, 1910. Jy22

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

VIOLET GEIGER, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

PEARL CASPELL, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 3, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

MARY BROWN, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 1, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

JOHN HENDERSON, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Laura Gordon, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 18 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

LAURA GORDON, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 4, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

WALTER MARKE, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

RICHARD HOWIE, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

SANFORD BURTON, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

NORMAN CLELAND, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

ETHEL WELSH, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 1st, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

HENRY WELSH, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

FREDERICK WELSH, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

JAMES WELSH, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Marguerette Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 12 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

MARGUERETTE BURNS, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

CHARLES F. BURNS, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

JAMES JARDINE, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

JOHN MCDIARMID, James W. Smith, Agent.

Dated June 2, 1910. Jy8

Imperial Post Office

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in presenting the post office estimated to the British House of Commons, said the amount, now £20,000,000, had doubled in the last fifteen years. Every day 15,000,000 letters and postal packets, 250,000 telegrams and £250,000 in postal orders were dealt with. At the end of next year the vast enterprises of the National Telephone Company would be taken over. Arrangements were being rapidly pushed forward, and he anticipated that the transfer would be effected with the utmost smoothness. The system of wireless telegraphy showed very rapid expansion, and the general telegraph system, after some years of decline, was recovering. The post office had spent £2,000,000 on underground cables in various parts of the country to protect the service from interruption by storms.

EVOLUTION OF THE DREADNAUGHT TYPE OF BATTLESHIP

It was fine to buffet and bite and clapperclaw each other, rolling in line or leaping from forest bough to bough, until low cunning discovered that skulls may be cracked at a distance by rocks hurled through the air. It was not bad to fight with stones attached to strings, and with clubs and prongs, till a terrible invention of bent wood and twisted gut drove a feathered stick from behind a bush through the cow hide over one's heart. It was a great occasion, when the Marquis of Toledo went to his renowned workers in steel and ordered new suits of armor on his own design. "All the parts," he said "must be made of solid plates, overlapping at the joints. The polished breastplate must project so that the arrows, impinging upon it at an angle, may glance harmlessly off. The whole of my body that is exposed so long as I am mounted must be armored, and so must my horse. Narrow slits may be let in the helmet for sighting the enemy, but my nose must be protected by an extra bar, and in front of the horse's forehead you must contrive a long spike to act as a ram. Shorter spikes must project from the main joints of my own armor also, and the side-lanes of the horse must hang round him like a skirt or net to counter insidious attacks from below. Add what embellishment of inlaid gold arabesque you please, but not too much; for I want eight suits and am very impatient, seeing that the Marquis of Caracassonne has ordered four."

So, one glitter of steel from head to foot, the Marquis of Toledo rode out to battle, sweating, but safe—safe as milk in a kettle is against the cat—until someone approached with a new-fangled blowpipe, and, having kindled a mixture of salt-petre, charcoal, and sulphur at one end, discharged through it, with horrible noise, a small cube of iron, which, striking that polished breastplate at an angle, never glanced off as was expected, but went right through. Whereon a riderless horse was seen floundering about the field, and eight exquisitely wrought suits of armor (one slightly damaged) have ever since hung in the Royal Museum at Madrid.

It is always so. Men have spent more time and thought on devising means of killing each other than on any other subject, except food, and their admirable ingenuity in trying to avoid being killed is continually defeated by fresh development of ingenuity in killing. Cowhide, armor, castle wall, and heart of oak—one after another they have rotted into archaeology, or serve for pinnacles and tourist emptied our purses upon them, hardly change succeeds change; the defences of the South African war are already Victorian, and battleships fall obsolete before they swim. Who said "Dreadnoughts?" Hardly have we emptied our purses upon them, hardly have we poured income tax, land tax, supertax, and death duties into the ravaging gulf they have made, hardly have we drained our country dry to order the eight for which we clamored, when still, small voices here and there arise, wondering, questioning, doubting, whether "Dreadnoughts" are of much more service now than the Marquis of Toledo's armor.

Year by year we have piled up the increase of battleships in size and price—per "Dreadnoughts," "Dreadnoughts" super, "Dreadnoughts"—so they go. In twenty years the displacement has risen from the 11,000 tons of the *Triumph*, to the 26,000 tons of the *Conqueror*, that will be completed two years from now. At least four ships will then have surpassed the *Dreadnought* herself by 8,000 tons, and already vessels to which these will seem hardly bigger than King Edwards seemed to them are being ordered for the United States, and devised for our own admiralty. Step by step the correspond-

ing price is mounting up; three-quarters of a million, one million, one and a half, two millions—even two and a half and three millions—are now coming well in sight. But what is the good of it all? ask those questioning voices. What was the good of the steel breastplate with arabesque embellishments when gunpowder was kindled at the end of a tube? What is the good of super-Dreadnoughts when the narrow seas are quick with mines, torpedoes and submarines?

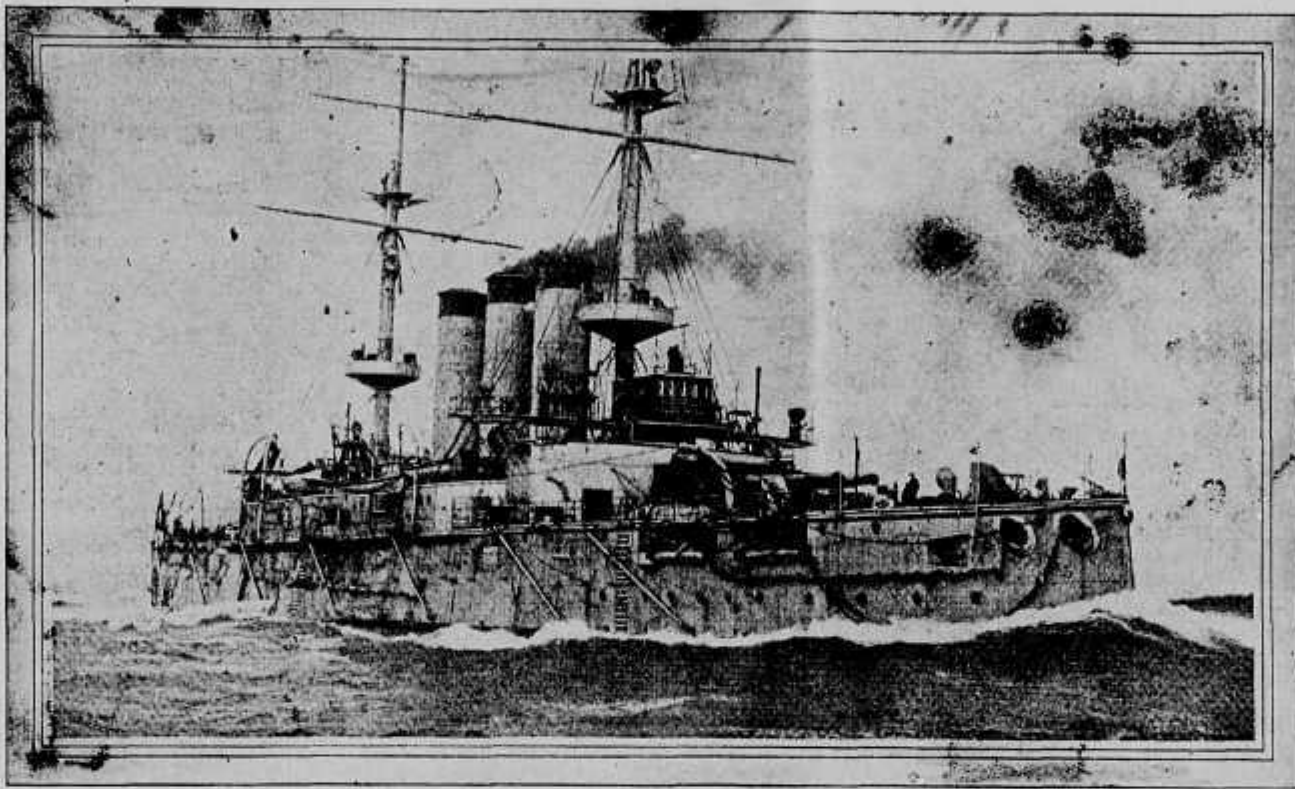
The voices are many. Mr. Wells has raised his warning prophecy; Colonel Repington speaks in Black-

