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PRINCE RUPERT'S MARCH FORWARD

ERA OF PROSPERITY OPENS UPON CITY

G.T.P. Will Take an Active Part in Developing the Place in Preparation for the Immense Rush Which Expected to Begin at Any Time.

At no period in the history of Prince Rupert has the indications for a decided and a lasting movement in a commercial way been as bright as it is at the present. Capital is already interested here and is preparing to flow in in quantity. The result of the votes on Saturday gives an assurance on the outside that will be felt in no uncertain way. There now remains nothing in the way of the G. T. P. carrying out its proposed improvements, the taxation question having been settled in a manner agreeable to all concerned. There has been a provision made for the expenditure of one-half a million dollars, which will go to provide a water system and an electric plant that will meet all the immediate demands and prepare the way for the carrying out of a larger scheme for electric energy to meet the requirements of this metropolis.

Tells of Plans

Charles M. Hays, the president of the G. T. P., and E. J. Chamberlin, the vice president of the same company, talked freely about their plans for Prince Rupert before leaving the city on Monday morning. There was no boasting, no attempt to stampede the citizens, for the vote was then taken and no talk of theirs could have any influence upon the results.

Mr. Hays, who returned from Hazelton on Sunday, speaking of the plans of the company for the immediate future, admitted that the expenditure by his company in the city of Prince Rupert was but to begin in earnest now.. There would be no waiting, he said, but work would start at once. The company would not depend upon the exact terms of their agreement with the city in the matter of work but the different undertakings would be proceeded with just as quickly as they could get the operations started.

Clearing for Station

Mr.Chamberlin, the general manager, under whose supervision the actual work is carried out, said he was instructing the local head of the company, Mr. W. C. C. Mehan, general superintendent, to start work just as quickly as he could upon the clearing away of the site for the permanent station and the station yards. Starting with the flats where the temporary repair shops are now located, the rock would be removed to the proper level over to the station site, the front of which would likely be about where the present city hall is located. All the rock between that and the present main track would be removed, putting it on a level with the railway line as it existed now.

This will allow the station to be united with the necessary sidetracks on the water side of it and make the main entrance from the city side on the second floor of the building.

Overhead Crossing

Sixth Street will be carried onto the waterfront by means of an overhead crossing which will pass over the main tracks and allow for roadways down to the wharves and to the freight sheds which will line the water side.

The city council has been asked to continue its grading of Sixth Street to the bounds of the G. T. P. reserve, where the work will be taken up by the company and carried on to meet the overhead crossing.

When the work is done there will be access given to the waterfront so as not to interfere with the traffic while the present Centre Street is undergoing a radical change. The company intends to carrying Third Street, now being cut through the hill in the city, down to the front of the present warehouses occupied by several of the wholesalers here. It will be carried past these in the direction of the station and an overhead crossing will likewise be provided there to get on to the waterfront across the main tracks of the company.

Up-to-Date Station

When the whole is completed the G. T. P. will have a station in keeping with the importance which the company attaches to the point as the meeting place of the overland traffic and the Pacific trade. The main floor of the station, which will be

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BY-LAWS ARE CARRIED

By a decided majority over the vote actually required the two bylaws submitted to the property owners on Saturday were carried. There was general rejoicing in the city in consequence as the effect of the passage of these bylaws cannot help having a decided effect upon the business of the city.

The vote cast was a large one for a bylaw vote and in no uncertain way was it made clear that the will of the citizens was decidedly in favor of the measures.

G. T. P. Agreement

On the G. T. P. agreement there was a very small vote recorded in opposition.

The vote stood on this bylaw as follows:—

For	408
Against	44
Spoiled ballots	13
Majority over the required three fifths of votes polled	129

Water Bylaw

The water bylaw did not carry with as large a majority but at the same time the majority was adequate to pass the bylaw. It stood as follows:—

For	310
Against	127
Spoiled ballots	10
Majority over the required three fifths of votes polled	42

INVESTORS GETTING POSSESSION OF LOTS

Decided Activity is Being Manifested in Real Estate Following Aggressive Policy by the Municipality and the Railway Company--Property is Sought After.

Prince Rupert is entering upon its real activity as a commercial city. There is every indication that with the settling of the various questions affecting the G. T. P. and the beginning of the great activity of the company and the city preparatory to the completion of the line, Prince Rupert is to enter upon an era of commercialism that will see no letup until the city assumes its proper place as the established centre of tne great north.

With the immense amount of work that has to be done there is no reason why the city should not see unbounded prosperity.

There are indications that in the building line the coming fall and winter will be decidedly active and those in that line of work are expecting big things.

London Investors

Realizing that the investment in Prince Rupert could not be excelled anywhere in the Dominion, investors from London and elsewhere have not been slow during the past few weeks to make purchases here. Practically every visitor representative of financial houses who has come here during the last three months has made an investment here.

Among the latest to makek purchases were Stephane Kahn and E. Chalas of London, England. They became deeply impressed with the city's prospects and after sizing up the situation for a few days decided to buy in the heart of the city. Accordingly, through the agency of M. M. Stephens & Co., they bought two lots formerly owned by Dr. A. McIntyre on Second Avenue. These are Lots 19 and 20, Block 13, Section 1, between First and Second Streets, nearly opposite David H. Hays' new block. The price paid was $17,000 cash.

Mr. Kahn, who ranks very high in banking circles, looks to a wonderful advance in prices here in the business section and expects it very quickly.

Vancouver Buyer

The Atlantic Realty Company during the week also made the sale of the lot on which the company's temporary office stands on Second Avenue, opposite the Bank of Commerce. A sale of this lot was made to Mr. Gore of Bevan, Gore & Eliot of Vancouver and Victoria for the sum of $10,500.

Local Purchases

Locally there has been an active market also. M. M. Stephens & Co. sold to Dr. Hall Lot 56, Block 34, Section 1, located on Third Avenue near McBride Street, for $5,000, which is considered a good purchase.

