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VOLUME 1 | Published Twice a Week. | PRINCE RUPERT, B. C., TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1911. | Price, Five Cents. | No. 85.

G.T.P. PARTY COMING HERE NEXT WEEK

Charles M. Hays and Other Officials are to Arrive on Wednesday and Will go Into Conference With the City Council on the Matter of Arranging a Settlement as to Taxation.

Charles M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, E. J. Chamberlin, vice president and general manager, D'Arcy Tate, solicitor and other officials of the company will reach here next week. According to a message received by Mayor Manson, the party will leave Vancouver on Monday, reaching here Wednesday by the Prince Rupert. They have asked to have a conference with the council arranged, when the question of taxation can be gone into. His Worship, the mayor, has replied, expressing the readiness to meet and consult on the part of the council.

It had been reported that Mr. Hays and party would be here on the next trip of the Prince George, but apparently they have not been able to arrange to do that.

General Superintendent Mehan has the line in shape and already is actively engaged in the ballasting of the road as far as the rails have been laid preparatory to giving a service as soon as the government's sanction is obtained. In the meantime the company is handling their own freight and that of Foley, Welch & Stewart.

The officials from the head office will make an inspection of the road at least as far as the rails are laid.

The visit of the party is of special interest to Prince Rupert in view of the fact that it means the taking up of the question of taxation with a view to a settlement being reached. A basis of negotiation is in existence in that reached between the council and D'Arcy Tate some months ago.

(Continued on Page Eight)

AN INVESTIGATION

Engineer's Department at City Hall is to be Looked Into by Committee.

Ald. Newton Leads an Attack upon That Part of the Staff

On a recommendation made by the streets committee last evening to adjust the city engineer's department, as agreed upon at the special meeting of the council, by increasing the salary of Mr. Lucas to $200 instead of making it $175, as recommended by the engineer in his report and some other slight changes, there arose a general discussion of the department in which Ald. Newton took a very prominent part in crmiticising the work done then.

On the motion to adopt the report, Ald. Newton said he still was of the same opinion as he was at the committee meeting. He did not favor the increasing of any salaries until the matter was looked into with a view to seeing if some curtailment could not be made. He moved an amendment that any increase in salary be held over until a committee had an opportunity to investigate.

Ald. Douglas seconded the motion. Since this had been put through the committee, he had learned, more. There was a lot of dissatisfaction with the engineering department. He complained of the inside and the outside departments being dilatory.

Would Stand by Engineer

lAd. Kirkpatrick said that he felt that in the matter of salaries for the engineering department he should not care to increase the salaries above what the engineer recommended.

Ald. Morrissey said that citizens felt that the council should go slowly. This came from business men who would be slow to vote money if expenditures were not guarded.

Ald. Hilditch said that he was elected to enlighten the ratepayers. After going into the situation at the city hall. Hhe had been able to explain to every citizen that he met who complained of the expenditure of the engineering department that the cost here was not exorbitant. The work was being done more economically than in any other city.

Aldermen Clash

Ald. Newton said he had studied the matter at some length. Going into the history of the move relative to dealing with the proposed increases in the engineer's department. He said that when he suggested the reference of this to the finance committee it was opposed by Ald. Clayton, who was fearful that the report might not be to his liking.

Ald. Clayton, on a question of privilege, said he made the move he did because he felt some of the finance committee were not competent to deal with it.

Ald. Newton said he was ready to pit himself against Ald. Clayton at any time. He then proceeded to detail the reasons why he was not in accord with the engineer's department. He referred in this line to the absence of retaining walls until the fills were partly made. The engineer should also have been in a position to set the best grade for Third avenue. The electric lighting had been bungled. Citizens were left to "wallow in the darkness all last winter. There was no reason why the lanes should not have been used for the pole lines. The engineer's department was to blame for disfiguring the main avenues. The engineer now had wisely come to agree with those who advocated a rock crusher. He (Ald. Newton) raised the point that the reservoir should be gone on with. He was voted down. Now the engineering department had come to that view. He was not going to be one to take steps to

(Continued on Page Five.)

SIR WILLIAM GILBERT DIES

(Special to The Journal)

LONDON, May 30.—Sir William S. Gilbert, British author and writer of comic opera librettos, died here on Monday.

ASSISTANT CHIEF

New Appointment on the Fire Department is Proposed by Council.

There Will Be a Reduction in Number of Call Men and in the Pay

The fire committee reported that Mr. McDonald, who had been connected with the Rossland department, should be engaged as assistant chief, at $125 a month, and that the call men should be reduced from six to four, the pay being fixed at $10 each a month, instead of $25. The total increase under this arrangement would be only $10 a month.

Ald. Newton asked why the increase was proposed.

Ald. Smith said it was due to the fact that the fire chief had recently been made building inspector. The call men under the present condition, with no efficient alarm system, were not of great value. This small increase it was felt would add to the efficiency. The call men would be reduced from $25 to $10.

Ald. Douglas wanted to know why the pay of the call men was reduced.

Ald. Kerr said the call men slept at the fire hall. They got fine sleeping quarters and were available for night work. They did not do much and the men would be satisfied, he felt, with the conditions.

The report was adopted.

WILL DEVELOP POWER FOR MUNICIPALITY

Engineer of Seattle Reports Upon Method by Which the City Could Have Source of Electric Supply From Lake Woodworth in Conjunction With the Other Scheme.

The report of R. H. Thomson, city engineer of Seattle, has been received by Mayor Manson ,and is now in the hands of the council. A cursory examination of it gives the impression that it is very satifactory as far as the city is concerned. It practically endorses the whole proposition of the city engineer, Colonel Davis with one exception. Instead of a twenty-four inch main from the source of supply to the distribution system as proposed by Colonel Davis, Mr. Thomson would substitute an eighteen-inch pipe.

He does not explain how he would supplement this in future when the needs of the city grow, but it is presumed this would be by duplicating the main.

A considerable saving is effected in the cost of pipe in this way and also a saving is made in placing it. A population of 30,000, it is estimated, could be cared for by the altered size of the pipes.

Hydro-Electric

The chief interest in the report will attach to the hydro-electric plant it is proposed to put in at comparatively small cost. By building an inexpensive dam it is estimated that 75 second feet of water can be effected. The unicipal demands are for nine second feet, so that a large volume is allowed to go to waste. Mr. Thomson would utilize this to give electric power to the city.

He proposes to have the city build a small sawmill on the spot and cut up the timber necessary to put in a large wooden stave flume to carry the water for the combined purposes some distance.

A power of 150 kilowatts could be developed without interfering with the needs of the city. This would represent about 835 horsepower. The present steam plant gives a 60 kilowatt power while the maximum capacity of the steam plant is 100 kilowatts.

In utilizing the water power the fixed charges are put at $31,400 a year. The gross revenue is $234,100 and the net revenue $100,000. At a price of ten cents the proposition could be made to pay, according to his figures.

Will Make Public

The city engineer is preparing a report to go with this one from Mr. Thomson. When that is done the council will likely have the whole printed in a convenient form for distribution among the public.

A meeting of the council will be held on Wednesday night to consider the report and after a decision is reached it is probable that steps will be taken to prepart the by-law and go to the people with it for their endorsation.

GOING TO LONDON

Hon. W. S. Fielding is to Attend the Coronation—Has Altered His Plans.

He Will Sail on Thursday and Return Early in Month of July

(Special to The Journal)

OTTAWA, May 30.—Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance, has changed his plans and instead of going to Nova Scotia for the recess of parliament, will sail on Thursday from Montreal on the Royal George to attend the coronation and take a holiday.

Mr. Fielding will be accompanied by Mrs. Fielding and the Misses Fielding. He will return early in July.

A Rock Crusher

The council has authorized the purchase of a rock crusher at a cost of $1,700 or $2,232. If the cheaper type is on hand in Vancouver it will be secured, otherwise the more expensive one will be ordered.

Wants Dumping Place

Paul Kauffman has asked permission of the council to excavate his lot on Third avenue, using the material on the street. This will be looked into by the streets committee.

HAS GOOD COAL VEIN

W. G. McMorris, who is the executive head of the British Pacific Coal Company, returned today from the Queen Charlotte Islands where he commenced operations on the holdings of the company near Queen Charlotte City. He brought over some fine samples of coal taken from the vein now exposed. Under Mr. Archibald, who is in charge, a party of men is working on a slipe in a vein seven feet in thickness.

Mr. McMorris has come here to get powder and other supplies in order to push the work along. He will return by the first steamer.

NEW CONSTITUTION

Hospital Board Decides to Call a General Meeting to Adopt Bylaws.

Under It the City Council Will Have Representation on the Executive

The hospital directors met on Friday afternoon and passed upon the revised constitution preparatory to calling a general meeting for the ratification of it. The new constitution is intended to make the bylaws similar to those in force in Victoria and Vancouver and to simplify the administration of affairs. Under the new constitution as proposed, the board wolupd consit of nine members as at present, five elected at the annual meeting, two named by the provincial government as by statute, and two named by the city council. The directors so appointed would elect its officers. It would have the power to appoint a managing secretary and other officials.

Some discussion arose as to the question of an honorary president. The president, D. G. Stewart, was very strongly in favor of providing for an honorary president as at present, giving him a vote. In support of it ne instanced the good work done by the present honorary president, Mayor Manson.

C. V. Bennett and O. H. Nelson were both opposed to the creation of a fixed position of honorary president. It was argued that if the board saw fit it could elect an honorary president at any time. Those against the creation of the office preferred to have all the members provided by the constitution voting voting members.

The position of honorary president was accordingly done away with.

HEAVY SUPPLIES

Westholme Lumber Company Expects Nearly 1,000 Tons of Freight

When the Ena, of the Canadian Pacific Railway service reaches port, being now due, she will bring almost a complete cargo for the Westholme Lumber Company. She brings a heavy consignment of cement and full supplies of lumber and shingles.

MAKING READY FOR THE ACTUAL SETTLERS

Land Clearing of Interior Districts About to Commence ---W. J. Sanders Has His Plant Ready for Shipment to Copper River Valley Where he Will Prepare Fruit Lands

New British Columbia is without question about to develop into the richest agricultural section of the province. There are vast fields in this country where mixed farming and where ranching will be followed with rich returns. The Bulkley Valley, the Naas and many other areas in the Stickine and elsewhere in the northern interior have great inducements to offer to the general farmer. There are vast fertile areas on the Queen Charlottes that are able to serve as the main source of supply for dairy products and vegetables to the city of Prince Rupert. The lower Skeena has its fertile warm valleys, which will be fruit yielders in large quantities. In view of the reports received from time to time and the result of the experiments carried on by those who have gone into these areas there is an era of agricultrural prosperity ahead of the district of which Prince Rupert is the centre and great entre pot that will give it a thick population.

Mention has been made of the move which W. J. Sanders is making with respect to opening up the Copper River Valley in a limited area to settlement. This is really the first attempt made on anything like a large scale to prepare land for the actual fruit grower. It will mean much for the district and is undoubtedly but the beginning of a general move to open up the areas to horticultural pursuits.

Clearing Land

Mr. Sanders has his outfit on the wharf at present ready for shipment

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IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

(Special to The Journal)

LONDON, May 30.—The Imperial defense committee of the Imperial Conference with which is associated the military officials and experts, will continue its deliberations today.

On Thursday, the Imperial Conference proper, reassembles. The Imperial government is submitting to the conference the declaration of London affecting naval contraband.

City Auditor

Geo. H. Munro and David Thompson applied for the position of auditor at last evening's meeting of the city council. On motion of Ald. Newton these were referred to the finance committee.

Looking After Interests

Among those who reached the city on the Prince George on her last trip was Clift Ford, of London, who is heavily interested in Prince Rupert. He is here to look over his investments and to decide upon his plans for the immediate future. Since arriving here, Mr. Ford has been somewhat ill and has not been able to get about as much as he would have liked.

ARE GOOD FEEDERS

Canadian Navy Has Frequent Meal Hours According to an Official

Epicureans Should Be Attracted to the Service, According to the Report

(Special to The Journal)

OTTAWA, May 30.—Commander Roper, R. N., of the naval department, was seen here regarding the charges made by Francis J. Carney in a Toronto newspaper to the effect that the men in the navy were underfed and as a result of which thirty deserted and a mutiny had taken place on the Rainbow.

"I am glad Mr. Carney has made these charges," he said, with a smile. "It shows people are beginning to take a little more interest in the navy."

"Is there any truth in the report that the men are underfed?" he was asked.