morrow. The North Sea in time of war will be a desert of waters, insecure to both sides, open to neither, commanded by none.

What an appalling shock sentences like these will give the panic-mongers of the last two years! If one thing is more certain than another, it is that the Dreadnoughts have been built, and are being built, to act in the North Sea. Either Dreadnoughts or conscription, we are told. "We dare not sleep in our beds till we have two keels to one," shrieked the terrified descendants of Drake and Frobenius. But hardly have they settled down to the slumber of se-

Germany there could at first be no better positions for our battle fleets than Scapa Flow and Dover, sealing up both entrances to the sea and ruining the enemy's sea-borne trade, while the flotillas, in which we possess an immense advantage on numbers and skill, would act like cavalry, scouring the water, scouting, destroying the enemy's flotillas and mines; that the aim of torpedoes is very uncertain, and grows more uncertain as we build our battleship cruisers with continually increasing speed, so that the new Dreadnoughts will command a speed on any sea such as no destroyer can equal, except at dead

neroplanes, peering down into the depths of ocean for submarines. As when, upon Africa's golden sand, the dragon crocodile basks secure, watched by attendant birds, who stand beside him or hover above his head. They, at the sight of danger, rouse him with piercing cries, and he, grateful for their ministry, arches his monstrous back and slides into the safety of the water, fearing alone the one wild beast that, from invisible distance and with imperceptible bullet, can pierce the joints of his overlapping mail, and paralyze the sections of his water-tight compartments.



TYPE OF MODERN BATTLESHIP REPRESENTING THE TREND OF PRESENT DAY EXPENDITURE ON FIGHTING VESSELS.

wood; Mr. Arnold White asks his searching questions, and Mr. Arnold White was among the first advocates of the Dreadnought type. Other voices are heard, the more significant because nameless. "In case of war," says one, "the first thing we should do would be to withdraw the Dreadnoughts from danger." "In the North Sea," says another, "nothing could venture out but destroyers and submarines." But a destroyer is to a Dreadnought about as cheap and lightly covered as a naked man to the Marquis of Toledo in his armor. As gunpowder brought all fighting men on land back to nakedness and a cloth, will torpedoes cut down our giant ships to little boats not much thicker than a biscuit? Let us hear what Colonel Repington, himself a diligent student of all warfare, has to say:

"I think," he writes, "that the North Sea falls within the category of narrow waters which eventually must be a process of evolution which is taking place under our eyes, become practically closed on the outbreak of war, and possibly throughout the war, to the operations of seagoing fleets and cruisers. I think that the great ships to which we devote so much money every year—though they have been, are, and may for a few years more be necessary—will within a limited period of time become useless for most operations of which the North Sea and the Channel will be the theatre."

Or, again: "Our great and costly battleships and cruisers must (in time of war) be stowed away safely in some distant safe and secluded anchorage—Scapa Flow and Portsmouth today, Berehaven and Lough Swilly perhaps to-

curity when they are roused by the cry that all the Dreadnoughts in creation could in case of war only be stowed away in some safe, distant and secluded anchorage. The path for invasion is left open—Insecure, but open. The North Sea is bare or a desert, commanded by none. What was the good of all that shouting, all that spending which so much upset the city and the House of Lords? We must have conscription, after all; we must go and get drilled; we must sign the people's petition to be turned into soldiers. We cannot sleep another minute, for there is nothing on the sea between us and Germany now, and all the Dreadnoughts might as well be scrapped, or converted into health resorts for trips to the midnight sun. Alas! for the vanity of human wishes!

There is no one so ludicrous as people who live in fear and we cannot but smile at this new line of panic—this new attempt to bring us all under the drill sergeant. But, in so far as it is simply a matter of naval tactics depending on armament the main point must be considered and answered. We do not mean that the admiralty have not considered it; of course, since the refusal of the Hague conference to prohibit the use of marine mines, it has been one of their chief concerns. Add the great development of the submarine, the torpedo, and the airship, and it is obvious that when Dreadnoughts put out into a narrow sea, the life on board will correspond to the prayer "to live each day as 'twere the last." We imagine the admiralty might reply that the North Sea is not really narrow, but a very large area that cannot become a lake; that in case of the incredible folly of war with

calm; that, if it comes to the worst, the Dreadnoughts are more immune against mines and torpedoes than any battleship yet constructed, and would probably keep afloat after the most terrible blow; and, finally, that there are new methods of guarding against torpedo, and even submarine attack.

We cannot say. We only ask notice for the landmen's view, for clear sighted prophets, though landmen are often right when experts are blinded by habit. But, if Dreadnoughts are maintained for ten years more, and that incredible war should come to pass, we have a strange vision of them as they put to sea for the second or third stages of the warfare. Around each vast monster flits a multitude of destroyers and rapid automobiles, firing at every float, testing almost every wave while over her head hover several

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PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

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

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

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Princess May or Princess Royal every Saturday night at 11 o'clock.