The Mack Realty Company also bought in the block between First Street and Second Street two lots which will be cleared to the street level at once preparatory to building.

In addition to these there is a very decided movement in real estate in

(Continued on Page Eight)

H. S. CLEMENTS GIVEN VERY HEARTY RECEPTION

H. S. Clements, the Conservative candidate in Comox-Atlin, is in the city and district, where he will spend the greater part of his time until election day. He reached the city yesterday and was recorded a most hearty reception. It was made evident to him before the evening closed that in Prince Rupert, in common with the rest of the northern portion of the district, he could well expect a most gratifying majority over his opponent. After a tour of the southern portion of the district Mr. Clements is sure of a good majority over Mr. Ross. The north is preparing to duplicate this so that on September 21 there can be little doubt as to his having an easy victory.

Mr. Clements arrived by the steamer Princess Royal, which reached here about 6 o'clock. In spite of the fact that Monday was a holiday and with charming weather conditions a great many picnics were in progress there was an immense crowd down to greet the Conservative candidate, who is a former resident of the city.

The members of the Conservative executive and of the association were on the wharf to greet him, while the Metlakatla band also attended and as the steamer pulled in to the wharf played the "Maple Leaf Forever."

Mr. Clements was greeted with cheers as he stepped on shore and was given a hearty welcome by his many friends. A procession was quickly formed and headed by the Union Jack and the band the crowd to the number of at least one thousand reached the committee room of the party at the corner of Second Avenue and Sixth street.

Addressed Crowd

Amidst ringing cheers, before entering the rooms, which were altogether too small to accommodate the crowd which gathered, Mr. Clements gave a short address from the front of the building. He thanked the citizens for the reception and as a pioneer of the city he could not help remarking upon the wonderful changes that had been made in the city during the past year. It spoke well, he said, for the energy of the citizens and promised well for the future.

He complimented the band, and expressed a wish to meet every citizen leaving the city to continue the campaign, which was being fought out upon a question upon which he felt he would have the hearty support of many Liberals, as well as all Conservatives.

Evening Meeting

In the evening, in McIntyre Hall, Mr. Clements addressed a house filled to its capacity pon the issues of the day.

The meeting was called on rather short notice but was packed to the doors. It was felt that Mr. Clements should be given practically the whole time and for over an hour and a half he held his audience deeply interested in the question of reciprocity. Mr. Clements is a very fine speaker, at all times fair to his opponents, and prepared always to allow every man the right to his own opinions on all points.

William Manson presided and briefly introduced the candidate, setting forth his own views with regard to the reciprocity agreement. He agreed that Canada should be allowed to develop its own resources within the confines of the Dominion. This would be to the best interests of the country as a whole.

Magnificent Reception

The reception accorded to Mr. Clements was a most enthusiastic one. As he cae forward to speak the audience cheered him to the echo.

Addressing himself to the points at issue, he proceeded to explain his attitude towards the reciprocity pact. This had been entered into by the Ottawa government without the consideration that should have been given to it by the members of the government. The United States government had carefully collected information relative to it before proceeding to enter into the pact and had therefore made an arrangement which was exactly what was desired by them. The Canadian government, however, has not taken the same precautions. The people of the United States could always be depended upon to look well after their own interests.

Mr. Clements made a strong plea for the conservation of the natural resources of the country for the building up of industries on this side of the line. The Untied States was seeking Canada's timber and pulp wood. It would be to the advantage of Canada to see the raw material worked up in this country. He had been at Powell River only a few days before and had seen the work that was going on there, carried out by capital from the United States. That was as it should be. If the United State. capitalists wanted to develop the raw material of the country, they were welcome to do so provided they came here and gave employment to Canadians. The view it took was one of the best advantage to Canada. It was not desirable that the raw material should be shipped to the United States to be manufactured there, but on the contrary it should be used up on this side of the line.

The Wheat Question

Mr. Clements touched on the wheat question. He showed that the United States mills had to seek Canadian wheat in order to mix with their own wheat and bring up the standard of the flour produced. Only two states, Dakota and Minnesota, produced a wheat that compared with that of the Canadian prairies. The result was that the wheat of those states, which was used to bring up the grade of the general flour produced in the United States, commanded a large price. But Canada did not want its wheat shipped to Minneapolis and elsewhere in the United States to be ground into flour and to maintain immense mills there. It wanted the mills established on Canadian soil.

He also made allusion to the lead industry, when, owing to the excessive duty imposed by the United States against Canadian lead, it became necessary for the Canadian government to give the lead producers a bounty. The government of Canada in making this agreement had not shown the same astuteness that the United States had or some of the difficult points, like that pertaining to lead, would have been settled.

Corrects False Impressions

Before concluding, Mr. Clements took occasion to correct some wrong impressions that it was sought to create with reference to himself. He referred to the report that had been circulated that he had not allowed Mr. Cowper to speak at his meeting in Alberni. Mr. Clements gave the facts with respect to that episode. Duncan Ross had held a meeting a few evenings before in Alberni and had refused the Conservative speakers a chance to be heard. When the Alberni committee was arranging the meeting, in the absence of Mr. Clements, Mr. Brewster, M.P.P., and Mr. Cowper had asked the privilege to speak. The Conservative committee recalled the facts of a few nights before and refused the privilege. When Mr. Clements reached Alberni in the evening he was told of the incident. He had never heard anything of Mr. Cowper before and supposing him to be one of the paid stumpers of the Liberal party he had fallen in line with his committee, having in mind what had been done at the Ross meeting. He, however, did express a wish that Mr. Brewster, the member in the legislature for the constituency, should be heard if he wished it. This he did out of respect to Mr. Brewster owing to the position he occupied. The final decision was that Mr. Brewster would not speak, the Liberals agreeing that under the circumstances the Conservative committee was justified in the stand taken. He had heard no more of this until he saw Liberal papers with the distorted reports as to the incident.