"About that I shall let you judge," replied Commander Roper. "They have cocoa and biscuits when they rise at 6 o'clock, breakfast at 8, dinner at 12, tea at 4:30 and supper at 7. All meals are good, substantial ones."

Miss McTavish and the nurses of the Prince Rupert General Hospital will receive on Tuesday evening, May 30, from 8 to 10.

PRODUCER PLANT

Proposition to Get Figures on This is Laid Over for a Week.

Some Members of Council Opposed to Any Further Expenditure

Last evening the aldermen had the electric lighting matters up for discussion on reports from the committee in which it was recommended that the initial steps be taken to prepare plans for a gas producer plant to suppleent the present one. It was reported that a proposal was made to install a gas producer plant for $28,000 and operate the same for three months. This would supply 340,000 kilowatt hours. The present plant was capable of only 75,000 kilowatts. The fuel consumption of the gas producer would be $5,200 a year while that for the present plant was $8,400.

In conjunction with this the council had a petition from P. I. Palmer and fifty-five others asking that immediate steps be taken to increase the electric lighting plant in view of the fact that there were no further extensions possible.

Ald. Hilditch Opposes

Ald. Hilditch said the light committee was asking for $28,000 for a gas producer plant. This would call for a vote from the people. It would have to be voted upon at the same time as the people were voting on a hydro-electric plant, costing $140,000. The gas producer plant would only be used during the following winter. He did not think that the people would vote for it. The gas producer plant would be useful then only as an auxiliary. He was in favor of the hydro-electric power. The old electric plant was to give a profit of $55,000 a year, whereas it was now showing a loss of about $350 or $400 a month.

Ald. Clayton said Ald. Hilditch had given information that was a startler to him in the matter of a plant estimated to cost $55,000 that was to give a profit of $55,000. That could not be possible. The present steam plant cost over $8,000 for coal while the gas producer plant would cost only about $5,000 giving five times as much electric fluid. The engine was to be taken

(Continued on Page Five.)

VETO BILL IN LORDS

(Special to The Journal)

LONDON, May 30.—The Imperial Government's veto bill has passed its second reading in the house of lords without division.

GERMAN ECONOMICS

Foreign Labor Becomes More and More a Necessity in That Country.

The Back-to-the-Land Cry Is Being Continually Raised by Those Concerned

Every spring the organs of the Agrarian-Conservative party start an animated discussion concerning the famine in agricultural districts as an abnormal feature of Germany's economic development. That feature is the fact that over a million foreigners find employment in German fields and factories, while often as any natives cannot find employment at all.

According to the census of 1908, there were in Prussia alone 780,000 foreign laborers and workmen; and the rest of the million is made up by an estimated 250,000 foreigners in Saxony, Baden, Bavaria and other states whose native labor supply does not meet the local demand.

The immigrant invasion does not cease during bad years of employment. It continued when German industry was on the down-grade; when from 60,000 to 100,000 Berliners were out of work during part of the winter. Foreigners usually regard this invasion as made up only of field laborers, but that view is wrong. In 1908 only 309,000 were engaged in agriculture, whereas 471,000 found employment in industry. Yet neither in agriculture nor in industry were the labor conditions satisfactory.

The landowners had not sufficient laborers; and complaints were heard of rotting crops; and the industry, though employing 471,000 foreigners did not sufficiently employ native Germans, with the result that, especially towards the end of the year, unemployment in the towns was severe. This trouble exists every year in a more or less serious degree. It teaches Germans that no state organization or tariff system can overcome the lack of fluidity in labor, and the refusal of the unemployed to be diverted from one branch to another. The condition is unsatisfactory from a point of view other than that of the laborless landowners and unemployed urban proletariat. The state itself is threatened through the monopoly of vital national industries like agriculture and mining by casual foreign immigrants.

More Marked Every Year

Germany's dependence on foreign labor becomes more marked every year. Thus, in the three years 1905-08, the number of immigrant workmen in Prussia alone grew by 336,000. In the latter year 342,000 Austro-Hungarians, 184,000 Russians (mostly poles), 106,000 Italians and 104,000 Hollanders were employed, not to mention smaller armies from Belgium and the Balkan states. The Austrians and Dutch increase ost rapidly.

Superficially regarded, both sides profit from these deals. The immigrants, being usually less civilized than Germans, and less efficient as laborers, return home improved, and they bring with them annually an estimated $37,500,000. This, being only $37.50 a head, is a moderate estimate. The Poles particularly profit. Much of their earnings go into Polish banks, and in that way money paid to them by Polehating Prussian landed proprietors is used to combat Prussian influence and to buy up Prussian land.

Germany profits by getting a supply of cheap labor for unskilled enterprises. This enables native Germans to monopolize the better-paid employments. Despite this profit, both thoughtful Germans and mere hunters of cheap labor are dissatisfied with the system. The first see a national peril in the incraesing invasion. The immigrants mostly bring with them lower standards of life and morals, and they create a dangerous dependence on foreigners. If a great war were to break out, it is admitted that German agriculture would be doubly paralyzed by the withdrawal of the native Reservists and the drying up of the Austrian and Russian immigrant supply. The Russo-Japanese war alone made trouble in Prussian agriculture; and even the Balkan crisis of 1909 caused difficulty in recruiting Galician labor.

In addition to this national peril is the class peril of the Agrarians, who are beginnig to realize that casual immigrant labor goes where it is best paid. America, Denmark and even France are bidding for the supply. Moreover, owing to the flight of the native German from the land, the increased supply of Russian Poles and Austrians does not mean sufficient labor. The demand during the summer grows greater and greater; and the larger farmers and proprietors find it harder and harder to get a sufficient supply. Thirty years ago the immigrants came only a 12-mile wide stretch on the Russo-Polish border; next a Galician supply was opened up; later a supply had to be recruited in remote parts of the Balkans; and lately a champion of Agrarian interests half seriously proposed the recruiting of Asiatic labor on indenture conditions. The problem of getting labor is, in fact, no nearer solution than it was when first immigrant labor was permitted.

The Agrarians carry on a vigorous campaign in favor of colonizing the land and keeping on it that part of the population which has not yet flown. How far they go may be shown by the proposal of Dr. von Kahlden ,a statistician who occupies himself with the subject in the agricultural interest. This gentleman proposes that Germany should apply to her own subjects laws similar to those of the United States against pauper immigrants. The native peasants should, in short, be forbidden to enter the towns unless they had "proof of a to some extent secured subsistence." This feudal proposal is superficially justified by the fact that alongside the demand for foreign labor towns; but it appears strange in view of the fact that the first object of the Agrarians is to increase the supply of absolutely pauper labor from Russia and Austria. According to the same good authority, the state ought by all possible means to interfere to keep peasants on the land in Agrarian interests.

At present the army is one cause of urban depopulation. The young soldier often sees city life for the first time as conscript; and when discharged he refuses to return to the land. One Agrarian demand is that officers should deliver lectures to time-expired recruits, recommending them to live in the country. Such demands are interesting, as illustration of the universal German belief that it i sthe duty of the state to supply one's own interest and industry with cheap labor and other advantages, to the detriment of rival intreests and industries.

The Agrarian further demand that young persons should be excluded altogether from factories, not because this is socially desirable, but because the excluded employees would be driven to offer their labor to the landowners at below its urban market value.

It is admitted that ordinary means will not prevent the general flight to the great cities, which now contains exactly twice as large a percentage of Germany's population as was the case twenty years ago. Even higher wages do not stop the process; and cases are recaorded where it is impossible to get labor for public work in the country, although town wages are offered.

No German Agrarian would be willing to abate protection in order merely to see the land repeopled. Hence, of late, the Agrarian eye turns towarbds "Colonization," and other schemes in which the state is to provide for the landowner a new agricultural and laboring class at the cost of the nation as a whole.

In the meantime the flood of immigrant laborers has become such a feature of the empire's economic life that special laws and organizations have to be framed to regulate it. In Prussia, and in the majority of other states the imigrants must apply for "legitimization cards, a measure designed in part to prevent the reemployment of laborers who have broken their contracts and left their employment. This is a frequent occurrence. Employment agents are forbidden to find fresh posts for such.

COST OF LIVING

It was mentioned in this paper a month ago that the average price of commodities on this continent had been pretty steadily decreasing since the beginning of 1910, says the Vancouver News-Advertiser. The index of prices showed that goods in common use (96 articles) which cost $9.23 at the beginning of 1910 could be bought a year later for $8.84, and in April of this year for $8.52. The price at the beginning of May now made up in $8.46—which may be compared with $9.04 at the first of May, 1910.

Hunger, appetite, does not start from the stomach, as all believe and as you all feel when hungered, but the call for food really comes from the fleshes of the whole body, mostly from the liver, it seems, for people who have had to have their steomachs taken entirely from their body still have the absent old stomach growl and yell three times a day for meals, something like people having finger pains and pleasures in a hand that has been cut off for years.

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Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Freadrick Madden, of Seattle, Wash., occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted about two hundred feet east of mile 77 on the south side of G. T. P. Right-of-way; thence west 40 chains following the said Right-of-way; thence south to bank of Skeena River; thence east following the sinuosities of said river until due south of said post; thence north to point of commencement, containing 130 acres more or less.

FREADRICK MADDEN.
Thos. L. Fay, Agent.
Dated April 27, 1911.
5-16

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

JOHN KIRKALDY.
Dated April 11, 1911. 5-5

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James Des Brisay, of Vancouver, canneryman, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore: — Commencing at a post planted at the mouth of Delkatlah Inlet, on the south shore; thence 2,000 feet along shore in a southerly direction including all foreshore between high and low water mark.

Staked January 19th, 1911.
JAMES DES BRISAY,
Thos. L. Fay, Agent.
2-11

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5.

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

CHARLES JAMES GILLINGHAM.
Robert Osborn Jennings, Agent.
Dated January 5, 1911.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION

TAKE NOTICE that the partnership heretofore existing between Joseph E. Merryfield, Prince Rupert, B. C., and Joseph E. McEwen, of Kitselas, B. C., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and that Joseph E. Merryfield will carry on the grocery business heretofore carried on by the firm at Prince Rupert, B. C., under the name of "J. E. Merryfield," and will collect all debts due to and pay all debts owing by the said firm, and that Joseph E. McEwen will carry on the business of the partnership heretofore conducted at Kitselas, B. C., under the firm name of "Merryfield & McEwen," and will collect all debts due to and pay all debts owing by the said firm at Kitselas, B. C.

Dated at Prince Rupert, B. C., this 21st day of April, A. D. 1911.

J. E. MERRYFIELD,
J. E. McEWEN.

Witness:
M. M. STEPHENS. 5-12

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Annie Kirkaldy, of Melville, Sask., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 120 chains southwesterly from Herman Lake; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, containing 640 acres more or less.

ANNIE KIRKALDY.
John Kirkaldy, Agent.
Dated May 13, 1911. 5-19

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that William H. Hargrave, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation banker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lanas:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Lakelse Lake, and about 1½ miles distant and in a southwesterly direction from the S. W. corner of Lot 3982, Skeena Land District, District of Coast, Range V; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to the shore of Lakelse Lake; thence following the shore of said lake to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

WILLIAM H. HARGRAVE.
Mancell Clark, Agent.
Dated 20th March, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlote Islands.

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

WIRT A. STEVENS.
G. S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated Feb. 24th, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that James Mullin, of Murdo, So. Dakota, U. S. A., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: — Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Masset Inlet, about one mile northeast of the mouth of the Ain River; thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the eastern boundary of T. L. 35414; thence south 60 chains, more or less to the shore of Masset Inlet; thence northeasterly along the shore to point of commencement, containing 60 acres more or less.

JAMES MULLIN.
G. S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated Feb. 24th, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that F. C. Pillsbury, of Boston, Mass., occupation civil engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—beginning at a post planted at high water mark on the northerly end of Pitt Island, on Ogden Channel, and about 2 miles southwesterly from Swede Pt; thence east 60 chains thence south 40 chains; thence west 50 chains more or less to high water mark; thence following along the high water mark back to the point of commencement, and containing 240 acres more or less.

F. C. PILLSBURY,
J. H. Pillsbury, Agent
Dated Feb. 19, 1911.

Prince Rupert Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that P. McLachlan, of Prince Rupert, occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted one-third of a mile northerly from head of Alice Arm, on its Easterly Side; thence 40 chains northerly; thence 40 chains easterly; thence 40 chains southerly; thence 40 chains westerly to place of commencement.