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THE WORLD'S GOLD

Recent publications of the National Monetary Commission of the United States make available some interesting particulars of the part which the Bank of France plays in the international money market. The gold reserve of the Bank of France has been allowed to increase until it amounts to about \$700,000,000, and is the largest stock held in any bank in the world. Even the advance in the rate of discount which is occasionally made, is not for the purpose of safeguarding the reserve, but to avoid the decrease of the money in circulation which would result from

the tempting and persistent offers from abroad where discount rates rule much higher. With these great resources at its command, the Bank of France has, in the opinion of M. Patron, whose book on "The Bank of France in Its Relation to National and International Credit," has now been translated, become practically the reserve reservoir of gold for the financial world.

In summing up the present position of the Bank of France, with its reserve towering above that of any other great bank, M. Patron concludes that this reserve, admirably managed as it is, affords not only an

insurance against crisis, but also the surest guaranty against the recurrence of great wars. Upon this point he concludes thus:

"We have shown that the fighting power of a nation has now no limit other than the financial effort of which it is capable. It is not going too far to state that the formidable cost which a war would involve has more than once caused our possible enemies to recoil and that in the settlement of political or diplomatic questions the nation which is richest in gold is always the one which commands the most respect."

LURE OF THE WEST

In the months of March, April, May and June of this year enough immigrants arrived in western Canada from Great Britain to populate four cities equal in size to Brandon, Saskatoon, Prince Albert and Medicine Hat. These were British immigrants alone and besides there were over ten thousand arrivals from Europe in the same period and forty-six and a half thousand Americans.

Figures have been compiled up to date by Mr. J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration, which shows in striking manner the enormous growth in population of the west since the year ending March 31, 1910. Since that date 208,794 immigrants have arrived in western Canada. This number is made up of 59,799 from the British Isles, 45,206 who came from the various countries of Europe and 103,798 arrivals from the United States, the latter being nearly all wealthy farmers.

At the lowest estimate, each one of these immigrants averaged in actual cash \$1,000, and some carried with them sums ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000. Between the first day of March of this year and the first day of the present month, there detrained at Winnipeg no less than 7,000 souls. Of that number 35,000 were British, 16,000 Europeans, and 46,500 from the United States. Those from Europe consist chiefly of Scandinavians, Germans, Austrians and Russians.

The 46,500 Americans who left homes in the country on the other side of the border came through the ports of Winnipeg, Emerson, Gretna, Portage, and Kingsgate. A great percentage of these were very well-to-do and the lowest estimate that could be placed on the money brought into the country by them would be approximately \$50,000,000 in four

Imperial Post Office

Mr. Herbert Samuel, in presenting the post office estimated to the British House of Commons, said the amount, now £20,000,000, had doubled in the last fifteen years. Every day 15,000,000 letters and postal packets, 250,000 telegrams and £250,000 in postal orders were dealt with. At the end of next year the vast enterprise of the National Telephone Company would be taken over. Arrangements were being rapidly pushed forward, and he anticipated that the transfer would be effected with the utmost smoothness. The system of wireless telegraphy showed very rapid expansion, and the general telegraph system, after some years of decline, was recovering. The post office had spent £2,000,000 on underground cables in various parts of the country to protect the service from interruption by storms. An interesting experiment was to be tried in connection with the savings bank. Money boxes were to be issued to the public for accumulating their small savings. The post office would keep the keys and so save the holders from the temptation to open the boxes. More than half the letters that leave this country every year go to countries with which we have the penny postage rate. The extension of penny postage to France alone, as suggested, was not practicable. To include other countries would bring up the loss to £400,000. Concessions to the staff and the public during the past five years had reduced the post office payment to the exchequer by very nearly a million a year.

Subsequently Mr. Samuel discussed the unsatisfactory position of the post office in regard to boy messengers. Three out of four are discharged without any training fitting them to secure skilled or permanent employment. He hoped, by economizing boy labor to reduce the number of boy messengers by 1,000, and also to get the war office and admiralty to take some hundreds of boys for the royal engineers, and for operating wireless telegraphy on our ships. Insurances were also being established of a recreative and educational character, for boy messengers, and on these lines he hoped more and more would be done to fit boys for outside employment.

Mr. Benniker Heaton, who has done so much to stimulate post office reforms, criticised the postmaster-general's statement, especially in regard to the possibility of a penny post with France. He announced that after twenty-five years in Parliament he was about to retire. Rather ignoring the reforms he has helped to secure he declared that the post office department was just as parochial as it was twenty-five years ago.

months. These men are nearly all farmers and are from nearly every state in the union. Very few of them have remained in the cities at all, but have gone into the country, where they are now located on farms. Besides actual cash they brought with them stock and chattels amounting in value to many thousands or several millions of dollars.

Of all the European and British immigrants arriving in western Canada during the year, over 90 per cent have entered through Canadian ports and the other 10 per cent came through the United States. The tide of immigration, according to the officials, is changing from the United States through Canadian ports.

NEW ANIMAL

Tracks Found in New Guinea Indicate Creature of Prehistoric Type

Living beasts similar to those of prehistoric ages are reported to have been located by explorers engaged in New Guinea, according to advices received by the steamer Makura on her last trip from Australia. The tracks of a nototherium, a wombat-like small elephant, were found on the top of a plateau, 8,000 feet above the sea level. Some years ago a skeleton of a similar animal was discovered in Australia.

Municipal Notice

TAKE NOTICE that the Municipal Council of the City of Prince Rupert has fixed Monday, the 8th day of August, 1910, at the City Hall, Prince Rupert, as the time and place for taking the vote of the electors on a by-law of the City of Prince Rupert to create a debt of \$40,000 by the issue of debentures for the purpose of providing money for the carrying on the plant, pole lines, equipment, and entire assets of the Prince Rupert Telephone Company, Limited.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the poll shall be taken by ballot, and that the poll books shall be kept open on the 8th days of August, 1910, from the hour of 9 o'clock a.m. to the hour of 7 o'clock p.m.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that Ernest A. Woods has been appointed Returning Officer to take charge of said poll.

Dated at Prince Rupert, this 21st day of July, 1910.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

BY-LAW NO. 11.

A By-law of the City of Prince Rupert to create a debt of \$40,000 by the issue of Debentures for the purpose of providing money to take over and carry on the plant, pole lines, equipment and entire assets of the Prince Rupert Telephone Company, Limited.