Afraid of None

Mr. Clements said he was not afraid to meet Duncan Ross or Mr. Cowper or anyone else to discuss this question. He would be glad if a meeting could be arranged before the campaign ended when he could meet either of them, which he was prepared to do.

Former Position

This with reference to the report which was being circulated by Mr. Ross and his friends that he (Mr. Clements) had, while in the House, delivered a speech in which he favored reciprocity. Mr. Clements said his old offer to resign if it were shown he had delivered such a speech held good. He might, by taking parts of the speech, find arguments to bear out the contention but if the speech as a whole or any considerable portion of it were read it would be found that his stand then was just the same as at present.

Mr. Clements closed with an appeal to the electors to forget party and too look to Canada and Canada's welfare only in deciding this question. He felt convinced he would be returned by a large majority.

The Metlakatla band and the Port Simpson band, both of which were present, rendered selections during the evening.

The meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "God Save the King" to the acompaniment of the bands.

Council Tonight

The city council will meet tonight for the transaction of general business. The meeting was not held last night because of it being Labor Day.

Going to Goose Bay

D. W. Ganton, B.A., who has been on the Methodist mission boat, the Homespun, will leave shortly for GooseBay, where he will be located temporarily while a new launch is completed for the work.

James Thomson of the Hudson's Bay Company, who has been on a tour of inspection up the Stickine River, returned to Prince Rupert on Sunday night, leaving Monday morning for the south.

Conservative Rally!

PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE HELD IN THE

Empress Theatre, Wednesday Evening, Sept. 6

Commencing at 8 o'clock

to be addressed by

H. S. CLEMENTS

the Conservative Candidate for Comox-Atlin, and others.

Everyone is invited to attend

Seats will be reserved for ladies.

GOD SAVE THE KING

AMONG THE MINES

CANADA'S NEW MINERAL

On the east coast of Bonaparte River, about half way between Cargill and Scottie Creeks, in the district of Lillooet, British Columbia, a new mineral was recently found. Little has been heard of the discovery, but it is recorded with due modesty in the latest report of the geological survey branch of the mines department. F. Sones, gold commissioner at Clinton, B. C., forwarded the sample to the department. It was made up of two specimens, one of which, measuring four inches in length and two inches in thickness, consisted of the mineral about to be described along with some scattered remnants of decomposed rock matter; the other specimen, a much larger, one, consisted for the most part of decomposed rock matter of a character like that just mentioned. It has a schistose structure, but it has so far decayed that its original composition is completely obscured, and little more than a residue of silaca remains. It is not at all unlikely, however, that the original of this rock has furnished the basic constituent of the associated mineral.

The mineral occurs in the form of seams and scattered patches in the altered rock matter just described. Some of these seams attain a thickness of nearly half an inch. In general they present a moderately coarse columnar structure; occasionally, however, the mineral is seen to assume a delicately fibrous form. In the material at hand no distinct crystals have been observed, and the cleavage, although clearly prismatic, is not very well defined. The mineral is readily friable, and breaks with a fine, subconchoidal fracture. It has a pearly lustre, and its color is white, modified by a delicate green tint; it is opaque, even on very thin edges, and has a bitter, saline taste.

Before the blowpipe, on charcoal, the mineral swells and emits bubbles of vapor, but does not melt, and ultimately leaves an infusible mass, a solution of cobalt nitrate and reignited the mass becomes pink. In the closed tube it yields a large amount of water, which reacts neuttral to test papers. It dissolves readily in cold water, yielding a clear solution; after addition of ammonium chloride this solution does not give a precipitate with either ammonia or ammonia carbonate, but when a solution of sodium phosphate is added to the ammoniacal solution a copius white precipitate of ammonium-magnesium phosphate is thrown down. The aqueous solution when acidulated with hydrochloric acid gives, with barium chloride, an abundant white precipitate of barium sulphate.

The specific gravity of the mineral at 15 deg 5 C. was found to be 1.757, and an analysis of selected material, which, however, still contained some silica, gave the following results:

Sulphur trioxide	34.52
Magnesia	17.15
Water	46.42
Insoluble matter (silica)	1.78
	99.87

Omitting the included silica, it will be found that the composition of the mineral agrees very closely with that required for the hexahydrate of sulphur magnesium, which hitherto has only been known as a product of the labratory. The agreement will be made plainly evident by a reference to the following figures, in which Column I. represents the composition of the mineral underdiscussion, and Column II. that required by theory for the normal hexahydated salt:

	I.	II.
Sulphur trioxide	35.19	35.09
Magnesia	17.48	17.54
Water	47.33	47.37
	100.00	100.00

As this is the first instance in which this salt has been recorded as occurring in a state of nature, this substance is entitled to be regarded as a new mineral, and the department of mines has proposed the name hexahydite for it, in allusion to the six molecules of water which enter into its composition.

Our only hope is that no one will lay claim to a prior discovery and different name. Up to the time of going to press Canada's mineral remains as a new one, and its name is hexahydrite.

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VANCOUVER—W. H. Henderson, for a year a half assistant secretary of the Vancouver Y. M. C. A., has severed his connection with that institution, and has decided to accept the position of secretary of the Religious Work. Department, in the Montreal branch, in preference to that of secretary of the Victoria branch, also offered him.

SLOCAN MINING

Southeastern British Columbia Looks Good Again as an Ore Producer

Prospectors returning to Spokane from Southeastern British Columbia report that the Slocan district is coming back as one of the important silver and lead producers on the continent as a result of deep mining operations. The Slocan camp paid more than $5,000,000 in dividends in the early days, before the introduction of present methods, when it was generally believed that the ore bodies were chiefly on the surface. Since then large ore bodies have been discovered at depth, as predicted years ago by Graham B. Dennis of Spokane, after making a careful study of conditions in Northeastern Washington and the Boundary country.