PETER McLACHLAN.
Thos. L. Fay, Agent.
Dated 2nd Feb., 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Alice Munro, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Lakelse Lake, and about 1½ miles distant and in a southwesterly direction from the S. W. corner of Lot 3982, Skeena Land District, District of Coast, Range V; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 60 chains, more or less, to the shore of Lakelse Lake; thence following shore of said lake to point of commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less.

ALICE MUNRO.
Mancell Clark, Agent.
Dated 20th March, 1911.

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

For Sale

155½ Acres good land, on South Bank of Skeena River, 85 miles East of Prince Rupert by G. T. P. Ry., with buildings erected thereon, containing dwelling, store and post office.

P. McLACHLAN.
Box 324.

For Sale

160 Acres Alberta land for sale at $15.00 per acre, or Exchange for Prince Rupert property; fenced; 40 acres broken; small house; 2 miles from P. O., being southwest quarter section 6, township 53, range 9.

P. McLACHLAN,
P. O. Box 324 Prince Rupert, B. C.

Wanted

A live, active Real Estate Partner, with some capital, to take half-interest in company handling Real Estate, Insurance and Manufacturing Agencies. Party to take full charge of office in Prince Rupert, as I am soon to leave for the Interior for the summer. Apply to

G. W. ARNOTT
Drawer 1539 Prince Rupert

The Thompson Hardware Co.
—SECOND AVENUE—
Paints. General Hardware,
Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

Prince Rupert Private Detective Agency
N. McDonald, Manager
All kinds of legitimate detective work handled for companies and individuals. Business strictly confidential.
P. O. Box 893 — Phone 210

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

NICKERSON-ROERIG COMPANY
—o—
CUSTOMS AND MERCHANDISE
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Brokers, Forwarding Agents, Storage, etc.

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ARCHITECT AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEER
Re-inforced Concrete a Specialty
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HAYNOR BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
and
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Office in the Westenhaver Block Over Orme's Drug Store.
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New Knox Hotel

ARTAUD & BESNER
Proprietors

The New Knox Hotel is run on the European plan. First-clas service. All the latest modern improvements.

THE BAR keeps only the best brands of liquors and cigars.

THE CAFE is open from 6.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Excellent cuisine; first-class service.

Board, $1 a Day — Beds, 50c and up
First Avenue. Prince Rupert

GRAND HOTEL
WORKINGMAN'S HOME
Spring Beds, Clean White Sheets - - 25c
Rooms 50 Cents
Best in Town for the Money
FIRST AVE. AND SEVENTH ST.
J. Goodman, Proprietor

THE WESTHOLME LUMBER CO.
LIMITED
We handle all kinds of
Building Supplies
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Corner Eighth and Fraser Streets
Clinton Rooms
Newly remodelled and furnished. Board and lodging. Home cooking a specialty. Mrs. Anderson, Prop.
Rooms, $3 Per Week

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

LINDSAY'S CARTAGE & STORAGE
G. T. P. CARTAGE AGENTS
Office at H. B. Rochester, Centre St.
LADYSMITH COAL
is handled by us. All orders receive prompt attention. Phone No. 68.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

MINNIE MEREDITH.
John Kirkaldy,
Agent.
Dated February 20th, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

JOSEPH EDWARD MERRYFIELD.
E. Spro, Agent.
Dated April 4, 1911. 4-7

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Island.

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

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

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC
TOWNSITE

ELLISON

The only Main Line Townsite in British Columbia in which the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company has announced its joint ownership.

ELLISON

SEE THE OFFICIAL MAP.—The first glance will show you that ELLISON is located at the junction of the Skeena River and the Bulkley Valley. The Grand Trunk Pacific has announced that they are joint owners in the townsite of Ellison. Now, my dear reader, you must remember that up to date the Grand Trunk Pacific has not announced that it has any interest in any other main line towsite in British Columbia. Does that start you thinking?

STUDY THE MAP and you will find Ellison is where the railway tracks leave navigation. That fact is a very important one for conservative investors to think over. What is known as the Hazelton district covers a territory many miles in extent in every direction radiating from the townsite of Ellison. Mining machinery, ore shipments, smelters, reduction plants and all sorts of mining operations starting up in this rich mineral region, must necessarily have a metropolis, a HUB, a headquarters. If any sane, conservative man can figure out any other spot except Ellison for the hub of the great commerce of this district, his plan should be very interesting to the Grand Trunk Pacific officials. It does seem as though these officials, after several years of investigation and engineering, would know just what they were doing when they put their official stamp on Ellison.

STUDY THAT MAP.—I desire to say to all parties who are talking townsites in the vicinity of Skeena River and the Bulkley Valley that there will no doubt be several small towns, just the same as one always finds in a mining district. There will be towns in the vicinity of Ellison along branch railways, probably towns at the ends of branch lines made to serve the mines and the collieries, but it will be history repeating itself in regard to the building up of every metropolis. Ellison has every natural advantage, has every earmark of being the future mercantile and financial center of the Skeena River mining district and the entrance to the Bulkley Valley.

STUDY THAT MAP and you will find that all of the mining towns and railroad towns around there just beginning to be talked about will only be feeders to the city and port of ELLISON. The Grand Trunk Pacific has put its official stamp on Ellison. Do you believe the company will do as much for townsites owned by individuals as it will for one in which its stockholders are joint owners? If you do, don't buy any lots in Ellison. If you desire to make a permanent investment, or merely to make a little quick money, you must decide for yourself right now. Do you propose to follow the individual townsite promoters or the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company.

STUDY THAT MAP.—If you desire to put your money into a real estate promoter's townsite you will have many, many opportunities this summer. The average promoter is full of hurrah and red fire. He must enthuse investors of the mail order class with his wares. ELLISON is in the Missouri class. Therefore, I am not telling any fairy tales about it. I am making statements that can be readily verified.

STUDY THAT MAP.—If you want to join that great army of investors-at-long-range, then you should put your money into promoters' townsites. If you want a perfectly safe and sound investment, certain to bring you large profits, then put your money where the Grand Trunk Pacific, after years of careful investigation, have put their money.

STUDY THAT MAP.—It is not likely the Grand Trunk Pacific will have any other townsite in British Columbia for sale this year. The officials of the company state that the company is not interested in any townsite in the Hazelton district with the exception of ELLISON.

ELLISON is on the bank of the Skeena at its confluence with the Bulkley. You may change railway surveys; you may change the location of towns along the line of road, but you cannot change the geography of the country through which the railway passes. The head of navigation necessarily means an important townsite. Ellison will not only be at the head of navigation but the center of a mining district wonderful in its resources that is now being opened up, and for which Ellison will be the shipping point both by rail and water. The fact that trains may change engines up or down the line or in the suburbs of the town of Ellison does not amount to shucks in building up a town when such places are compared with a town located where rails and navigation meet.

STUDY THAT MAP.—You will find on the official plan of Ellison that a large part of the townsite has been reserved for future sales, the same as the company has done with certain sections of Prince Rupert townsite. There are, therefore, at this time, comparatively few lots on the market. You must hurry if you want one.

STUDY THAT MAP.—ROGERS' ADDITION to Ellison, only a small parcel of land, lies within eight blocks of the site of the railway station. Lots in this are being offered. I am advising my clients to buy Rogers Addition lots at $150 for inside lots and $250 for corners. Terms—10 per cent discount for cash, or 10 per cent down and the balance on easy terms; no interest.

LOTS IN ELLISON TOWNSITE AND ROGERS ADDITION FOR SALE

PRINCE RUPERT
British Columbia

JEREMIAH H. KUGLER

Offices--2nd Avenue
Facing Grand Trunk Terminal

FOREST RANGERS

Province Has Taken Steps to Have Proper Protection of the Timber Wealth.

Efficient Patrol Is to Be Kept up Throughout the Various Districts This Summer

The forestry department of the provincial department of lands has been virtually completed, and its administration under the new and practical commission method inaugurated.

The work of forest conservation and bush fire fighting, as anyone in touch with the related conditions must have long since discovered, and as the investigations and report of the forestry commission plainly attested, has in British Columbia attained such proportions that its administration by any one man effectively has become out of the question. The minister responsible has, therefore, acted the part of wisdom in placing forest protection matters in the hands of an expert commission, which will include Mr. W. C. Gladwin, last year's chief forest ranger; Mr. M. A. Grainger, who acted as secretary to the recent Royal Commission; and Mr. W. H. McGregor, who has just arrived from Toronto, where he has for some years past been attached to the Ontario department of forestry.

Commissioners Gladwin and Grainger have been busily employed in the selection and assignment of the forest protective staffs for the present season, the province for fire fighting purposes being divided into eight districts or divisions, each of which will be presided over by a divisional warden and district inspector, with a sufficiently numerous staff of selected men to successfully cope with fires as they may, and doubtless will arise.

As indicative of the rapid growth of the forest protection work in British Columbia, it may be noted that while five years ago the appropriation for the service by the provincial legislature was limited to $7,000, this allotment had last year grown to $180,000; and while but five years ago a mere handful of men were engaged in the protection of the standing timber of British Columbia against the enemy of fire, this season no fewer than one hundred and twenty trained woodsmen will be employed directly by the government, this force including the officers and men operating from the departent's special fleet of launches.

It will be remembered that during the late session of the local house, announcement was made that comprehensive laws dealing with the conservation and protection of the forests would next year be enacted, and in this connection the present year's operations will, therefore, be chiefly directed, in the first place, to affording all possible systematic protection as against fire, and secondarily to the devising of a comprehensive and workable permanent system by which scientific methods may be provided to minimize the annual and degrettable loss through fire devastation.

The tour upon which Messrs. Grainger and McGregor are now is largely for the purpose of ascertaining essential facts bearing upon these co-related objects.

Incidentally an excellent and practical move has been made this season in starting out a number of the forest rangers early for the purpose of having the bare places cleared up and at the same time persuading private parties on the ground to cooperate with the government in the protection of the forests by similar rational action. And, it is pleasant to note that loggers and others directly in touch with the situation have shown a commendable willingness to assist in this direction.

The appointments of the divisional rangers and inspectors, as well as their subordinates in the service, will be made public in the near future. Meanwhile the work of forest protection for the season, which may now be said to be opening, has already been inaugurated upon a more comprehensive and scientific basis than ever before. While the weather has been favorable on the whole, it is at the same time but fair to state that the precautionary measures adopted are no doubt substantially to be held responsible for the fact that up to date the 1911 forest loss by fire is very considerably lower than in any recent or previous year.

CORONATION TROOPS

Distribution of the Forces That Will Take Part in Ceremonies Next Month

It is estimated that morethan 52,000 troops will be employed in London during the coronation ceremonies. No fewer than 25,000 soldiers and sailors from every state and dominion in the Empire will line the route and take part in the royal procession on Coronation Day. The various contingents, it is expected, will be as follows:

Indian Empire	500
Overseas Dominions	1,500
Colonies and Protectorates	200
Channel Island Militia	20
Royal Navy	2,000
Cavalry	2,000
Royal Regiment of Artillery	500
Corps of Royal Engineers	400
Infantry	10,500
Army Service Corps	150
Royal Army Medical Corps	100
Army Ordnance Corps	100
Arm Ordnance Coryps	100
Military Cadets	350
Special Reserve	1,000
Territorial Force	6,000
Various Departments	180
Total	25,000

The massed bands of the Foot Guards, Household Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Marines, and the Royal School of Music with the bands of single units will provide 2,000 performers.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERY

Prehistoric Rock Chamber Has Been Found Near Nelson

In the side of a mountain near the Sheek Creek gold mining camp, 25 miles south of Nelson, B. C., prospectors report the discovery of a strange subterranean chamber recently, which was undoubtedly carved out of solid rock by some prehistoric race of people, maybe ten thousand years ago.

Probably 35 feet square, the walls of this ttone room are perfectly plumb and its ceiling and floor are levell. A wide passage, probably 25 feet long, leads into it. The dome of this passage is arched and it appears to have been wrought with practiced hands.

From the centre of the ceiling of the square chamber a shaft been hewn at right angles with the surface of the ceiling. This shaft was maybe five feet square and it apparently had not been completed In two of its sides had been chiselled deep grooves, obviouly for the support of wooden timbers that went to make the steps of a rude stairway.

Other shafts had been started into the mountain with the main chamber as a sort of hub.

The cave had been occupied by bears, the prospectors believed. Bones of animals were found on the floor. So mysterious did the relict of prehistoric times appear to the explorers that they did not stay long in it, quitting its damp passage before their candles gave out.

"British Columbia," said Dr. A. Judson Eaton, of McGill, one of the foremost archaelogists in America, who is in Vanucouver, "offers the greatest field in America for archaeological exploration."