WHEREAS, by Section 27 of the City of Prince Rupert Incorporation Act, 1910, the City of Prince Rupert is empowered to construct, erect, operate and maintain a telephone system, and to pass by-laws dealing with the same;

AND WHEREAS, it is deemed expedient and advisable to take over from the Prince Rupert Telephone Company, Limited, all their plant, pole lines, equipment, fixtures, and other assets;

AND WHEREAS, the said Prince Rupert Telephone Company, Limited, is willing to convey and transfer all its said assets to the said city;

AND WHEREAS, a petition has been duly signed by the property owners of the said city, requesting them to introduce a by-law to take over the said assets of the said Telephone Company;

AND WHEREAS, to complete the purchase of the said assets of the said Telephone Company, and to carry on the same, it is necessary that the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000) should be borrowed upon the credit of the city by the issue and sale of debentures therefor, and that the proceeds of such debentures should be applied for the purposes aforesaid.

AND WHEREAS, it is intended to issue debentures by the sale of which to realize the moneys necessary for said purposes, making the said debentures extend over a period of twenty years from the issue of the same;

AND WHEREAS, it will be necessary to raise by special rate in each year, for the period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1910, and ending with the year 1930, the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,800.00) for the purpose of paying interest upon the said debt at the rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum;

AND WHEREAS, it will be necessary to raise annually by special rate for paying the new debt, namely, the said sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000), during each period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1910, and ending with the year 1930, the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$14,144.50), the computation for the reimbursement of the said sum by way of sinking fund, being based upon an interest percentage of three and a half (3½) per centum per annum;

AND WHEREAS, the said two sums so required to be raised annually by special rate for paying the new debt and interest make a total of Thirty-two Hundred and Fourteen

Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$32,144.50);

AND WHEREAS, the amount of the whole ratable land and improvements of the Municipality, according to the last revised assessment roll thereof, being that of the year 1910, is Twelve Million Seven Hundred and Twenty-one Thousand and Six Dollars (\$12,721,006);

AND WHEREAS, the amount of the existing debenture debt of the City of Prince Rupert, inclusive of local improvement debts, and school debts, is nil, and does not exceed twenty per cent of the assessed value of the land and improvements of the Municipality of the City of Prince Rupert, according to the last revised assessment roll;

NOW THEREFORE, THE COUNCIL OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT ENACTS AS FOLLOWS:

1. This by-law shall take effect on the 12th day of August, 1910.

2. The debt hereby created and intended to be created, namely, the sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000) shall be payable in twenty years from the 12th day of August, 1910, namely, on the 12th day of August, 1930.

3. There shall be issued any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required for the purposes aforesaid, either in currency or sterling money, payable in gold coin for not less than \$100 currency or £20 sterling each, and not exceeding in the whole the said sum of Forty Thousand Dollars (\$40,000), and the said debentures shall be duly prepared, executed and sold for the purposes aforesaid.

4. The said debentures shall be deemed to have been properly executed by being signed by the Mayor, and Treasurer of the said city, and shall be sealed with its corporate seal.

5. The said debentures shall bear date the 12th day of August, 1910, being the date on which this by-law takes effect, and shall contain a promise to pay the principal of said debentures and also the interest thereon at the said rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum, and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of said interest, and the said coupons shall be for an amount equivalent to one-half year's interest at the said rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum upon the amount of the debentures to which they shall be respectively attached, one coupon being made payable each six months from and after the date of the said debentures.

6. The said coupons shall be deemed to have been properly executed by each one having written, stamped, printed, or lithographed thereon, the names of the Mayor, and Treasurer of the city. Each coupon shall be numbered with the number of the debenture to which it is attached.

7. The said debentures shall be made payable at the chief offices of the Canadian Bank of Commerce in the City of Prince Rupert, or the City of Montreal, Canada, or the City of London, England, or the City of New York, U. S. A.

8. The amount of the said coupons, namely, the interest, shall be payable at any of the chief agencies of the said Canadian Bank of Commerce in the following cities, namely: Prince Rupert, B.C.; London, England; New York; Montreal; Toronto; Winnipeg, and Vancouver, B.C.

9. There shall be raised in each year during the said period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1910, and ending with the year 1930, by special rate sufficient therefor, on all the ratable land of the City of Prince Rupert, the following sums respectively, namely: the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars (\$1,800) to pay the interest of the said debt at the rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum during the currency of the said debentures, and the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$14,144.50) for the forming of a sinking fund for the payment of the said debt, the computation for the reimbursement of the said sum by way of sinking fund being based upon an interest percentage of three and a half (3½) per centum per annum during the currency of the said debentures as aforesaid, the said two sums making in all the total of Thirty-two Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents (\$32,144.50) to be raised annually as aforesaid.

10. The total of the said two sums for the payment of interest and debt as aforesaid shall be raised and levied in each year during the said period of twenty years and currency of said debentures as aforesaid by special rate sufficient therefor, on all the ratable land in the City of Prince Rupert, as provided for in the next preceding section.

11. The said debentures when so issued and sold, and the said coupons attached thereto when the debentures aforesaid have been issued and sold, shall be deemed a valid and binding charge upon the City of Prince Rupert.

12. The amount of the debt authorized by this by-law is subject to consolidation with the amount of any other debt to be authorized by any other by-law or by-laws of the said city passed for the issue and sale of debentures, and notwithstanding anything herein contained authorizing and directing the issue and sale of debentures for the payment of the debt hereby created, the City of Prince Rupert consolidated stock may be issued in the place and stead of debentures to the amount of such debt. This section shall apply only insofar as the city may be empowered by law so to do.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law on which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the City Hall, at Prince Rupert, on Monday, the 8th day of August, 1910, from the hours of 9 o'clock a.m. until 7 o'clock p.m.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Mary M. Roney, of Stillwater, Minnesota, U. S. A., occupation married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Skeena River, about a mile west of Lot 31, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to lot 31, thence south 40 chains to bank of Skeena River, thence west about 80 chains following north bank of Skeena River to point of commencement, and containing about 320 acres.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Laura Gordon, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 18 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Norman Cleland, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation printer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 26½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

NORMAN CLELAND,
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that James Welsh, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation machinist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 12 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Marguerette Burns, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 12 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

EVOLUTION OF THE DREADNAUGHT TYPE OF BATTLESHIP

It was fine to buffet and bite and clapperclaw each other, rolling in slime or leaping from forest bough to bough, until low cunning discovered that skulls may be cracked at a distance by rocks hurled through the air. It was not bad to fight with stones attached to strings, and with clubs and prongs, till a terrible invention of bent wood and twisted gut drove a feathered stick from behind a bush through the cow hide over one's heart. It was a great occasion, when the Marquis of Toledo went to his renowned workers in steel and ordered new suits of armor on his own design. "All the parts," he said "must be made of solid plates, overlapping at the joints. The polished breastplate must project so that the arrows, impinging upon it at an angle, may glance harmlessly off. The whole of my body that is exposed so long as I am mounted must be armored, and so must my horse. Narrow slits may be let in the helmet for sighting the enemy, but my nose must be protected by an extra bar, and in front of the horse's forehead you must contrive a long spike to act as a ram. Shorter spikes must project from the main joints of my own armor also, and the side-lanes of the horse must hang round him like a skirt or net to counter insidious attacks from below. Add what embellishment of inlaid gold arabesque you please, but not too much; for I want eight suits and am very impatient, seeing that the Marquis of Carcassonne has ordered four."