Le Roi to Reopen

Andrew G. Larson, consulting engineer of the Le Roi Mining Company, is making an examination of the Slocan Star property, which was tied up several years by litigation, and it is expected that development work will begin within sixty days with a view to making shipments the coming winter. Work also is progressing at depth in the Rambler-Cariboo, the Standard and the Lucky Jim. The last named was thoroughly examined by engineers for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company prior to awarding the contract for the spur track for Three Forks to serve that and the Rambler-Cariboo mine. There is about $1,000.000 worth of high grade lead-zinc ore in sight. Thirty-eight cars of ore purchased by the Empire Zinc Company of Denver from the Lucky Jim Zinc Company has a zinc content of more than 50 per cent, as shown by the settlement statement.

Large Deposit Uncovered

The Rambler-Cariboo paid $225,-000 in dividends to its stockholders ten years ago through mining by a shaft 800 feet. On account of the unusual amount of water encountered it became impossible to mine by sinking, and the company started a long tunnel to open the ore bodies at depth and drain the mine. Under the direction of W. E. Zwicky, this work has been accomplished, and an upraise from the 1,450 foot level completed to the 800 foot level, and the ore bodies drifted on from the 1,250, 1,500, 900 and 800 foot levels. This development, which has taken years to accomplisn, has opened a large body of high grade silver-lead ore. The ore taken ount during the development and hauled by teams to rail transportation was nearly sufficient to pay for the work. With the completion of the spur, tramway and mill the Rambler-Cariboo should earn satisfactory profts. The depth now attained insures long life for the mine.

Can Handle 200 Tons

Equipment costing $125,000, now being installed at the Standard mine, will be ready for operation early in October, and permit a daily handling of 200 tons of ore. About 50 per cent of the output will be clean shipping ore. Figured from that standpoint, the Standard should earn big profits. The unusually high returns that will be shown in the way of dividends by the Rambler-Cariboo and the Standard, aside from a large tonnage of production, is accounted for by the high grade output.

Interest in Canada

Although holders in Spokane will reap the greatest benefits of the earnings, which give promise of reaching the $3,000,000 mark in the near future, Canadian citles are becoming extensively interested. Winnipeg has been a heavy buyer in Lucky Jim stock. Vancouver is also a heavy holder of Slocan securities, especially of Rambler-Cariboo. The interest taken by the eastern portion of the Dominion of Canada is stadily increasing, and Toronto and other cities in Ontario have been steady buyers of Slocan stocks for several months. During Premier McBride's recent visit to England he aroused much interest in the mines of British Columbia,, and especially of the territory around the Slocan. This steadily broadening market is furnishing ample capital for the exploitation and development of many new properties.

A Seven Year Contract

The Rambler-Cariboo Extension property has been fortunate in that the Rambler-Cariboo tunnel has run through the ground for 2,200 feet, and opened the vein to a depth of 900 feet. A contract was signed recently by the Rambler-Cariboo and the Rambler-Cariboo Extensions, giving the latter the privilege to mine in the tunnel for seven years. The management is now cutting a station and putting in side tracks at the point where the vein was intersected, preparatory to drifting on this vein.

W. E. Zwicky, manager of the Rambler-Cariboo, is also manager of the Extension company's property, and among the large shareholders of the Cariboo Extensions Company are: C. E. McBroom, Austin Corbin, D. D. Fotheringham, Ben Norman, E. F. Cartier Van Dissel, J. L. Drumsheller, former United States Senator George Turner, Bruce Clendenning, Will G. Zeigler, W. E. Cullen, B. C. Riblet, R. E. M. Strickland and and Thomas S. Griffith of Spokane.

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ON ROCHER DE BOULE

Trimble & Pembertons Claims Near Hazelton Being Developed

That mining development on Messrs. Trimbe & Pemberton's group of claims up Juniper Creek on Rocher de Boule Mountain is proceeding amazingly and that the mineral showings are rapidly reaching the phenomenal as depth is attained, is now generally admitted on all sides by those mining men who have recently visited the property and viewed the work, says the Inland Colonist. Mining men of most conservative ideas are not at all backward in acknowledging that this property is not only nearing what can be classed as the proven state, but bears evidence at the present stage of becoming an exceptionally large producer of high running ores.

On this property, one of the principal developments took place the past week, which was the widening of the lower lead to approximately 14 feet in width, showing three high grade shoots of ore and about nine feet of good concentrating ore. The ore from these shoots runs as follows: Gold, 2 oz.; silver, 104 oz.; copper, 14.8 per cent. Assays from a second shoot runs: Gold, 12 oz.; silver, 88.6 oz.; lead, 28.6 per cent; copper, 4.4 per cent. The third shoot runs: Gold, .04 oz.; silver, 52.6 oz.; lead, 12.2 per cent. Combined width of the three shoots is 2½ feet.

The concentrating part of this big lead consists of yellow copper in quartz and an average sample taken across the nine feet when assayed runs as follows, Gold, .08 oz.; silver, 94.4 oz.; copper, 11.4 per cent. Total values for the nine feet, exclusive of the three high grade shoots is $82.88.

Replacement has taken place in the granite-diorite country rock adjoining this vein. A sample of this replaced country rock ran: Gold, 14 oz.; silver, 46.2 oz.; copper, 5.4 per cent.

This lower lead is the great surprise to the owners, as the surface last fall only showed 1½ feet of ore with 2 feet of quartz. Today, with the steady development which has been under way, it is the largest and strongest of the three veins being developed. A tunnel is now being driven in on the vein following the hanging wall. This tunnel from which the samples assayed were taken has up to date obtained a depth of 33 feet.