Dr. Eaton had not heard of the finding of the strange cave at Sheep Creek camp. When it was described to him, however, he stated that those interested in the Archaeological Institute of America were aware of the existence of many such remains throughout the coast of a prehistoric civilization. This particular find was very likely the remains of mine workings begun ages ago, maybe by the Cave Dwellers.

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

TIDES AT PRINCE RUPERT, MAY, 1911

DATE AND DAY		HIGH WATER Time	Ht	Time	Ht	LOW WATER Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	Monday	2:31	22.6	15:32	19.6	9:07	1.4	21:09	6.9
2	Tuesday	3:14	22.0	16:25	18.6	9:56	2.2	21:58	8.1
3	Wednesday	4:02	20.9	17:25	17.7	10:52	3.3	22:59	9.3
4	Thursday	4:58	19.6	18:40	17.0	11:58	4.6	.....	....
5	Friday	6:09	18.1	20:00	16.9	0:16	10.2	13:13	5.5
6	Saturday	7:44	17.3	21:14	17.4	0:46	10.2	14:32	6.0
7	Sunday	9:08	17.3	22:08	18.2	3:08	9.2	15:38	6.1
8	Monday	10:16	17.7	22:52	19.1	4:15	7.6	16:32	6.1
9	Tuesday	11:10	18.3	23:29	19.8	5:06	6.1	17:16	6.1
10	Wednesday	11:56	18.8	.....	....	5:50	4.7	17:53	6.2
11	Thursday	0:02	20.5	12:35	19.0	6:28	3.7	18:26	6.4
12	Friday	0:33	20.9	13:13	19.1	7:03	3.1	18:58	6.8
13	Saturday	1:03	21.1	13:50	19.0	7:37	2.8	19:30	7.2
14	Sunday	1:33	21.1	14:27	18.7	8:10	2.8	20:02	7.8
15	Monday	2:04	20.9	15:05	18.3	8:44	3.1	20:35	8.4
16	Tuesday	2:37	20.6	15:45	17.8	9:19	3.6	21:10	9.0
17	Wednesday	3:13	19.9	16:30	17.2	9:57	4.4	21:52	9.6
18	Thursday	3:54	19.0	17:21	16.6	10:41	5.2	22:43	10.2
19	Friday	4:43	18.0	18:17	16.2	11:32	6.0	23:46	10.5
20	Saturday	5:43	17.1	19:20	16.3	.....	....	12:31	6.7
21	Sunday	6:56	16.4	20:23	16.7	1:02	10.4	13:37	6.9
22	Monday	8:18	16.4	21:20	17.6	2:21	9.5	14:40	6.9
23	Tuesday	9:30	17.0	22:08	18.7	3:29	8.0	15:36	6.6
24	Wednesday	10:32	17.8	22:51	19.9	4:22	6.1	16:26	6.2
25	Thursday	11:25	18.7	23:31	21.2	5:11	4.3	17:13	5.8
26	Friday	.....	....	12:13	19.5	5:58	2.6	17:58	5.6
27	Saturday	0:10	22.2	13:00	19.9	6:44	1.3	18:42	5.7
28	Sunday	0:50	22.9	13:47	20.2	7:29	0.5	19:27	6.0
29	Monday	1:33	23.2	14:36	20.0	8:15	0.3	20:14	6.6
30	Tuesday	2:18	22.9	15:28	19.7	9:02	0.7	21:04	7.3
31	Wednesday	3:06	22.1	16:24	19.1	9:51	1.4	21:59	8.1

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

The Height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the Low Water datum adopted for the Chart. The Harbor datum, as established by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is one foot lower.

Hamblin's Bakery

Just Re-opened

Sale counter in MERRYFIELD'S STORE, Third Ave. and Fifth St.
Family trade catered to. Will supply restaurants and steamers.
Cakes and Confectionery of all kinds

Free Employment Office

For all kinds of help. Cooks, waiters, dishwashers, hotel porters, all kinds of laborers or mechanics, call up 178 or call at the
FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
GRAND HOTEL
Headquarters for Cooks and Waiters

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Wholesale Dealers in
BUILDING MATERIAL, CEMENT, LIME, HAIR-FIBRE PLASTER
COKE, BLACKSMITH COAL, COMMON BRICK, PRESSED BRICK
SHINGLES AND LATH
NEW WELLINGTON COAL

All orders promptly filled—see us for prices.
PHONE 116 PHONE 116

NOTICE

"CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF . . . . PRINCE RUPERT . . . .

Notice is hereby given that a sitting of the Court of Revision for the Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert, B. C., will be held in the City Hall, Prince Rupert, B. C., on Monday, June 5th, 1911, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of haering complaints against the Assessments as made for the year 1911.

Any person desiring to make complaint against the said Assessments must give notice in writing, stating cause of complaint to the Assessor, at least ten days previous to the sitting of the said Court.

Dated at Prince Rupert, B. C., May 1st, 1911.

J. C. McLENNAN,
5-9-30 Assessor."

Prince Rupert Journal

Telephone 138

Published twice a week on Tuesdays and Fridays from the office of publication, Third Avenue, near McBride Street.

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

Advertising rates furnished on application.

O. H. NELSON,
Editor.

Tuesday, May 30, 1911.

THE PRE-EMPTOR

When the opponents of the McBride Government have no other criticism to offer it is always safe to expect that the land policy will come in for attack. It has been thus ever since the premier took power and will likely continue. In large measure the criticism is unwarranted.

It is the duty of the government to make provision for "the hardy settler." The term is used because those who have followed the politics of the province for some years past have become very much accustomed to the term. We have become accustomed to witness the emotion shown by the opponents of the government as their hearts warmed towards these settlers always "hardy," who were "carving out homes for themselves" under the most pitiful conditions.

Now, it is not our wish to take away from these men who are the pioneers in the agricultural sections of the country anything that will make their lot easier. We would like to see every encouragement held out to induce pre-emptors to go upon the land and make homes.

We believe the Provincial Government is solicitous along the same lines and the policy pursued is one which proves it. The settler gets his land practically free. He is exempted from taxation practically. Large areas are set apart for pre-emption only. Trails and roads are provided and schools built, the teachers being hired by the government.

The lot of the pre-emptor is a happy one in the province were it not for one thing—that is the stump nuisance. Clearing land in British Columbia is as a general thing costly. When done under the system of individual work with powder it may mean more than $100 an acre and slow work at that.

To the man who looks into the question from a practical standpoint with his eyes undimmed by the political tears for the poor pre-emptor, there is a very strong reason why pre-emptors are slow to come in. The intending farmer finds that he has in the prairies of the Dominion an opportunity to start work immediately upon his acquiring the land. He is able to start his plow and reap from vast fields, getting his returns within a year of his starting. The pre-emptor in British Columbia has to face altogether different conditions. He has to spend $100 or more an acre clearing the land of timber before he can start cultivating the soil. It is a tedious task and one that requires the settler to remain out of his money for several years. It is not to be wondered at that the average settler takes the prairie with its allurements in the way of quick returns.

It is true that this province has attractions in many parts in connection with farming that are wanting in the prairies. A more desirable climate and rich returns from intensive farming in various branches, like fruit growing or dairying, are bound to have a great attraction for the settlers, many of whom are willing to put up with the hardships connected with clearing the land, rather than live away from the conditions found here.

The despised speculator—a term hard to define because few have not the speculative in view even including the "hardy settler"—steps in and is able to assist in this work. He is able by the use of machinery to clear the land very much cheaper and faster than by the old individual method. The settler is thus able to have something approaching the prairie conditions provided. at the start. The land is cleared, ready for the planting and the increased revenue to be obtained more than makes the difference in the prices asked. Without some such system settlement is slow. It was so in the older parts of the province and will undoubtedly be so in new British Columbia. Vancouver Island lands well adapted for fruit growing and all branches of agriculture remained unoccupied for forty or fifty years, largely because of the difficulty of clearing.

The Canadian Pacific Railway adopted the plan of clearing and subdividing, charging the settlers the enhanced prices for the land, with satisfactory results. The same conditions will undoubtedly have to be adopted here although in the case of new British Columbia the cost of clearing is very much reduced.

It is gratifying to know that one owner of property has started in on such a proposition. W. J. Sanders is going to clear an area adjoining Copper City and put it on the market at a price which will bring it within the reach of any one desiring to cultivate it as fruit lands. Others will have to pursue similar courses if the best results are to be easrly attained in connection with the horticultural lands. The cost of clearing in the Skeena is fortunately much lighter than in the south, which is an advantage.

The speculator who invests his capital in an expensive outfit with which to clear the land, which in turn is sold to the actual fruit grower or farmer at price which enables the latter to go on to it and make money is a benefactor. He is of advantage to the country just as much as the pre-emptor who goes on to the land and clears it by his own efforts. The bringing of the land earlier into a position to produce under the large clearing scheme when compared with the slower method, constitutes a benefit not to be overlooked. If the land is not held at an exorbitant price by those who do the clearing, the advantages are all with the farmer who purchases the improved lands.

On the other hand because a man takes up land under the pre-emption method is no assurance that he is going to take the best out of the land and avoid all speculation. In many instances pre-emptors are known to hold land only in the hope of increased value through the improvement of the lands about them while on their own property only enough is done to satisfy the law. It is impossible by act of parliament to remove the speculative aspect from the land question.

It is exceedingly satisfactory to know that there are several syndicates owning land in the promising valleys of the Skeena that have in view clearing the land ready for cultivation by the small farmer. In the interests of early settlement and the consequent development, the city of Prince Rupert will welcome all their efforts. In their own interests the prospective settlers will welcome the opportunity being afforded to secure cleared lands which enables them to immediately reap returns from them,

To associate such a move with the landlordism of the old world is claptrap.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

The report of Mr. Thomson, city engineer of Seattle, in which he passes judgment upon the proposition of a water supply for Prince Rupert, is now in the hands of the council. It is gratifying to know that the report establishes the efficiency of the local engineering staff in a marked way. The recommendations of Mr. Thomson, if carried out, would effect a saving in the cost of the water supply and would by an additional expenditure bring within reach a water power proposition for electrical purposes, the whole cost for the combined water and power being very little over the original figure set by Colonel Davis.

While this is true there can be no reflection upon the local engineer in connection with the scheme. The report of the Seattle expert bears out in fact the recommendations of Colonel Davis in practically every detail as far as a water supply is concerned with one exception. Instead of a twenty-four inch pipe to act as the main source of supply from the lake to the city, Mr. Thomson would put in an eighteen-inch pipe. This would effect quite a large saving and is something which it is quite probable the citizens will agree with. The difference is one of business judgment purely with strong arguments to be put up on either side. Colonel Davis is very optimistic with respect to the needs of Prince Rupert and its growth. He figured on a plant to last until the population reached quite large proportions. Mr. Thomson figured on meeting the demands of a population of about 30,000 by an eighteen-inch pipe, leaving the future population to supplement the system by a second main probably.

Taking into view the future there is no doubt that the plan of Colonel Davis is the cheaper. For the meantime, however when there are many other propositions pressing upon the city, it is probable that Mr. Thomson's proposals would be wiser. Although it will not be long, it is highly probable before the additions will be required the city may be in a better position to bear the expense.

The point of difference between the two engineers is not essentially an engineering point. It is rather a business proposition where even one not trained in the profession might be expected to venture an opinion quite as ripe as the trained man.

This is exceedingly satisfactory to the city for it tends to show that in Colonel Davis the city has a chief engineer upon whom it may rely with confidence. In this the first proposition that has been submitted to expert supervision outside of the city, it has been established that Colonel Davis was correct in all his details, the two engineers being agreed as to the plans for a water supply.

The question of a power propoition which Mr. Thomson reports upon is something that will appeal at once to the citizens. It is something which, while related to the water supply very directly, yet is, in another sense, entirely distinct from it. When Mr. Thomson broached the subject to the mayor when in the city, the latter is understood to have pressed him to go ahead and report on it feeling that it was something that the citizens should like to have the fullest information upon. It will be fully looked into now by the council with a view to ascertaining all that it means to the city.

RECIPROCAL RIGHTS

VANCOUVER—As foreshadowed several months ago the Great Northern Railway has definitely abandoned the idea of building a line between Sumas Landing and Hope, a distance of 38 miles, a link in its proposed through Vancouver-Kootenay route over the Hope Mountains. Instead it will use the tracks of the Canadian Northern Railway. Formal announcement of the arrangement negotiated by J. J. Hill with Sir William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern Railway, was made by J. H. Kennedy, chief engineer of the V., V. & E. Railway, who returned from the east Saturday night. It was deemed unwise to parallel the gap between Sumas Landing and Hope with two roads and a big saving will consequently be effected.