So, one glitter of steel from head to foot, the Marquis of Toledo rode out to battle, sweating, but safe—safe as milk in a kettle is against the cat—until someone approached with a new-fangled blowpipe, and, having kindled a mixture of saltpetre, charcoal, and sulphur at one end, discharged through it, with horrible noise, a small cube of iron, which, striking that polished breastplate at an angle, never glanced off as was expected, but went right through. Whereon a riderless horse was seen floundering about the field, and eight exquisitely wrought suits of armor (one slightly damaged) have ever since hung in the Royal Museum at Madrid.

It is always so. Men have spent more time and thought on devising means of killing each other than on any other subject, except food, and their admirable ingenuity in trying to avoid being killed is continually defeated by fresh development of ingenuity in killing. Cowhide, armor, castle wall, and heart of oak—one after another they have rotted into archaeology, or serve for picnics and tourist emptied our purses upon them, hardly change succeeds change; the defenses of the South African war are already Victorian, and battleships fall obsolete before they swim. Who said "Dreadnaughts?" Hardly have we emptied our purses upon them, hardly have we poured income tax, land tax, supertax, and death duties into the ravening gulf they have made, hardly have we drained our country dry to order the eight for which we clamored, when still, small voices here and there arise, wondering, questioning, doubting, whether "Dreadnaughts" are of much more service now than the Marquis of Toledo's armor.

Year by year we have piled up the increase of battleships in size and price—per- "Dreadnaughts," "Dreadnaughts" super. "Dreadnaughts"—so they go. In twenty years the displacement has risen from the 11,000 tons of the Triumph, to the 26,000 tons of the Conqueror, that will be completed two years from now. At least four ships will then have surpassed the Dreadnaught herself by 8,000 tons, and already vessels to which these will seem hardly bigger than King Edwards seemed to them are being ordered for the United States, and devised for our own admiralty. Step by step the correspond-

ing price is mounting up; three-quarters of a million, one million, one and a half, two millions—even two and a half and three millions—are now coming well in sight. But what is the good of it all? ask those questioning voices. What was the good of the steel breastplate with arabesque embellishments when gunpowder was kindled at the end of a tube? What is the good of super-Dreadnaughts when the narrow seas are quick with mines, torpedoes and submarines?

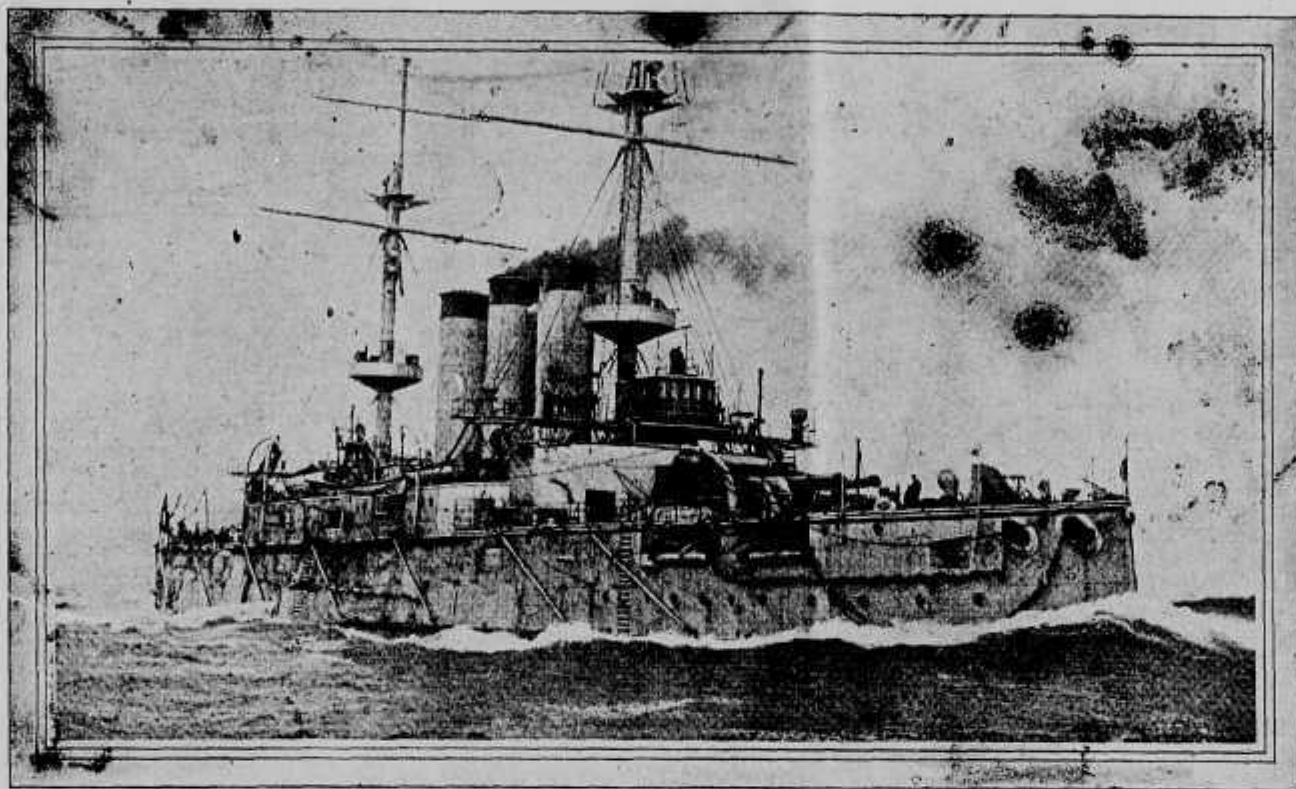
The voices are many. Mr. Wells has raised his warning prophecy; Colonel Repington speaks in Black-

more. The North Sea in time of war will be a desert of waters, insecure to both sides, open to neither, commanded by none."