It is understood that Messrs. Trimble & Pemberton intend letting contrcts for winter work to tap both the lower and upper leads at 200 feet depth. These two tunnels will develop an extensive ore reserve and will give Rocher de Boule such an immense ore tonnage as to qualify it to be numbered among the truly big mines and permanently fix Hazelton as one of the Coast's great mining districts.

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LEAD KING SOLD

Mine on Nine Mile Mountain Passes Into Hands of Portland, Oregon, Man

Lead King, on Nine Mile Mountain, has changed hands, says the Omineca Herald. This is the first big turn over in the mining properties here this year, but it is a most important one. The new owner is P. J. Jennings of Portland, Ore. He came to Hazelton on July 20 for the purpose of looking over this camp, of which he had heard something, but knew little. He has seen a number of the prospects and has purchased Lead King. The deal was closed on August 10, whereby Mr. Jennings takes up 900,000 shares of the total 1,000,-000. The remaining 100,000 shares were scattered among the public investors last year at 15 cents per share. These shares the new owner proposes to pick up a little later and thereby own the whole mine. Lead King was formerly owned by a syndicate of local capitalists who took it over from the locators. They did a certain amount of prospecting and surface work and disposed of some stock, but last winter operations were suspended. The future of the mine will be one of active development and ore will be shipped just as soon as the railway can carry it.

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Slavery in Soudan

Last month news reached Roseires that a small party of slaves had been observed at Jebel Gerri, and the bashjawish of the Repression of Slavery police with ten men immediately set off in pursuit. After searching for three days in the neighborhood, they came across the tracks of the party between Jebel and Roseires. They followed the tracks, which were but a few hours old, and, travelling quickly, overtook the fugitives two miles east of Mangangani village. Two Arabs, who were in charge of the party, on see the police, immediately opened fire. The police returned their fire, whereupon the Arabs dropped their rifles and fled. The jungle is extremely thick in the region of Roseires, and this rendered pursuit difficult, but the police succeeded in capturing one of the Arabs, who gave his name as Yussey Wad Mohammed of the Helaween tribe, and stated that he had come from Abyssinia. The slaves brought in numbered seven, consisting of five boys and two girls.

H. Gordon Munro W. Nicholson Lailey

MUNRO & LAILEY

ARCHITECTS

PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

P. O. BOX 14 PRINCE RUPERT

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Police Station, Naas River

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.

Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., August 15, 1911. a22s12

WATER NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia

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

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works.

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
District Registrar.

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

NOTICE

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

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

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
District Registrar.

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

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

WATER NOTICE

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

Dated August 24, 1911

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

Skeena Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

For Job Printing of all kinds see The Journal man.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5.

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

TOM HUGH HUGHES.
Dated June 5, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

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

WATER NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(i) If the water is to be used for power or for mining purposes, describe the place where the water is to be returned to some natural channel, and the difference in altitude between point of diversion and point of return—Near mouth of Ain River about 150 feet below point of diversion.

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

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

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

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land Notice—District of Coast—Range V

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

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

A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE

In February, a certain well known society man of Vancouver quietly packed up his things and, dispensing with the usual formality of adieu, slipped across the line and down to Mexican territory, where he offered his services to General Madero, leader of the rebel army. The man's name is Caryl Rhy Pryce, Welshman, and soldier of fortune. He was tall, muscular, and 33 years of age. Moreover, he had seen service in the British army during the South African war. Madero looked him up and down and decided that he would do—gave him his billet, and, it is possible, followed his subsequent career with no uninterested eye.

Everyone who knows anything about the guerilla warfare knows what happened soon afterwards. How the rebel army split into two factions, and the young British soldier became commander of the faction opposed to Madero and how he took the town of Tiajuana, where Larroque, the lieutenant governor of Lower California, was killed in defence of the same.

When the war came to an end Commander Pryce slipped away to San Francisco. The romance of the adventure, coupled with the natural charm of the man, made him a great favorite in the Golden Gate and during his stay there he was made the guest of the San Francisco Press Press Club.

Meanwhile, events were marching rapidly forward, and one day as the Welshman sat in the club the far-reaching arm of the Mexican government swooped down, and he found himself under arrest. He was placed in irons and taken to Los Angeles, where he was imprisoned in the county jail. The charges given were murder and arson, and breach of the neutrality laws between the United States and Mexico, although the charge of arson was afterwards withdrawn. Nor is the claim made by the Mexican government that he was collecting arms and ammunition for the rebels, as far back as January, likely to hold, for it can be proven that he was residing in Vancouver.

Meanwhile, the sister of the imprisoned man, Mrs. T. Kenyon Hodge, who resides in Vancouver, had known nothing of her brothers' whereabouts until she received an illustrated post card of him in his uniform, which some friend had accidentally some across and sent to her. Needless to say, she followed his career in the Mexican army as closely as possible, and as soon as she heard of his imprisonment she lost no time in hastening down to Los Angeles to his side. The machinery of the law was set in motion and no pains were spared to bring about the liberation of the imprisoned British subject. A brother, who resides in England, laid the matter before the attention of the foreign office, which, although apparently unable to do anything at once, asked to be kept informed how things went. A similar answer was received a few days ago from Ambasador Bryce.

At present, it must be admitted, things look rather black, for the Mexican government has made out a hard case against the ex-commander. Moreover, it demands that he be handed over to them so that the trial may take place on Mexican territory. This, his friends are fighting with might and main, for they know that extradition will mean death, for once on Meican soil there is little doubt but that Caryl Pryce, soldier of fortune, will meet his death.

Mrs. Howge and her husband are at present visiting in Victoria, where they expect to remain two or three weeks longer.

———o———

PEACE IN SIGHT

Conference of Advocates of Abolition of War Are Very Much Encouraged

The peace advocates at their conference at Berne agreed upon the essentials to be included in a declaration to the world, in which their hopes and their programme will be set forth. The members of the conference believe that important consequences will follow this meeting of economists, and that for the first time the problem of war will be studied scientifically by the deepest thinkers of all nations.