It is well understood that the Canadian Northern, at least for the present, will not build a line between Port Mann and Port Kells. Mr. Hill will reciprocate by permitting the new transcontinental line to utilize his tracks between Port Kells and Vancouver.

A RICH COUNTRY

How C. W. D. Clifford Is "Boosting" for the North While in the South

"I am told that it will beat the Kootenays."

It is in this terse sentence that Mr. G. W. D. Clifford of Kitselas, former representative of Cassiar district in the Provincial Legislature, sums up the outlook for the mineral area of the Skeena River Valley, says the Victoria Colonist.

"There are many old Kootenay mining men in there—every one of them experienced—and they look for great things," says Mr. Clifford, who is now in Victoria for the early summer. "That the mountains are very heavily mineralized is known. Still, very little prospecting has been done, but enough work has gone on to give an inkling of what is really there. Up to the coming of the Grand Trunk Pacific, lack of transportation has practically forbidden an examination of the country, but this difficulty is being quickly overcome.

"I came down the river aboard the Hazelton,' 'added Mr. Clifford, "and when I left it was 80 in the shade. The water is rising and the boats are navigating the river without difficulty."

"The country is only commencing to be opened up, but the day is quickly coming when the territory for at least a couple of hundred miles east of Prince Rupert will be one of the best farming areas to be found anywhere. Up toward Hazelton, vegetables and general farm produce and the smaller and more hardy varieties of fruits can be successfully grown.

"From a point, say five or ten miles above Kitselas, and extending down river for about twenty miles or so, there is a strip of land specially adapted for fruit raising—particularly apples, cherries and pears. This tract lies between two snow belts and I do not know how far it would extend on either side of the stream.

"No, there's nothing the matter with the territory behind Prince Rupert. It onl yneeds settlement and that's coming. Prince Rupert will be a big place anyway, and already there is a market there for what can be grown in the interior. All that region will be a feeder for Prince Rupert—why that alone would make a populous centre."

SOUTH POLE SEARCH

Why Captain Amundsen went south when everybody believed him to have gone north, is explained in a letter to the London Times from Dr. Nansen. When the discovery of the North Pole was announced, Captain Amundsen realized that he could not get the funds to make his projected expedition a paying venture. He had collected considerable sums and spent several years in preparation and had either to abandon this expedition altogether, or do something o fso much public interest that money would be forthcoming. So he turned his ship about and went off to the South Pole—the still undiscovered portion on the surface of the earth. He told nobody until he got to Madeira. Yet nobody, it seems, has a right to object except the subscribers, who are getting a South Pole expedition when they paid for North Polar exploration. Apparently no objection has come from that quarter. The rivalry with Captain Scott is a small matter, and can excite neither resentment nor jealousy. The Pole is to be achieved by the best equipped and best disciplined men, and whoever is there first need fear no jealousy from other parties or nations.

Dr. Nansen says:

"I understand that Captain Amundsen has been blamed in the press for not havin gannounced at an earlier date his intention of going to the South Pole before starting on his long North Polar expedition; the opinion being, as far as I can gather, that his plan ought to have been discussed beforehand. Indeed, it seems that some people are even inclined to regard his action as unfair. I cannot but think that such views are due to some misconstruction of Amundsen's real motives. I wish to say that I have had much to do with Amundsen, and on all occasions, whatever the circumstances might be, he always acted as a man, and my firm conviction is that an unfair act of any kind would be entirely alien to his nature.

"As for myself, I must admit that if I had known of his plan beforehand I might possibly have warned him against going south, for fear it would be too hard a strain upon a man first to go on a trying South Polar expedition nad then straightaway to a drift voyage across the North Polar Basin, calculated to last at least five or six years. I have not heard of any plan aproaching it, and although my opinion is that Amundsen, if anybody, is the very man to carry out such a gigantic task I should not have cared to have taken any responsibility of encouraging him."

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NOTICE.

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

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

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
District Registrar.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that George Rudge, of Port Simpson, occupation marble worker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles in a southerly direction from mouth of Union Bay and on south side of Bay; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains to shore; thence following shore in an easterly direction to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

GEORGE RUDGE.
Lionel Rudge, Agent.
Staked 11th May, 1911. 5-23

For Job Printing of all kinds see The Journal man.

McMORDIE CONTRACTS

Special Committee Reports Upon the Letting of the Work Last Year.

It Finds That the Lowest Tender Was Not Accepted in That Instance

The council last evening received a report from the committee appointed to enquire into the McMordie contracts. The committee reported upon the facts as it found them. The contracts were let to S. P. McMordie & Co. last year. The prices in this tender were $2.10 for rock work and $1 for earth. R. A. McMordie's bid was $1.90 for rock and 80 cents for earth. He put it all at $29,973 as a lump sum. The yardage estimated by S. P. McMordie & Co. would have made their contract $255 less than that of R. A. McMordie on the latter's estimated yardage. On the actual yardage, the S. P. McMordie & Co.'s contract at the figures tendered, represent $5,044 more than the tender of R. A. McMordie.

The committee found that R. A. McMordie's tender was in order on the figures estimated by the engineer. There was no satisfactory reason why the tender was not accepted. It would have been to the advantage of the city to have accepted it.

On the return of the cheque for $749.33 to R. A. McMordie, the committee state that it was unjustifiable. The latter firm was offered the contract but refused to sign except on conditions proposed by themselves. Thereupon the cheque was returned.

In the opinion of the committee the return of the cheque was unjustifiable and the city council would have been justified in retaining the cheque and then if necessary have called for new tenders. If this course had been adopted, your committee, the report says, are of opinion that the work of subsection 3 could have been done for a sum less than the sum for which it is actually being done. The sum to be finally paid the contractor depends upon the actual yardage of earth and rock, and no doubt other tenderers could have been obtained who would have done the same work for no more than the figures quoted by R. A. McMordie & Co.

All these sections, it is pointed out, were included in one contract with only one penalty clause inserted. It was evident that implicit directions were not given the city solicitor who drew it in that manner.

Ald. Hilditch said the committee found it impossible to make any recomendations as the city was bound hard and fast.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Tnirty days' extension of time was agreed upon for S. P. McMordie & Co. on their contract.

In the case of Rosang & Co., on First avenue, an extension of time of three months, owin gto their having to keep the road open to the electric light station was recommended and adopted.

No extension was recommended at present on account of the strike.

MARINE NEWS

MADE LAST TRIP

On Monday morning there gatheher on the dock a party of friends of Captain George Robertson, the popular skipper of the steamer Prince George, to bid him good-bye. The captain has made his last trip to Prince Rupert, it is expected. He will on returning to the southern ports, take leave of his command and enter upon the duties of agent of marine and fisheries for the Pacific coast with headquarters in Victoria. He leaves many friends at all ports at which he called.

It is expected that his place will be taken by Captain Saunders, pilot on the Prince George, who is an efficient sailor. Captain Saunders was for years captain of the Camosun before joining the Grand Trunk Pacific service and has an enviable reputation as a skipper.

As the Prince George pulled out yesterday it was amidst the calls of good-bye and fervent good wishes in his new position from his friends that Captain Robertson headed his vessel to the harbor mouth.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Abbott, after spendin ga few weeks in Victoria have returned to the city.

GARBAGE DISPOSAL

City Will Abate Nuisance Now in Existence on Waterfront

A scavenging scheme is to be carried out by the city whereby the obnoxious system of dumping garbage, etc., in the harbor will be overcome. This morning the streets committee, acting on instructions from the city council last evening examined a scow belonging to Captain W. Cates, of Vancouver and agreed to take it over for the purpose of handling the garbage.

The streets committee has gone into the proposition and two reports were presented last night, one from Ald. Morrissey, who looked into the cost, etc., from the standpoint of a contract system, and Ald. Douglas, who made an estimate from the standpoint of the city doing the work, providing all the equipment. It was shown that at a reduced cost over that now charged a profit could be made for the city.

The matter will be more fully considered.

W. C. C. Mehan, general superintendent of the Grand Trunk Pacific, wrote hoping that something could be done to do away with the nuisance of dumping garbage into the harbor near the wharf.

His Worship said he understood that the streets committee was already dealing with this.

Ald. Hilditch said that the situation was worse than was represented by Mr. Mehan. It would receive immediate attention.

Captain John Irving, of Victoria, is in the city again. He is here in connection with the Dunedin Block property in which he is interested.

SPORTS

INDOOR BASEBALL

An effort is being made to form an indoor baseball league in this city. Practices have already been held and shortly a schedule will be arranged. There are already two teams formed and this week will no doubt see some new additions. Among others, the clerks, carpenters, printers, it is rumored, will enter teams. Full particulars may be obtained from the management of the skating rink.

WILL PROTECT GAME

A meeting was held at Steveston in the Lower Mainland, for the purpose of forming a game protective association for the district. It was decided to form committees to secure the support of the farmers before proceeding further and electing permanent officers. Reeve Bridge, of Richmond, was elected president pro tem., and Mr. Vickery manager of the Northern Crown Bank at Steveston, was made temporary secretary-treasurer.

LACROSSE SCHEDULE

In the first match of the season, New Westminster defeated Vancouver by the score of 1 to 0.

AMATEUR LEAGUE

The Senior Amateurs of Victoria were defeated by the New Westminster bunch after playing overtime, the latter winning by 8 to 7. A large crowd witnessed the game which proved a very close and exciting one.

PRODUCER PLANT

(Continued From Page One.)

back by the one who furnished the gas producer.

Ald. Hilditch wanted to know why the firm that was to sell this gas producer plant did not offer it when the steam plant was put in if it was so much cheaper. He supposed the city council was going to buy from Mr. Durant.

Sized up Council

Ald. Clayton said the only explanation that he could offer Ald. Hilditch was that he sized up the council of last year.

Ald. Smith said they were not bound in any way to Mr. Durant. He was not to blame for putting the old plant in. The original scheme of Mr. Durant to provide light to the city was by a gas producer plant.

Ald. Newton contended that the electric lighting installation represented bungling all the way through such as had never been seen before in the world. He did not favor spending any such sum as contemplated for a temporary plant. It might be wise in view of the loss to cut off private lighting until the hydro-electric plant was installed.

Wanted a Vote

Ald. Douglas thought the citizens might be allowed to vote on this.

Ald. Clayton said the committee was not inclined to advocate any large expenditure of money. If there was to be additional light this fall they must move now along the line suggested.

Ald. Morrissey thought it would be well to wait a little while with this.

A motion to lay the report on the table for a week carried.

Reducing Staff

It was recommended that during the summer months the two firemen be dispensed with and the assistant engineer act as fireman until the winter months came on.

It was explained by Ald. Smith that under this arrangement a second engineer capable of taking the plant in an emergency was always available.

The motion carried.

AN INVESTIGATION

(Continued From Page One.)

increase the pay of an engineering staff that was inefficient.

Ald. Hilditch Defends

Ald. Hilditch called attention to the fact that the engineer was the employee of the council. He had to carry out the instructions of the council. The city engineer had never been in favor of the putting back of the planks on the roadway. Ald. Newton had not shown a single instance in which the engineering department could be reduced in cost.

Ald. Clayton called attention to the demand that was raised for getting a payroll in the city. In consequence work was undertaken last year that should have been laid over for a long time had the plans been fully prepared. The question of the pole lines seemed to call for very frequent explanation for the benefit of Ald. Newton.

Ald. Newton said Ald. Clayton had been one of those who from the start of the year had stood with him for economy. For some reason he had changed. He had been wabbling from side to side and no one know where he stood.

Ald. Kerr wanted to know if there would be any benefit from an investigation.

Ald. Douglas on Staff

Ald. Douglas said that there had been a committee appointed to investigate the whole city hall staff. They cut down the staff downstairs, but left the upstairs the same. The city hall was run as the staff saw fit.

Ald. Morrissey said he stood for economy but he would not advocate that at the price of efficiency. He would vote for the motion to adopt the report. In reply to Ald. Hilditch he said he would not insult the citizens by stating all was right when he felt himself it was not.

The amendment to refer this to a committee to investigate resulted in the following vote:

For—Ald. Newton, Douglas, Kerr and Kirkpatrick;

Against—Ald. Smith, Clayton, Hilditch and Morrissey.

His Worship said he was going to vote in favor of giving a chance to investigate, because he felt that it was not wise to put this through on a tie vote.

Accordingly, he voted for the amendment and named the committee to investigate from those who voted in favor of the motion, namely: Ald. Newton, chairman, Ald. Douglas, Ald. Kerr and Ald. Kirkpatrick.