What an appalling shock sentences like these will give the panic-mongers of the last two years! If one thing is more certain than another, it is that the Dreadnaughts have been built, and are being built, to act in the North Sea. Either Dreadnaughts or conscription, we are told. "We dare not sleep in our beds till we have two keels to one," shrieked the terrified descendants of Drake and Froisher. But hardly have they settled down to the slumber of se-

Germany there could at first be no better positions for our battle fleets than Scapa Flow and Dover, sealing up both entrances to the sea and ruining the enemy's sea-borne trade, while the flotillas, in which we possess an immense advantage on numbers and skill, would act like cavalry, scouring the water, scouting, destroying the enemy's flotillas and mines; that the aim of torpedoes is very uncertain, and grows more uncertain as we build our battleship cruisers with continually increasing speed, so that the new Dreadnaughts will command a speed on any sea such as no destroyer can equal, except at dead

aeroplanes, peering down into the depths of ocean for submarines. As when, upon Africa's golden sand, the dragon crocodile basks secure, watched by attendant birds, who stand beside him or hover above his head. They, at the sight of danger, rouse him with piercing cries, and he, grateful for their ministry, arches his monstrous back and slides into the safety of the water, fearing alone the one wild beast that, from invisible distance and with imperceptible bullet, can pierce the joints of his overlapping mail, and paralyze the sections of his water-tight compartments.



TYPE OF MODERN BATTLESHIP REPRESENTING THE TREND OF PRESENT DAY EXPENDITURE ON FIGHTING VESSELS.

wood; Mr. Arnold White asks his searching questions, and Mr. Arnold White was among the first advocates of the Dreadnaught type. Other voices are heard, the more significant because nameless. "In case of war," says one, "the first thing we should do would be to withdraw the Dreadnaughts from danger." "In the North Sea," says another, "nothing could venture out but destroyers and submarines." But a destroyer is to a Dreadnaught about as cheap and lightly covered as a naked man to the Marquis of Toledo in his armor. As gunpowder brought all fighting men on land back to nakedness and a cloth, will torpedoes cut down our giant ships to little boats not much thicker than a biscuit? Let us hear what Colonel Repington, himself a diligent student of all warfare, has to say:

"I think," he writes, "that the North Sea falls within the category of narrow waters which eventually must be a process of evolution which is taking place under our eyes, become practically closed on the outbreak of war, to the operations of seagoing fleets and cruisers. I think that the great ships to which we devote so much money every year—though they have been, are, and may for a few years more be necessary—will within a limited period of time become useless for most operations of which the North Sea and the Channel will be the theatre."

Or, again: "Our great and costly battleships and cruisers must (in time of war) be stowed away safely in some distant safe and secluded anchorage—Scapa Flow and Portsmouth today, Berehaven and Lough Swilly perhaps to-

curity when they are roused by the cry that all the Dreadnaughts in creation could in case of war only be stowed away in some safe, distant and secluded anchorage. The path for invasion is left open—insecure, but open. The North Sea is bare or a desert, commanded by none. What was the good of all that shouting, all that spending which so much upset the city and the House of Lords? We must have conscription, after all; we must go and get drilled; we must sign the people's petition to be turned into soldiers. We cannot sleep another minute, for there is nothing on the sea between us and Germany now, and all the Dreadnaughts might as well be scrapped, or converted into health resorts for trips to the midnight sun. Alas! for the vanity of human wishes!

There is no one so ludicrous as people who live in fear and we cannot but smile at this new line of panic—this new attempt to bring us all under the drill sergeant. But, in so far as it is simply a matter of naval tactics depending on armament the main point must be considered and answered. We do not mean that the admiralty have not considered it; of course, since the refusal of the Hague conference to prohibit the use of marine mines, it has been one of their chief concerns. Add the great development of the submarine, the torpedo, and the airship, and it is obvious that when Dreadnaughts put out into a narrow sea, the life on board will correspond to the prayer "to live each day as 'twere the last." We imagine the admiralty might reply that the North Sea is not really narrow, but a very large area that cannot become a lake; that in case of the incredible folly of war with

calm; that, if it comes to the worst, the Dreadnaughts are more immune against mines and torpedoes than any battleship yet constructed, and would probably keep afloat after the most terrible blow; and, finally, that there are new methods of guarding against torpedo, and even submarine attack. We cannot say. We only ask notice for the landmen's view, for clear sighted prophets, though landmen are often right when experts are blinded by habit. But, if Dreadnaughts are maintained for ten years more, and that incredible war should come to pass, we have a strange vision of them as they put to sea for the second or third stages of the warfare. Around each vast monster flits a multitude of destroyers and rapid automobiles, firing at every float, testing almost every wave while over her head hover several

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Princess May or Princess Royal every Saturday morning.

Steamers leave Vancouver

Princess Beatrice every Thursday night.

Princess May or Princess Royal every Saturday night at 11 o'clock.

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The new Steel Passenger Steamer

"Camosun"

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

For Stewart City on arrival from Vancouver Friday night.

Northbound, leaves Vancouver Wednesdays at 9 p.m.

Steorage Fare \$5.00

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

J. H. ROGERS, Ticket Agent

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THE WORLD'S GOLD

Recent publications of the National Monetary Commission of the United States make available some interesting particulars of the part which the Bank of France plays in the international money market. The gold reserve of the Bank of France has been allowed to increase until it amounts to about \$700,000,000, and is the largest stock held in any bank in the world. Even the advance in the rate of discount which is occasionally made, is not for the purpose of safeguarding the reserve, but to avoid the decrease of the money in circulation which would result from

the tempting and persistent offers from abroad where discount rates rule much higher. With these great resources at its command, the Bank of France has, in the opinion of M. Patron, whose book on "The Bank of France in Its Relation to National and International Credit," has now been translated, become practically the reserve reservoir of gold for the financial world.

In summing up the present position of the Bank of France, with its reserve towering above that of any other great bank, M. Patron concludes that this reserve, admirably managed as it is, affords not only an

insurance against crisis, but also the surest guaranty against the recurrence of great wars. Upon this point he concludes thus:

"We have shown that the fighting power of a nation has now no limit other than the financial effort of which it is capable. It is not going too far to state that the formidable cost which a war would involve has more than once caused our possible enemies to recoil and that in the settlement of political or diplomatic questions the nation which is richest in gold is always the one which commands the most respect."

MARINE NEWS OF THE COAST

HENRIETTE IN PORT

The G. T. P. freighter, Henriette, reached port on Saturday night from the south with a very heavy cargo of general freight for this port. Her cargo was of a very diversified character representing all lines of trade that is carried on here. She will return south as soon as she discharges her freight here. On her way down the Henriette towed the North Bend.

LILLOOET COMES IN

The Dominion Government steamer Lillooet, engaged in hydrographic survey work on this coast, came into port on Saturday evening and yesterday took on coal for the coming month. Among the callers whom Capt. Musgrave had during his stay in port was R. L. Newman, the designer of the steamer.