Effort, time nor abundant funds will be spared to carry on the research work, the result of which, it is expected, will illuminate the whole subject and have authoritative value. The final act of the conference was to send a telegram to Andrew Carnegie, at Skibo Castle, whose peace foundation made the peace gathering possible.

The declaration asks that all nations concentrate their attention upon the value of serious and scientific study of the causes of war and as to the best method for the promotion of peace. It adds that the work has only been begun, but that it will be pushed vigorously and systematically.

"Study of the causes and consequences of war," the declaration continues, "constitutes only a part of the work. Peace will be studied in the same spirit and with the same method. Efforts will be made to determine and measure with the same scientific precision the action of the forces working toward unity of mankind, which daily is becoming more and more intense."

The problems to be studied are distributed in three sections: first, the causes and effects of war; second, armaments, and, third, influences tending to the unification of the peoples in their economic life.

In the first division the studies will comprise research into conflicts of economic interests, the influence of obligatory military service laws, prizes, war loans issued by neutral countries, the effects and consequences of wars on the civilized world as a whole, and also on the life of each nation in the destruction of life and wealth.

In this section also will come studies of conquests, colonizations and derangements to international commerce through war. The section of armaments will study the history of armaments of modern times, the needs for armament and the possibilities of their being reduced; military budget's resulting from loans for armaments in preparation for war and the general effects of armaments on the economic and social life of peoples.

———o———

POLES USED IN CANADA

The Department of the Interior Recommends Timber Treating Plants

The forestry branch of the department of the interior has compiled statistics dealing with the poles purchased in Canada during 1910. The total number of poles purchased was 782,841, or an increase of 118 per cent over 1900. The tital value of the poles at point of purchase was $1,043,874, and the average price of poles was $1.33 or less by 6 cents than the price of poles in 1909. Steam railroads, tlephone and telegraph companies used 95 per cent of these poles, the remaining 5 per cent being used by electric roads, power and light companies; 97 per cent of the total consumption were cedar poles, which for their cost give better service than any other wood. At present none of these are preserved or treated by any method, in which respect we are far behind the United States. The United States, using in 1909, 3,738,740 poles at an average cost of $1.98, or at 50 cents more per pole than in Canada, found that it paid them to use preservative mthods. During the last three years the treatment of poles has advanced rapidly, so that in 1909 15 per cent of the total number were treated by the creosote or other methods. This is an increase of 67 per cent over the number treated in 1908. At present the United States has 78 timber treating plants, while Canada has none. It is to be hoped that this great inequality will soon be done away with, and that pole users in Canada may take up this cheap and rational method of securing greater service from the poles used and thus lessening the drain on the forest.

———o———

A smart Scottish boy was summoned to give evidence against his father, who was accused of making disturbances on the street. Said the magistrate to him:

"Come my wee mon, speak the truth, and let us know all ye ken about this affair."

"Weel, sir,' said the lad, "d'ye ken Inverness street?"

"I do, laddie," replied his worship.

"Weel, ye gang along it and turn into the square, and cross the square ——"

"Yes, yes," said the judge encouragingly.

"An' when ye gang across the square ye turn to the right, and up into High street till ye come to a pump."

"Quite right, my lad; proceed," said his worship. "I know the old pump well."

"Weel," said the boy, with the most infantile simplicity "ye may gang and pump it, for ye'll no pump me."

NOTICE.

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

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 16, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Queen Charlotte Land District—District of Skeena

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of of Coast.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Prince Rupert Private Detective Agency

N. McDonald, Manager

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

P. O. Box 893 — Phone 210

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

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Advertising rates furnished on application.

O. H. NELSON,
Editor.

Tuesday, September 5, 1911.

THE OUTLOOK

The passing of the bylaws on Saturday by the citizens of Prince Rupert was more than an ordinary event in the history of the city. It unquestionably meant much more than was indicated by a mere superficial examination into it. Both bylaws were of special importance at this time and the results will be far reaching.

The ratification of the agreement with the G. T. P. means the beginning of what the railway company has in store for the city in a commercial way. Hitherto the work that the company has done has been largely that connected with getting a line of railway in and has been similar to the work along the entire route.

Now, however, the company enters upon its broad policy of development within the city, which will end only when equipment is provided for the terminals of a great transcontinental line and a trans-Pacific steamship service. The station, the repair shop, the great floating dock, and hotel to cost probably over a million dollars, and many other auxiliary undertakings are all to be carried to completion within a limited time.

In another column will be found a general outline of some of the work planned and no citizen can read that without feeling that the city is about to enter upon a new era of prosperity.

The water bylaw, which provides for the expenditure of over half a million dollars, was also important. It means that within a very short time there will be a force of men at work on this scheme, which must mean so much to the city. The work to be done by the city and that by the railway company will ensure a pay roll in Prince Rupert, the effects of which will be felt by every merchant and every other citizen in it.

Already the effects are being felt in an increased demand for real estate. There is every indication now that this fall and winter will be marked by business activity in Prince Rupert such as has never been experienced here before.

HEARTY WELCOME

The welcome which was accorded Mr. Clements, the Conservative candidate in Comox-Atlin, upon his arrival here is one which indicates that his election in the riding is assured. In the choice of Mr. Clements the Conservatives made no mistake. He has had experience in public life and possesses a style which makes him friends wherever he goes.

His speech last night was logical and showed that he had made a careful study of the whole question at issue.

In the south he has been accorded a very heary support and it is safe to say that the northern part of the constituency will not be behind the south in supporting him on election day.

Mr. Clements will spend the greater part of the remainder of the campaign in the north, speaking here tomorrow night and then proceeding to Stewart and later to Hazelton.