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13	21-22	34	36-37-38
18	1-2	34	42
		27	9-10
		27	42-43

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NOTICE

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority contained in section 131 of the "Land Act," a regulation was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council fixing the minimum sale prices of first and second-class lands at $10 and $5 per acre respectively.

This regulation further provided that the prices fixed therein should apply to all lands with respect to which the applications to purchase were given favourable consideration after the date of said regulation, namely, April 3, 1911.

Further notice is now given that by virtue of a regulation approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 10th of May, 1911, that the regulation dated 3rd April, 1911, be held not to apply to applications to purchase vacant Crown lands which were received by the Assistant Commissioners of Lands on or before the said April 3rd, 1911, and with respect to which the required deposit of fifty cents per acre had been received by said Commossioners on or before the said April 3rd, 1911.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., 16th of May, 1911.
5-23—1mo

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that, under the authority contained in section 131 of the "Land Act," a regulation has been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council fixing the minimum sale prices of first and second-class lands at $10 and $5 per acre, respectively.

This regulation further provides that the prices fixed therein shall apply to all lands with respect to which the application to purchase is given favourable consideration after this date, notwithstanding the date of such application or any delay that may have occurred in the consideration of the same.

Further notice is hereby given that all persons who have pending applications to purchase lands under the provisions of sections 34 or 36 of the "Land Act" and who are not willing to complete such purchases under the prices fixed by the aforesaid regulation shall be at liberty to withdraw such applications and receive a refund of the moneys deposited on account of such applications.

WILLIAM R. ROSS,
Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., April 3rd, 1911.
4-11—6-11.

PUBLIC NOTICE

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Thursday, June 1st, 1911, at five o'clock in the afternoon for the purchase of Lot 541, Range 5, Coast District, situated in the vicinity of the City of Prince Rupert and containing 19.7 acres.

An upset price of one hundred dollars per acre has been fixed upon the lands embraced in said lot.

Each tender must be enclosed in an envelope securely sealed and marked "Tender for Lot 541, Range 5, Coast District," and must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for twenty-five per cent of the amount set out in such tender.

Payment for the lot will be accepted in instalments, one-quarter cash and the balance in three equal annual payments with interest on deferred payments at the rate of six per cent per annum.

The cheques of all unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

Field Notes of the survey of the said Lot 541, Range 5, Coast District, may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

No commissions of any kind will be allowed.

J. H. McMULLEN,
Government Agent.
Government Agent's Office,
Prince Rupert, B. C.,
April 27th, 1911. 6-1

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

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

NOTICE.

In the matter of an application for the issue of a duplicate of the Certificate of Title for Part (N. 25 Acres) of the S. E. part of Section 16, Township 1, Range 5, Coast District:

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above mentioned lands in the name of John Flewin, which Certificate was issued on the 21st day of November, 1906, and is numbered 284.

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
Dist. Regr.
Land Registry Office,
Prince Rupert, B. C.,
May 6th, 1911. 5-9--6-2

PUBLIC SERVICE ACT.

The qualifying examinations for Third-class Clerks, Junior Clerks, and Stenographers will be held at the following places, commencing on Monday the 3rd July next:—Armstrong, Chilliwack, Cumberland, Golden, Grand Forks, Kamloops, Kaslo, Kelowna, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Peachland, Revelstoke, Rossland, Salmon Arm, Summerland, Vancouver, Vernon and Victoria.

Candidates must be British subjects between the ages of 21 and 30, if for Third-class Clerks; and between 16 and 21, if for Junior Clerks or Stenographers.

Applications will not be accepted if received later than the 15th June next.

Further information, together with application forms, may be obtained from the undersigned.

P. WALKER,
Registrar, Public Service.
Victoria, B. C., 27th April, 1911.
4-27—6-15.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Police Station, Naas River.

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Police Station, Naas River," will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Monday, the 5th day of June, 1911, for the erection and completion of a timber-framed police station at Naas River, in the Skeena Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract, and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 16th day of May, 1911, at the offices of the Government Agent, Prince Rupert; C. P. Hickman, Esq., Provincial Constable, Naas Harbour; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 10th May, 1911.
6-5

SKEENA DISTRICT.

WHARF, PRINCE RUPERT.

In the Matter of Chapter 115, "Navigable Waters Protection Act," R. S. C., 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that drawings and description of the site of a proposed wharf at Prince Rupert, B. C., have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and duplicates thereof with the Registrar of Deeds at Prince Rupert, B. C., and that thirty days after date the Honourable the Minister of Public Works and the Government of British Columbia will apply to the Governor-General in Council for approval thereof.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., 5th April, 1911.
4-14—1m

RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that all vacant Crown lands not already under reserve, situated within the boundaries of the Land Recording Districts of Cariboo and Lillooet, and the Kamloops Division of Yale Land Recording District, are reserved from any alienation under the "Land Act" except by pre-emption.

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., April 3rd, 1911.
4-14—1m

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.
Department of Lands,
Victoria, B. C., April 5th, 1911.
4-14—7-5

FERRY, SKEENA RIVER.

Mission Point below mouth Bulkley River.

SEALED APPLICATIONS for a charter to operate a ferry over the Skeena River at Mission Point below mouth Bulkley River will be received by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works up to noon of Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1911.

Applicants must state the kind and size of vessel it is proposed to use, the method of operating, and the tolls which it is proposed to levy for the carriage of passengers, horses, vehicles, cattle, etc.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works,
Victoria, B. C., 9th May, 1911.
5-30

TRUST COMPANIES.

EVERY COMPANY receiving deposits of money or carrying on business in the Province of British Columbia as a Trust Company, as defined in the "Trust Companies Regulation Act, 1911," is requested to furnish particulars as to the corporate name of the company, and the name and address of its managing director to the Inspector of Trust Companies, Victoria, in order to receive a supply of forms to be used in making the return as provided in section 4 of said Act.

W. U. RUNNALS,
Inspector of Trust Companies.
4-18—1m

THE MICROBE THEORY

Medical Man Attacks the Accepted Ideas Witb Respect to Diseases.

He Combats the Generally Acknowledged Principles in Connection with Diseases

The disease-producing germ is regarded by the greatest scientists of today as a creation of the imagination, says Dr. J. W. Hodge, of Niagara Falls, New York. It is passing strange, however, that otherwise intelligent people will allow themselves to be deluded, frightened and gulled by such shallow sensationalists as the bacteriologists have proved themselves to be. Why not believe in ghosts and hobgoblins, fairies, were-wolves, witches, demoniacal possession and all the other superstitions of senseless visionists. The assumption that germs cause diseases is no less preposterous and senseless than the prevalent belief of the sixteenth century that storms, cyclones earthquakes, drouths, famines, floods and pestilences were brought about by the evil influence of old women called witches, who were officially tried, convicted and executed in civilized countries, as recently as 1793. In the remote ages of antiquity and superstitiouus ignorance the belief prevailed that diseases were due to demoniacal possession, and could be cured only by what was termed "exorcism" (casting out devils). The popular belief in those days was that a sick man's body was a kind of tenement house inhabited by evil spirits. In many respects this theory was analogous to the modern germ theory of disease in which living germs play the role of live devils and must be kille! and expelled from the bodies of the sick before a cure can be effected.

When the German charlatan, Robert Koch, announced his germ the ory he added a new and heavy burden to the many with which suffering humanity was already afflicted. A few decades ago the world was in blissful ignorance of microbes. Now the microbe is here, there and everywhere, in all that we breathe, in the smoke and the dust, in the garbage, on the tools we use, and in the ground we tread, making of life an apprehensive possibility and a galling suspicion. By the announcement of the discovery of the disease germ, a new source of anxiety was added to human existence, and this anxiety is all the more burdensome because the object of it is unseen and one cannot tell at what instant he may be exposing himself to its insidious attacks. The theory of the bacterial origin of disease has become a source of terror to the non-medical world. Thousands of timid and weak-minded people make themselves miserable by a constant dread lest they be surreptitiously attacked by these omnipresent but invisible enemies; not daring to drink a glass of water or a cup of milk unless it has been bolled or sterilized in order to destroy the dread foe. These are the very people who fall easy victims to typhoid fever, cholera and other so-called germ diseases. I am convinced that it is not the germ but the fear thereof that is responsible for the undoing ot these timid and weak-minded people.

The discovery that every person's mouth harbors microbes in immense numbers has led certain doctors to denounce kissing as a dangerous pastime that should be put down by the strong hand of the law though the law still enjoins the kissin gof the Bible. As to the women whose lips are threatened to do so much harm in the world, the least we can do is to let them alone. They cannot do much more harm in the future than they have done in the past.

If germs are the cause of disease, isn't it a little long enough to die of old age before this wonderful discovery was made? History informs us that our ancestors of the premicrobian period, were strong, healthy people who attained on an average a good old age, notwithstanding their blissful ignorance of disease germs and how to escape them.

Another crushing refutation of the germ theory of disease is found in the cro-organisms, which are supposed to be the essential cause of certain diseases, are found to prevail in populous localities from which these diseases are permanently absent. For instance, Professor Metschneikoff, a renowned authority, tells us that he has found the bacilli of Asiatic cholera widely diffused in the waters of many localities, while these same localities were practically free from cholera. Metschneikoff also says: "The bacilli of typhoid fever has never been known to occur."

This statement is corroborated by the testimony of many eminent bacteriologists and is denied by none.

The Klebs-Loeffler bacilli, which are supposed to be the essential cause of diphtheria, have been rerepeatedly found in the mouths of healthy people who never suffered from anything like diphtheria. By actual experiment it has been demonstrated time and again that the so-called germs of diphtheria when swallowed in immense numbers by human beings and injected subcutaneously into their bodies have invariably failed to produce anything resembling diphtheria.

Again, it is a well-known fact that all mucous orifices of the body, even of healthy persons, swarm with pathogenic bacteria of many descriptions, some of them being of the supposed most virulent character. But some one asks: "Do you deny the existence of germs?" I answer, "No." The germ is a fact, a fact of great interest to the biologist, but of little importance to the pathologist. Germs are a physiological fact, but the attempt to consign them to the domain of pathology is a libel on these tiny harmless creatures which swarm in all vital air, in all sparkling drinking water, in all wholesome food and in every tissue of our bodies. Again, somebody asks: "Do we not find germs in diseased as well as in healthy tissues?" Again, I answer "Yes." They are there as scavengers, as friends to the patient and as foes to the disease. To chareg them with having caused the disease would be unfair to them as it would be unjust to charge the street scavenger with having produced the filth which he is engaged in removing. The logic of the germ theorists in attributing disease to the presence of bacteria reminds one of the reasoning of the Irishman, who, on discovering the decaying carcass of a dead animal, exclaimed: "Ah! look at the poor baste, and the maggots, sure they have kilt him entoirely." Medicine, like millinery, has its fashions and fads which spring up, flourish for a time and then pass into the limbo with other fallacies which in their day had also been mistaken for verities. The study of medical history brings to the physician's cheek a blush of shame. Thousands of confiding human beings have fallen victime to the vagaries and superstitions of medical malpractice which in its day was mistaken for medical science.

PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF FIRE LOSS

Messrs. Peck, Moore & Co. have received the following gratifying letter from Mrs. Frizzell in regard to her loss of store and goods at Port Essington.

The fire occurred on the 12th of April and an adjuster had to be sent from Vancouver and afterwards the particulars sent to head offices at San Francisco and Montreal. The loss was settled for in full and the last cheque was received on the 20th inst.

Mrs. Frizzell is naturally warm in praise of these companies as this is the second loss she has had settled with equal promptness and honesty.

Prince Rupert, B. C.
May 20th, 1911.

Messrs. Peck, Moore & Co.,
City.

Dear Sirs:—

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your two cheques from the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. and the North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., for $3,828.80 in full settlement for my loss by fire in Port Essington on the 12th of last month.

As these losses had to be adjusted from Vancouver and then be reported to San Francisco and Montreal, respectively, and cheques sent from there, I consider this settlement remarkably prompt and satisfactory.

This is the second loss that has been so readily settled by these companies for me, and I think it speaks volumes for their integrity and business dispatch.

Thanking you very heartily for the above, I am,

Yours very truly,
SADIE FRIZZELL.

I once proposed to a girl in a conservatory.