POWDER CRAFT

The new boat now being built at the Vancouver shipyards for the Hamilton Powder company is a craft 46 feet long with a beam of ten feet, and is fitted with a 24 horsepower four-cylinder Buffalo engine, capable of making a speed of about nine miles an hour. She has a small cabin forward, and a hold amidships for carrying explosives, if necessary. It is probable, however, that she will be principally engaged in towing scows of explosives between the various powder stations. A peculiarity of her construction is that the wheel and the engines are both operated from the pilot house. She has not been named. It is expected that she will be launched in about a week.

THE FUNNEL TEST

The peoples of the Persian Gulf and its neighborhood judge not only the ship but the nation that owns it by the number of smokestacks sported. They had a belief in the might of Britain until a German warship came along with three funnels to our one, says the Pall Mall Gazette. Then they believed in Germany, but we regained our lost prestige by sending the four-funnelled Powerful and Terrible around and have kept our position ever since.

Now when our multifunnelled sleeping volcanoes are anywhere in the neighborhood their standing orders are to show themselves to the people, however much they may have to go off their course in so doing. Germany may get ahead of us yet by sending down a ship with six funnels, and a building duel may arise between the two nations, ending in a parade in the east of warships with lines of chimneys from stem to stern.

NEW LINE OF BOATS

The Balcom steamship line is the latest to enter the northern British Columbia trade. At present it has one small freighter under charter, the J. L. Card, which has returned from Stewart on its initial trip, but Capt. W. J. Balcom, of the Balcom company, who came south on the steamer, states that he is now negotiating for another freighter, and by next spring expects to have one, probably two, steamers of the type of the Cotriana out from England for the northern trade.

The J. L. Card took a full cargo of building material to Stewart for the constructor of the residence of Stewart Bros., and brought a general cargo south. On her run from the north she picked up the yacht Shamrock, which was found disabled off Beaver Cove, and towed her to Vancouver, where the Shamrock is owned by Percy Williams.

WIRELESS MESSAGES

The advantages of the wireless telegraph system as an aid to navigation on this coast has been proved and it could not well be dispensed with now.

A long distance wireless message was received from the steamer Marama on Thursday at midnight the station at Vancouver. A call from down in the neighborhood of the equator was heard and on answering the information received word that all was well aboard the steamer Marama bound to Sydney. She was 2,038 miles away at the time she was speaking. She further reported that the temperature was 64, and gave the distance she had travelled since leaving.

While this may not be a record in wireless it certainly is good talking. The steamer had the new apparatus installed while she was in Vancouver, and it is said to be one of the finest ship stations afloat.

BRITAIN'S SHIPPING

The statistical tables in the new issue of Lloyd's register recently published, gives the total commercial tonnage owned in the world, exclusive of vessels of less than 100 tons, as \$41,915,000. This is the twenty-fifth year of the publication of these tables, and a comparison of the first and last tables shows the vast increase that has been made in that time.

At the same time the sailing tonnage has decreased to a marked degree, for while the steam tonnage of the world has increased 397 per cent, in twenty-five years, the sail tonnage has decreased 51 per cent.

The past twenty-five years have also shown a sweeping change in the construction of vessels. In the building of sailing craft, wood still heads the list, but in steamships practically no wooden hulls are built. A quarter of a century ago nearly half of the steamships were constructed of wood.

The table shows that the vessels flying the British flag have a total tonnage exceeding by about 3,500,000 tons, all the other eleven principal maritime countries combined, but this is exclusive of the American tonnage on the Great Lakes, which comprises about 2,235,000 tons.

CAPT. BERNIER'S PLANS

Balked of his life-long ambition to make a voyage to the North Pole, Capt. Bernier, of the Dominion government seamer Arctic, has evidently been pleased with a commission from the Canadian government to essay the Northwest Passage. An official memorandum from the marine department states that a letter has been received from Capt. Bernier, dated Chateau Bay, July 12th.

To this letter, it is stated, Capt. Bernier has attached the following programme of his intended voyage. From Chateau Bay he proposes to sail for Albert Harbor, Ponds Inlet. From there he proceeds to Beechy Island. The next place of call will be Dealy Island, next Winter Harbor. Thence he will go to Herschel Island.

"Capt. Bernier intimates," continues the departmental memorandum, "that if he reaches the latter place without any accident he will proceed direct from there to Victoria, B.C."

The route thus indicated would carry Capt. Bernier's expedition through the North-west Passage sought by the early Arctic navigators, Ross, Parry and Franklin. They failed in their quest owing to the heavy Arctic ice, which forms a seemingly perpetual barrier across McClure's Strait, between Melville Island and Banks Island. Winter Harbor is the point at which Perry, in 1819, wintered the ships Hecla and Grithier, and from whence in the following spring an ineffectual attempt was made to cross this barrier.

The Northwest Passage made by Capt. Amundsen three years ago, follows a much more southerly course and the grounding of his little vessel several times during the voyage demonstrated the impracticability of the channels for anything like ordinary purposes of navigation.

Capt. Bernier's ambition is evidently to force the more northerly passage, which baffled the early British explorers. At Herschel Island, near the mouth of the Mackenzie river, should he succeed in reaching that point, Capt. Bernier will be in communication with civilization for at that place, which is the winter headquarters for the American Arctic sealing fleet, the Dominion government maintains a Northwest Mounted Police post, which keeps in touch with settlement both by the Mackenzie river and the Porcupine-Yukon route, recently traversed by Hon. Frank Oliver, the minister of the interior.

Whether or not Capt. Bernier succeeds in forcing the Northwest Passage, his instructions are to plant the British flag and assert British sovereignty over the Arctic lands which he may visit in the course of his expedition. He is also commissioned to investigate and have a reliable report made upon the coal measures which are known to exist on the shores of Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait. For the present cruise Capt. Bernier's vessel is amply provisioned for two years.

ICE IN THE NORTH

According to reports from Behring sea, brought by the steamer Mackinaw, which arrived at Seattle with \$200,000 in gold bullion, the ice floes in the north are the worst that have been encountered for seventeen years. The Mackinaw was twelve days making

the trip from Nome to Kotzebue Sound, when ordinarily it can be made in thirty hours. From July 2 to July 13 she was entirely surrounded by ice, which in some places was piled to the height of eighty feet. On the southward trip, however, the way was comparatively clear.

The Mackinaw also brought information that the United States revenue cutter Bear was instrumental in saving the gasoline cargo of the trading schooner Joe Matthews from being lost in the ice near Golovin. The Matthews left Nome June 18 with passengers and freight for Golovin. On arriving at Golovin bay she was blocked in with ice, and the passengers walked ashore. Later the vessel was crushed and the crew had to abandon her.

The Bear, which was at Nome, was notified of the occurrence, and succeeded in locating the camp of the outcast mariners. The Matthews was pulled clear of the heavy ice and was lashed to the Bear. Proceeding to Swedish Mission, the cargo of the stricken craft was salvaged.