ANOTHER EXAMPLE

Prince Rupert is not alone in its move to obtain power for the city. Prince Albert, the province of Saskatchewan, only a few days ago took a somewhat similar step but instead of spending half a million on a combined water and electric power plant the prairie city has to spend three-quarters of a million upon a power proposition alone, being anything but as advantageously situated as this place is. A despatch, referring to Prince Albert's course, says:

"The ratepayers of Prince Albert today endoser bylaws to raise seven hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to develop thirty-five hundred horse power at La Colle Falls, on the Saskatchewan River. The vote vote was overwhelmingly in favor of the measure, 411 voting in favor and only four against.

"Construction work on the power scheme will be started at an early date, just as soon, in fact, as a final report on plans prepared by C. H. Mitchell has been received from Cecil B. Smith of the engineering firm handling the Point du Bois scheme at Winnipeg.

"The ratepayers also voted over forty thousand dollars to extend the steam plant supplying current for the city and domestic lighting."

CHEAP LIVING

Cheap living and low wages practically always go hand in hand. Workmen should not allow party heelers to make them believe that there will be anything for them in reciprocity because sheep and cattle and wheat and oats and hay and other natural products will come in duty free under it. Workmen don't eat sheep nor cattle nor oats but they eat mutton and beef and oatmeal and none of these will come in free under reciprocity. If Pat Burns can bring in sheep and cattle cheaper than he can buy them from our own farmers and stockmen he is the one who will get the benefit and the steaks and chops will remain about the same prices as before, says the Hedley Gazette.

News of the Province

STUMPING OUTFIT

NELSON—Duty has been paid in Nelson on the largest and most modern stump puller and land clearing machine ever imported into Canada. Is was made by the Clyde Iron Works of Duluth, and purchased by Beaton & Vezina, owners of 5,000 acres of land in the Whatshan Valley, Lower Arrow Lake. The land is being cleared and planted and sold in smal ltracts ready for the settlers. "We believe we have the latest thing in land clearing machinery," said Mr. Beaton. "It was built to order for us and is the first of three machines of the kind that we will put to work on our land. The other two will be delivered early in the spring. They are very heavy, weighing something over eighteen tons each, and have separate drums for spotting, pulling and piling. We expect each machine to clear three or four acres per day. They pull out the trees as they stand, making chopping necessary only in the case of especially high trees that might injure the cables as they fell. They work very fast and require small crews."

ANGLICAN CATHEDRAL

VICTORIA—After many years of waiting, a movement is at last on foot to provide Victoria with a new cathedral worthy of the Anglican Church creed and the capital city of British Columbia. Whether or no a new cathedral should be built has been discussed for a long time, but it looks now as if matters had really come to a head. Before leaving for the east Rev. Dean Doull sent out a letter to all rectors and missionaries in the diocese of Columbia, asking them to appoint delegates from their parishes to confer with the Christ Church cathedral committee of laymen, which had a scheme in hand to be discussed. This is to be done in order that the plans may be laid before the Columbia Diocesan Synod in a concrete form when that body meets in Victoria, on October 3 and 4. As soon as a satisfactory conclusion is arrived at collectors will be appointed throughout the whole diocese. It is not thought that there will be any difficulty in raising the funds required, as a number of wealthy Anglicans in the city are anxious and willing to contribute towards the undertaking.

CEMENT PLANT

CHILLIWACK—It is stated on good authority that work on one of the largest cement manufacturing plants on the Pacific Coast will soon be started at Elk Creek, at the east end of the Chilliwack Valley, and that within a year a branch of the British Columbia Electric Railway will be built to that point from Chilliwack. A syndicate of capitalists, most of whom reside in Vancouver, have purchased, it is said, 290 acres of land at East Chilliwack, near the foot of Elk Creek Falls, and have secured options on other lands in that vicinity. The land was formerly the property of Messrs. Brett and Eugene Patterson. This land is a portion of an immense lava bed composed chiefly of limestone and shale rock which can be converted into excellent cent. The proposed site of the factory is within a mile and a half of the Canadian Northern and Great Northern railways, and within two miles of the Fraser River, which-with the proposed extension of the British Columbia Electric Railway assures adequate transportation. The site is surrounded by some of the finest prairie peat soil in the Chilliwack Valley. Should the new cement works, as is expected, employ a force of 500 men, a new town of about 2,000 inhabitants may be looked for.

LAWSON BOOSTS

Tells Boston People There Is No Place on Earth Like Western Part of Canada

Upon his return to Boston a few days ago from the west, where he has spent considerable time this summer, Thomas W. Lawson, of frenzied finance fame, lauded Canada and the west to the skies, proclaiming from the hilltops, figuratively speaking, of the glories that Canada and the west holds for young and old alike. He says that the west has it on every corner of the globe from the Garden of Eden to Egypt, Massachusetts.

Note a characteristic Lawson exclamation when he landed in the Bean City: "Young man! if you don't go to a ticket office and buy yourself a ticket for the west within the next week you ought to be dragged before a judge and given 90 days at hard labor. Opportunities lie unheeded along the railroad tracks, on the mountain sides, in the gutters, crying to be snached. Opportunities are as plentiful as the leaves upon the trees, as the fish within the bounding brooks, as the grass upon the earth.

"Western Canada offers the greatest opportunities. Out there they have actually put into practise the things that I have been advocating for years in banking, in insurance, in taxation—in everything. That country is being run for the people. The people will own Western Canada—all of the people, instead of one or two rich men.

"The wealth is in the land, and land is to be had for the asking. Go to the Canadian Pacific and ask them what they'll do for you. I don't believe there's anything they wouldn't do, if you really want to go west and live.

"Those people hustle so assiduously out there in Western Canada that they never buy less than three pair of shoes at a time. I got on a train at Vancouver, bound for Lake Louise. Three men from Vancouver got on the train with me. There was a cyclonic disturbance, and when the dust had cleared away, the three men had got something spread out on a table. I looked it over. It was a $12,000,000 proposition—all there—lying calm and cold right where you could poke it with your finger. Coal lands! Uh-huh! Coal lands.