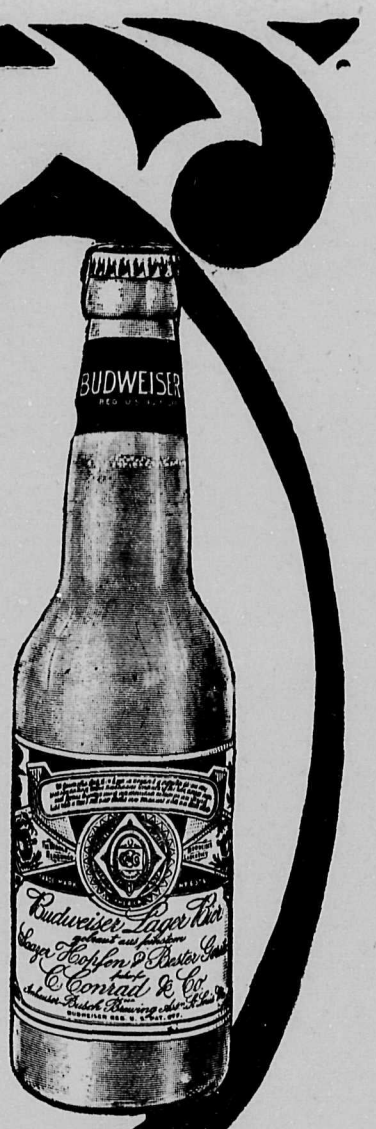
With what result?

A lot of expensive plants were nipt by the frost.

Willie—Papa, what are trial marriages.

Mr. Hennypeck (with surprising spirit)—All of 'em, my son; all of 'em.

Anheuser-Busch's



Budweiser

Appeals to people of discriminating taste because of its superb **Quality** and **Purity**—no matter if you drink it in Canada or in its St. Louis home town—it **always** has the same snappy flavor—its in a class by itself.

Bottled only at the
Anheuser-Busch Brewery
ST. LOUIS, MO. U. S. A.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA LIQUOR CO., LTD., PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

THE LUMBER TRUST

Evidence Concerning Its Existence Given at Court Sitting in St. Louis.

United States Association Had Agreement to Control Production of Goods

That the big lumber companies of the United States agreed on a curtailment of production, that prices were fixed by a committee and that printed price lists were sent to all the firms as a means of controlling the market, was testified in the initial hearing of the state's ouster suit against the alleged lumber trust in St. Louis.

Asked about a meeting of the Southern Lumber Manufacturers Association, which later was re-named the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association, at the world's fair in 1904, George K. Smith, secretary of the Yellow Pine Manufacturers Association, said that the price list committee met in executive session in conjunction with the regular semi-annual gathering of the association. He testified from his records that the price list committee reported lumber was being cut faster than it was being shipped, that a large surplus resulted, and that as long as the surplus continued, "staple or advancing values would be impossible."

"A way must be found," the report continued, "to reduce the surplus and keep the supply in proportion to the demand."

The secretary's minutes of an executive session read: "It was thought advisable to recommend to all manufacturers a reduction of 33 1-3 per cent in the output of all sawed lumber until such time as the demand should more nearly absorb the supply."

He said notices were sent to all members to reduce their output for 90 days, and that again before the expiration of the 90-day period, he sent another notice that curtailment should continue for 90 days more. He testified to the holding of seven committee meetings between June, 1904, and January, 1905. Asked whether these meetings all were held to raise prices, he said: "There were that many meetings of the committee at which it gave its opinion as to what prices ought to be."

Later he testified that the price committee's activities were discontinued by a vote of the association. The state tried to obtain an admission that this change was made in view of possible prosecution, and Smith partially admitted this, saying it was desired "to avoid the charge of collusion to fix prices."

Trade Congress

Charges that the press persecuted the lumber trade for the last five years and that press and public are responsible for the investigation of the lumber interests by the department of justice were made by several delegates to the lumber trades congress. The discussion was over an effort of E. F. Perry, of New York, representing the National Wholesale Lumber Dealers Association, to have articles XVI and XVII stricken from the code of ethics, which the congress formulated for the trade at large. While he failed in this, a mild substitute was carried.

The sections of the code under fire are:

"It shall be the duty of the manufacturers and wholesalers to take an active interest in the marketing of their products through regular trade channels.

"It is the sense of the congress that the widest possible trade publicity be given for the purpose of making known irresponsible, unethical and unscrupulous manufacturers, wholesalers and dealers."

A resolution was submitted by George S. Merrill of Salt Lake, Utah, to take the place of the articles.

The new section reads: "It should be recognized by lumber manufacturers and wholesalers that the retail distributors of lumber are a necessary factor in the trade and a useful servant of the public and as such should be recognized as the logical channel through which to market their products."

In the discussion before the vote, A. C. Garens, of Homer, La., said the newspapers have "insulted and attacked the lumber trade in the most vile manner."

1836 1911

The Bank of British North America

75 Years in Business.

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Banking by Mail

is a great convenience to those who live some distance from town.

Deposits may be sent in, cash drawn, or other business transacted by Mail, without any trouble or delay.

Write or ask our Local Manager to explain our system to you.

Prince Rupert Branch—
F. S. LONG, Manager.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE

TAKE NOTICE that I, Austin M. Brown, of the City of Prince Rupert, B. C., Retail Merchant, intend to apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the said City of Prince Rupert at their first meeting held after thirty days from the first publication of this notice, for a bottle license to sell intoxicating liquors by retail under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf and the By-laws of the City of Prince Rupert and any amendments thereto, for my store premises situated on Lot forty (40) in Block seven (7) of Section one (1) Prince Rupert and being on Second Avenue in the said City of Prince Rupert.

And I hereby agree that in case a license is granted pursuant to this application that no Asiatic shall be employed or be permitted to be upon said premises other than in the capacity of a guest or customer nor shall Asiatics be employed off said premises to do any work to be used in or in any way connected with said premises and I hereby agree that I shall accept said license subject to this Agreement and that any breach of this Agreement shall render me liable to the penalties provided for in the Prince Rupert Liquor License By-law.

My postoffice address is Second Avenue, Prince Rupert, B. C.

I am the owner of the premises proposed to be licensed.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 11th day of May, 1911.

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, J. E. Gilmore, intend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners to be held on the 14th day of June, next, for a transfer of the license issued to me for the Premier Hotel, situate on the G. T. P. Reserve in the City of Prince Rupert, to Fred W. Hemming, of Prince Rupert, B. C.

6-13 J. E. GILMORE.

NOTICE.

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

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

Young Bachelor—I often wonder if I am making enough money to get married on.

Old Benedict—Well, I don't know how much you're making, but you ain't.

"Or course," said the surgeon, who had operated for appendicitis, "there will be a scar."

"That's all right," replied the patient. "Leave any kind of a mark you like that will prevent some strange doctor from coming along and operating again."

NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENCE.

I, Edward James Maynard, of the City of Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia, Liquor Dealer, hereby apply to the Board of Licence Commissioners for the said City of Prince Rupert for a Bottle licence to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf and the by-laws of the City of Prince Rupert, and any amendments thereto, for the premises known and described as Lot 29, Block 11 Section 5, to commence on the 15th day of June, 1911.

And I hereby agree that in case a licence is granted pursuant to this application that no Asiatic shall be employed, or be permitted to be upon said premises, other than in the capacity of a guest or customer, nor shall Asiatics be employed off said premises to do any work to be used in or in any way connected with said premises, and I hereby agree that I shall accept said licence subject to this agreement, and that any breach of this agreement shall render me liable to all the penalties provided for in Section 19 of the Prince Rupert Liquor Licence Bylaw, 1910.

My postoffice address is Prince Rupert, B. C.

The name and address of the owner of the premises proposed to be licenced is C. D. Rand, Vancouver, B. C.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 4th day of May, 1911.

6-16 E. J. MAYNARD.

NOTICE

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENCE.

I, J. Arthur Smith, of the City of Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia, Contractor, hereby apply to the Board of Licence Commissioners for the said City of Prince Rupert for a Bottle licence to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf and the by-laws of the City of Prince Rupert, and any amendments thereto. for the premises known and described as Lot 2, Block 34, Section 1 to commence on the 15th day of June, 1911.

And I hereby agree that in case a licence is granted pursuant to this application that no Asiatic shall be employed, or be permitted to be upon said premises, other than in the capacity of a guest or customer, nor shall Asiatics be employed off said premises to do any work to be used in or in any way connected with said premises, and I hereby agree that I shall accept said licence subject to this agreement, and that any breach of this agreement shall render me liable to all the penalties provided for in Section 19 of the Prince Rupert Liquor Licence Bylaw, 1910.

My postoffice address is Prince Rupert, B. C.

The name and address of the owner of the premises proposed to be licenced is J. Arthur Smith, Prince Rupert, B. C.

Dated at Prince Rupert, this 4th day of May, 1911.

6-16 J. ARTHUR SMITH.

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

REORGANIZING JAILS

Prison Farm is Planned for the Province in Burnaby Municipality.

Increased Population Brings up Need of Further Additions in This Line

The invitation by the provincial public works department of tenders for a prison farm building at Burnaby—which bids are receivable up to the 12th proximo—is perhaps the first public intimation that has been given in connection with plans for some time past under consideration by Attorney General Bowser, and finally approved by his colleagues of the government, for a systematic reorganization of the provincial system of British Columbia.

As the majority of residents of this province are well aware, the several provincial jails have during the past year or two been overtaxed to accommodate a growing number of prisoners, the inevitable condition arising through the unprecedented population expansion of the past half decade. At New Westminster and at Nelson more particularly the demands upon the provincial jails have recently far exceeded their capacity, and as an emergency expedient it has been found necessary on various occasions to transfer drafts or prisoners to this city, to Vernon, to Kamloops, and latterly to Nanaimo, in which city the jail had for some time been closed owing to the excellent record of the district population in producing a minimum number of convictions.

This method it may easily be seen served for temporary relief only, and produced not unnatural protests from the towns and cities into which criminals were sent to serve their sentences, who upon the expiry of their terms were naturally discharged from custody in the places of their incarceraton.

Central Prison

It has now been decided, it is understood, to establish a central prison for British Columbia in the district of Burnaby, where approximately two hundred acres of land has been set aside for the purpose, and where a model prison farm will be operated in a manner to make the institution in a measure self-supporting by producing many of the essentials in foodstuffs required for the maintenance of the prisoners. The plans for this central prison have been drawn by Mr. Hugh H. Hodson, the Vancouver architect, and provide for what must be regarded as a model institution of its character, embracing all the most modern ideas in prison architecture as regards security of detention, perfect sanitation, good ventilation and conditions favorable to reformation, rather than purposeless punishment.

Upon this new central prison being completed it is expected that all prisoners sentenced for other than short terms, and comin gwithin the scope of provincial jail rather than penitentiary confine nent, will be sent there, while the various provincial jails throughout the province will be received for short-term cases of comparatively less serious character. These jails will be generally overhauled, and, relieved of the care of prisoners whose terms vary from six months to a year or two years, will be fully adequate to the requirements of the province at present or—it is to be hoped—for s me time to come.

Reformatory for Boys

It is also quite possible that a new location will before long be found for the provincial reformatory for boys, now occupying an extra-valuable site of approximately fifty acres at Kitsilano beach, Vancouver, in the heart of what has become one of the most desirable residential localities adjacent to that provincial metropolis. The removal of the reformatory to a locality less directly in touch with a large city and its life would naturally be desirable for the good of its inmates, and at the same time would involve comparatively little expense in the final reckoning, as the lands vacated could easily and quickly be disposed of at a very substantial price.

A reformatory for girls will very probably be established also during the next year or two, the necessity for such an institution having been very effectively presented by the officers of the councils of women and the promise having been given by the government that legislation paving the way for the establishment of the desired institution will be brought down by the attorney general at the next session of the local house.

Queen Mary and Her Characteristics

Sir Clement Kinloch-Cooke contributes to The North American Review a sympathetic character sketch of her majesty Queen Mary. Intended mainly for American readers, it will be read with pleasure by Canadians generally. Her majesty, says Sir Clement, has a very retentive memory. Once she has mastered a subject, it seldo mgoes out of her mind, and months afterwards she will astonish her friends by reference to a conversation they themselves had forgotten. Driving through the streets of Hobart, she recognized a man in the crowd and remarked to her lady-in-waiting that he had been a curate at East Sheen when she was a girl and his name began with C, and that she had heard him preach two or three times. On inquiry it turned out that he was the same man, and that his name was C——n. It would be clever to have re embered him had the queen met him after an interval of ten years, but in a passing crowd in far-away Tasmania, it was extraordinary. As a mutual result of such good memory the queen has something to say to everyone, and the personal touch this gift imparts to her conversation gratifies and charms all with whom she is brought into contact.