YACHT BROUGHT BY RAIL

The cruising yacht Honey Boy has arrived at Seattle after a trip across the continent by rail, and has gone to Port Madison, where her owner, Mr. N. H. Latimer, has his summer home.

The yacht was built in Boston by Messrs. Murray & Tregurtha, and although her dimensions are small, her timbers are heavy enough to weather a deep sea trip. Her length is 55 feet, and her beam 10 1/2 feet, and her woods are of the finest and hardest that can be had. She is propelled by a four cylinder gasoline engine. Her interior is lighted and her searchlight operated with a Holtzer-Cabot dynamo and storage battery outfit. The main cabin is fitted with two folding berths and two Pullman berths, and she is fitted throughout with every obtainable modern convenience and luxury. Two tenders go with her, one a mahogany rowboat and the other a dory.

The Honey Boy is registered with the Seattle Yacht club, and will be used by her owner for cruises along the coast, and to Alaska and the Hawaiian Islands.

BEHRING SEA CRUISE

Leaving for her annual cruise in northern British Columbia waters and incidentally to patrol the seal fisheries, H. M. S. Albatross, Captain Jones has sailed from Esquimalt.

The Japanese fleet in Behring Sea is larger than ever this year, consisting of about thirty-eight vessels, whereas there are only seven Victoria schooners operating in these waters.

Two of the Japanese poachers were recently chased by the United States steamer Tahoma one being eventually captured, while the other succeeded in getting away in the heavy fog which prevailed at the time.

MARINE NOTES

The Camosun on her return trip from Stewart was several hours behind her usual time reaching port here on Sunday afternoon instead of in the morning.

The Amur was delayed somewhat at the Queen Charlotte and did not reach this port on her way to the south until Sunday.

The Cottage City, when she called here on Saturday night, was obliged to dock at Foley, Welch & Stewart's wharf as all the other space was taken up. The shipping at this point is increasing at such a rate that increased accommodation is imperative.

The Princess Beatrice this week, as usual, was right on time both ways. Among the passengers on her was Rev. Mr. Morgan, a returned missionary from China, who made the round trip.

The Belle of Scotland will get away shortly. She goes south to take on a cargo of lumber for the Orient.

The steamer Princess May arrived late last night from the south on her way to Skagway.

The Humboldt arrived in port this morning on her way to Skagway, and brought many tourists who were well pleased with the progress of the city.

SHIPPING GUIDE

To Arrive

Wednesday, Aug. 3.—Prince Rupert from Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver.
City of Seattle from Skagway.
Venture from Vancouver.
Thursday, August 4.—Cottage City from Seattle.
Venture from Stewart.

Friday, August 5.—Camosun from Vancouver.

Saturday, August 6.—Humboldt from Skagway.

Princess Beatrice from Vancouver.

Princess May from Skagway.

Prince Albert from Skidegate, etc.

Sunday, August 7.—Camosun from Stewart.

Prince George from Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver.

Monday, August 8.—Cottage City from Skagway.

Princess Beatrice from Stewart.

Princess George from Stewart.

Princess Royal from Vancouver.

Tuesday, August 9.—City of Seattle from Seattle.

Prince Albert from Masset, Port Simpson, etc.

To Depart

Wednesday, August 3.—Prince Rupert for Stewart.

Prince Albert for Skidegate, etc.

City of Seattle for Seattle.

Venture for Stewart, Nanas River.

Prince Albert for Skidegate, etc.

Thursday, August 4.—Cottage City for Skagway.

Venture for Vancouver and Victoria.

Friday, August 5.—Camosun for Stewart.

Saturday, August 6.—Humboldt for Seattle.

Princess Beatrice for Stewart.

Princess May for Vancouver.

Sunday, August 7.—Camosun for Vancouver.

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Prince Albert for Masset, Kincolith, Port Simpson, etc.

Monday, August 8.—Cottage City for Seattle.

Princess Beatrice for Vancouver.

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Princess Royal for Skagway.

Tuesday, August 9.—City of Seattle for Skagway.

RAPIDS ARE BRIDGED

Trains Can Now Proceed From Headquarters Here Direct to End of Track.

Expeditions Work Done by Superintendent Young of the Construction Company

No longer has the construction gangs engaged in laying the tracks of the G. T. P. out of Prince Rupert in the direction of Hazelton to convey materials by ferry to the mainland. The bridge across Zanardi Rapids is now completed and rails, etc., are being carried by train from the depot of supplies here right to the point where the work is in progress.

The work was completed on Sunday, several days earlier than was expected. For this, Superintendent Young, of the Bridge company, is to be congratulated as it was through his expeditious work that this was made possible.

Superintendent Mehan, of the G. T. P., is naturally highly pleased with the changed conditions as it means much less delay in getting supplies of material to the rapidly advancing eastern terminus which changes about a mile each day.

The tug Escort, under Capt. English, left last night for Vancouver to bring up a further supply of rolling stock that awaits shipment there.

Until the big gravel pit, about ninety miles from here, is reached, the ballasting of the line will have to remain in rather a rough condition. The road is laid for nearly all the way on rock so that it is in good substantial shape in spite of the fact that the fine ballasting has not been put in place.

The Zanardi bridge is a magnificent piece of work. The upper works are of steel with cement and stone substructure. The swift current at this point hindered the work considerably.

On Saturday Mayor Stork and members of the city council accompanied by City Engineer Davis, visited the water power of the Georgetown sawmill, which has been offered to the city.

Port Essington News

(Special Correspondence to Journal)

The funeral of the late John Morrison, whose body was recovered from the Skeena river July 29, was held Saturday afternoon from the government office, Rev. Finner Rushbrook officiating. The deceased was to start fishing at the North Pacific cannery, and left Essington July 9 alone in a fishing boat, his partner, Mr. Anthony Cusick remaining in Essington. Nothing further was heard of him until his body was found. A certificate showing that he was a member

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OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES FIRST AVENUE

of the "Rising Men of America," was found in his clothing.

Prince Rupert, paid a visit to Port Essington this week.

L. Mortimer Slocum and Walter Shaw closed a successful engagement on Saturday night at the Cunningham hall after playing to good houses during the week. As shows are somewhat scarce in this part, Essingtonians are looking forward to an early return.

William Whitley, of Prince Rupert, has been appointed to act as a provincial constable stationed at Port Essington under Constable Neil McDonald.

Mrs. J. J. Sloan, of Prince Rupert, is visiting Mrs. Harry Berryman here.

Mrs. Robert Donaldson and family have returned from a summer outing at Aberdeen.

After a man has been married about a year he has almost as many buttons off his garments as his wife has pins in hers.

Chief Constable T. G. Wynn, of