Fond of Music

Music has a great share in the home life at White Lodge, the musical hour in the drawing room being at one time a regular institution, and often the duchess would sit down at the piano in the evenings an dsing ballads from the popular operettes of the day. The queen has a sweet voice, a soft soprano, which greatly matured under the skilful guidance of Signor (now Sir Laulo) Tosti. Of late years, however, her majesty has given up singing; and, alth oughretaining her fondness for music, she rarely finds much time to devote to the piano.

Dramatic art of every kind appeals to her, and there are few plays of importance, or that have attracted public attention during the last two decades, she has not seen. Like her mother, she quickly seizes upon the humorous side of a question. Thus she has a keen appreciation for a sparkling comedy or a farce, and on returning from the theatre, or afterwards in conversation, often makes allusion to some particularly amusing part of the performance.

The queen is greatly attached to the historical part of her country, and has collected together quite a number of interesting things connected with the royal family. As a girl, she has always enjoyed going over museums and inspecting articles of antiquity, a trait in her character which has widened with years. She has an intimate knowledge of old silver and china, and possesses a valuable collection of objects d'art.

A Great Reader

The queen has always been a great reader, and her boudoir at White Lodge contained a little case of favorite books, prominent among them being Tennyson's poems. Books of travel and biographies are seldom missed, for the queen does not read for mere passing pleasure, but for instruction and information. Novels of themselves do not appeal to her majesty, but she has read and re-read classic works of fiction; and any novel by a well-know writer, or that is specially recommended to her at once receives her attention.

Her majesty follows events attentively. She reads the newspapers daily, and as Princess of Wales, attended the more important parliamentary debates, occupying a seat in the Peereses' Gallery in the house of lords and in the Speaker's Gallery in the house of commons. A chance meeting in a country house led to my being invited to White Lodge, and being honored with the friendship of the Duke and Duchess of Teck. At the time I was helping with the house of lords' inquiry into the sweating system, and well do I remember the great interest taken by the queen in the evidence. She never tird of haring about the workers, and would ply me with questions about the chainmakers, the seamstresses and the other toilers for long hours and low wages, until I thoroughly believe she knew as much about the conditions and requirements of these people as I did myself.

—o—

A Calgary preacher said: Mother's Day is of recent origin, but it has grown with wonderful strides." We know that. Mother didn't wear the hobble skirt.

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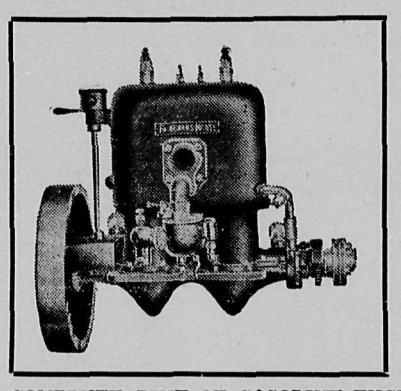

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THE JOURNAL

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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.

COAL MINES ACT

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted 7¼ miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas and marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted 6¾ miles N. E. of the mouth of White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 6th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 6th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
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Dated March 6th, 1911. 4-18

WATER NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) If the water is to be used for power or mining purposes, describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return—At or near the mouth of the Ain River, about 100 feet below point of diversion.

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

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

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

(Signature)
MERTON A. MERRILL,

(P. O. Address) Masset, B. C.

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

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The Big Furniture Store

Personals

Dr. Ewing went south Monday, after a trip to Hazelton.

* * *

Miss Holtby and Miss Grant left on Monday morning for the south.

* * *

T. D. Pattullo has returned from a trip around the Queen Charlotte ports on the Prince Albert.

* * *

Mr. Kinsella, of the Grand Trunk Pacific staff, has returned from a visit to his home in Montreal.

* * *

Miss E. McCumber, well known here as a real estate dealer of more than usual ability, went south yesterday.

* * *

J. Lipscombe, who represents the express company at Atlin, was a passenger by the Princess May last evenlng.

* * *

Percy Godenrath, proprietor of the Portland Canal Miner, published at Stewart, arrived on the last trip of the Prince George. He was accompanied by Mrs. Godenrath.

* * *

R. O. Jennings, road superintendent returned from a trip up the Skeena as far as Kitmangar on Saturday. He has again left on work in connection with his position.

* * *

Duncan Ross, who has been in the city for a few days, has left for Hazelton again. He has taken the contract for the longest tunnel on the Grand Trunk Pacific, which adjoins his present contract. He is starting work at once on it.

G. T. P. IN VICTORIA

The Grand Trunk Pacific Company will shortly commence the construction of a building to cost $300,000 three or four stories in height, with a frontage of 390 feet on Wharf street in Victoria, on the site excavated some time ago, fronting which are the two large piers of the company. The new building will be a modern structure, with warehouses below the street line, stores on the street level and offices on the upper floors. It will be 90 feet deep, and will incorporate the small building now used as a ticket office on Wharf street. Plans for the new Grand Trunk Pacific building are now being made at Vancouver and it is expected that tenders will be called for shortly. It is announced that the work is expected to be completed within a year. The stores will be arranged by the builders to suit tenants.

B. F. Harmer, formerly with the Canadian Freight Assocation western lines, with which he has been employed as inspector for several years, has arrived from Kingston and taken a position here.

"Edward! Do you know the time?"

"I really couldn't help it, my dear. You see, when Jones——"

"Can't you answer my question?"

"Yes, my dear, but I had to——"

"Idiot! I want to know the time because the clock has stopped."

MAKING READY FOR ACTUAL SETTLERS

(Continued from Page One)

to Copper City. In a few days it will go forward and be ferried across to the townsite which is owned by Mr. Sanders. The first work will be the clearing of a part of Copper City to allow for building there, in view of the increasing demand for locations for business purposes.

The engine will then be transferred to the outskirts of the place where Mr. Sanders owns a large tract of land admirably adapted to horticultural purposes.

The first section upon which a start will be made is 200 acres contained in a district that suffered from brush fire a few years ago. The trees are down and partially burnt timber lies in all shapes. He will use his 75 horsepower engine to haul the timber into heaps and tear out the stumps piling them into heaps for burning.

Ready for Farmers

Following the clearing, he intends to subdivide into 5 acre or 10 acre plots, which will be sold. The price which he is putting upon the first section of the cleared land is considerherd very low when the returns are taken into account. He expects to sell at $100 an acre for cleared land, which should indeed be a strong inducement to settlement.

Copper River, Lakelse, Kitsumkalum, and some of the adjacent valleys near the Canyon of the Skeena all seem to have established their reputation as being essentially fruit producing sections. The advantage which they possess is that there have been men who have gone in and actually tested the land, producing crops of berries and fruit that rank second to none in the world. Grown under the conditions that prevail there now, it is reasonable to suppose that with the clearing up of the districts the production can be very materially increased.

Rich Returns

On settler in that section of the country last year demonstrated the fact that in the matter of strawberry culture the district had nothing in the province that could in any way give the same gratifying results. On a section of lond only one hundred feet to the side there was produced $475 worth of strawberries. While it is possible that on an area that small, owing to special attention being given to it there might be rather better results proportionately than there could be expected on larger plots, yet there is a margin to go on which makes it quite within reason to believe that it is easy to product under the conditions prevailing there up to $2,000 an acre, which is sufficient to warrant any horticulturist to enter upon the undertaking.

In other parts of British Columbia, it is considered a very rich return if $1,500 an acre is taken from the soil in this line of industry. There is thus a wide margin in favor of the Skeena valleys.

Great Opportunities

Undoubtedly the long days, with the clear sunshine which is so characteristic of this part of the province has its effect in producing the magnificent class of fruit which has been grown in these valleys. The opening up of the country and the continued cultivation of the soil will materially affect the production in a beneficial way. The seasons will be earlier in the more exposed parts and in consequence there will be a continued period of ripening extending over a considerable time and giving a succession of crops dependent in large measure upon the particular exposure of the land.

A party of local men last week made a tour to the Kitsumkalum and the Lakelse districts looking over the conditions there and enjoying a holiday. Among them was Dr. Kergin, who has come back enthusiastic over the district visited and the valleys that are in the same belt. He believes that the time is approaching when that part of the country will become famed for the fruit farms. The climatic conditions when he was there were excellent and augured great things for the production along the lines indicated.

There will probably be several more areas along the Skeena that will in the end be found to be of value as fruit producers and the start that Mr. Sanders is making will but be the beginning of a new order of things in this district.

Excellent Market

In point of market the producers of these valleys have conditions that are sure to be excellent. They have in Prince Rupert the promise of a never-failing consumer. With the development of the mining sections of the country in the interior another of the very best kind will be provided. In the case of the Copper River Valley there is a rich mineral district right within reach of the area, the Copper Valley being looked upon as a good mineral producer.

From the standpoint of Prince Rupert, all citizens will hail with delight the openin gup of these districts. It means the supplying of the the city with necessities and at the same time builds up independent settlements that must look to this city for their supplies. Trade of a local character will be developed and towns will be built up that will be mutually complementary to one another.

Co-operative Plan

In the Okanagan and the Similkameen the owners of large tracts cleared the land, subdivided it and in cases where it was desired set out the orchards and attended to them until such time as the buyer was ready to go upon them and reap harvests from them. A somewhat similar course ay have to be followed in some cases in this northern country. In that way the cost of caring for the orchards is reduced, owing to its being out on the co-operative plan and at the same time the seeker after rural life is at liberty to continue in some other calling until the fruit trees come into bearing. In the case of the north there is such a rich return from the small fruits that the farmer may with good reason expect to derive his living from this side of the industry while awaiting the bearing stage of the apple and other trees.

Additions to Staff

A. E. McMaster, local manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific, has been having changes made in connection with his staff.

Customs Changes

The customs house is being moved from the post office building to the premises formerly occupied by J. Piercy Morris & Co., on Centre street.

Mrs. W. G. Naden will entertain her friends at a bridge party on Thursday afternoon.

G. T. P. PARTY COMING

(Continued from Page One)

A reply favorable or otherwise had been expected before this. It is probable, however, that a trip to London which Mr. Hays had to make, interfered with the plans and following that was the projected trip to the city which is now approaching.

With a settlement reached there are reasons to believe that the summer will see a very active campaign carried on by the Grand Trunk Pacific in the way of permanent works here. The carrying out of such a policy in conjunction with the opening up of the great north in all directions and the active work in the line of streets would make Prince Rupert one of the most active cities on the coast.

A notice has been posted by the company calling upon all trespassers in the way of shack dwellers, etc., to vacate the Grand Trunk Pacific reserve. This augurs a policy of cleaning up on the part of the company with respect to its property and may also mean a continuation of rock cuttin gto meet the necessities for terminal works here if a settlement is reached with the city.

GOOD TEACHING STAFF

Inspector's Report Upon the School Is a Very Gratifying One

The school trustees met yesterday afternoon and among other business transacted was the election of a secretary to take the place of C. H. Sawle, who has resigned. A number of applications were received for the position which calls for only a part of the time of that official. The board unanimously decided that in view of the fact that W. D. Vance, of the city hall staff, who in his present position has to handle the funds of the board, should be selected, thus simplifying the work of the board.

The report of Inspector Leith was presented in which he passed upon the various members of the teaching staff. His report was regarded as a very favorable one to the entire teaching staff. He advised that the roof of the building should be made waterproof, and also urged some other slight changes.

In connection with the roof leaking the attention of the government agent will be called to the matter as the building is still in their hands.

With respect to the specimens of birds which had been offered to the board by Rev. J. H. Keen, of Metlakatla, a little different aspect was put upon it by a letter from him in which he stated that the specimens were not mounted. It was decided to have a report from Principal Hunter before taking action.

Several accounts were passed.

NOTICE

A meeting will be held in the office of the Empress Theatre (basement, next to telegraph office), Wednesday evening, May 31, at 6:30 sharp, to discuss the formation of a branch of the Musicians' Mutual Protective Union for Prince Rupert. All musicians interested in the movement are cordially invited to attend.

J. S. GRAY.
FRANK STEVENS.

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NOTICE

A general meeting of the Prince Rupert General Hospital Association will be held in the Police Court Room, on Tuesday, June 6th, 1911, at 8 p. m.

Business:—To revise the By-laws of the association.

A. CUTHBERT, Secretary.

5-30—6-6

OVERSEAS CLUB

A special meeting of the members of the Overseas Club will be held at the Westholme Lumber Company's hall, on Wednesday next, the 31st inst., at 8 p. m., when members are requested to return all unsold concert tickets and to make payment for those disposed of.

HARRY W. BIRCH, Asst. Sect.