"Greatest thing you ever heard. The three men outlined it. I listened. By the time I reached Lake Louise I had closed with them, and made arrangements to have engineers start for the coal lands the next day. Hustl! Well, well, well, I should say yes. Yes. Yes. Yes.

"To tell the truth, my head is so full of the west tnat there isn't room for much of anything else. To my mind, the far western United States and Canada—and especially Canada—is the most wonderful section of the world. When Horace Greeley told young men to go west, he was right. He would be right in exactly the same degree if he were alive today and said the same thing. I say again that any young man who does not go to a ticket office and buy a ticket which will carry him to the far west, with its glorious opportunities for the people—the masses—ought to be locked up, for he is committing a crime against himself."

"A letter was mailed at the post office the other day," observed the talkative boarder, "addressed to 'Jim Stout, Lame Indian, U. S. A.' Where do you suppose the mailing clerk sent it?"

"To Cripple Creek," shouted the other boarders in chorus.

"You'll have to guess again."

"Indian Falls, State of New York?" hazarded the taciturn boarder.

"No."

"Then we give it up."

"He sent it," said the propounder of the question, liesurely buttering a biscuit, "to the dead letter office, I believe."

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JOE MARTIN'S VIEWS

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the past ten or twelve years has given Canada one of the worst administrations in the whole world," was Joseph Martin's keynote sentence given in an interview in Winnipeg on his way west to oppose the government. Starting from his base he launched into a vigorous attack on the present government.

"I have been condemning conditions that politics have fallen into under this administration for some time, and while I find that some of my friends who have joined with me in this condemnation are supporting Sir Wilfrid Laurier on account of reciprocity, I find myself quite unable to join them.

"I know that there is more political corruption in Canada today than there has ever been, and a verdict for favorable government would mean condemnation of the existing state of affairs.

"Of course it is quite true that under every government, no matter how pure, there would be no crookedness. All that can be asked of the government is that they themselves shall be clean, and that they shall deal with a firm hand with any instances of corruption in their respective departments.

"In this respect the present government has entirely failed. Charge after charge of a most serious nature has been made against the administration.

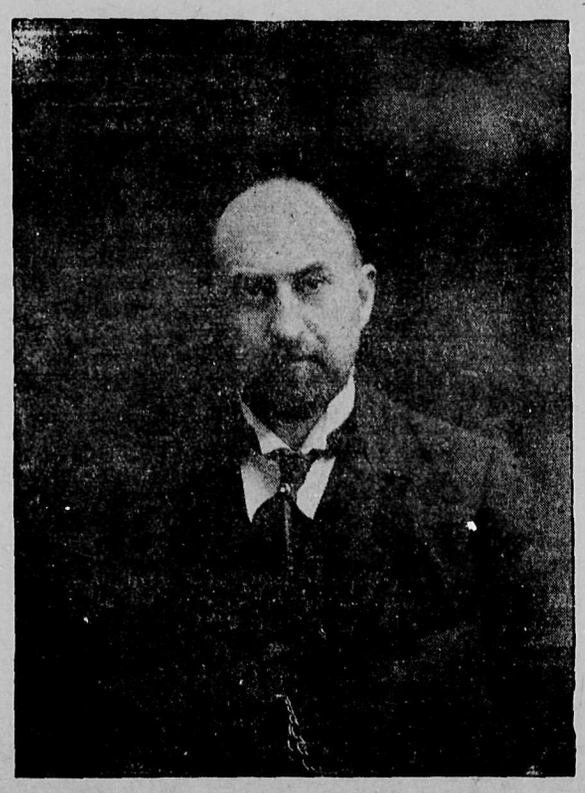
"In addition, I am hopelessly against Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues because they have repudiated every principle which was in the platform of the Liberal party when in opposition, and I think that when a political party abandons all its pledges it is the duty of every real supporter of those pledges to vote for the other side.

"The administration is very bad all over Canada, and as far as I can make out, in every department of the government, but in British Columbia corruption is probably more open than in any other part. We have a political boss and a machine worse even than Tammany Hall of New York. All government contracts, concessions and privileges, including even the appointment of judges, are put up for public competition and go to the highest bidder. This state of affairs is well known to Sir Wilfrid and aproved by him.

"In return for this control of patronage, the local boss in Vancouver is supposed to furnish all the money that may be required for election purposes. It is the most corrupt arrangement I have ever heard of and has been publicly approved by William Templeman, one of the members of the government. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in Vancouver last autumn the political boss carried him around the city in his automobile, sitting side by side with him, thus indicating to the people how completely he controlled the patronage.

"The position of affairs from this standpoint is well known in England, and I am ashamed to say that Canada, from the standpoint of political morality, is repulsive to the people of the Old Country.

"This disgrace, in my opinion, should be wiped out, and the only way to do it is to turn the government out and bring in R. L. Borden's Conservative principles. I am as much opposed to the Conservative party as I ever was. I do believe, however, that Mr. Borden is an honest man and if returned to power would clean up the Augean stable of political corruption. I believe it is the duty of every patriotic Liberal to take this course. I believe, also, that the turning out of the present administration would be the best thing that could happed the Liberal party. In opposition it would be able to shake off a gang which at present has control and emerge standing, as I believe, for the very best principles of administration and policy which it was when it came into power on June 23, 1896."



Joseph Martin, Prominent Liberal Opposing Laurier Government

MARINE NEWS

AGAINST THE COAST

When the tenders were invited for the construction of the warships for Canada's navy the firms contemplating bids were given a wage scale based upon rates of wages paid in Eastern Canada with the result that the Pacific Coast was shut out from any possible competition. The B. C. Marine Railway Company, associated with a prominent British shipbuilding firm, had prepared to tender, but the Ottawa government's action precluded them from doing so, and the interests of the Pacific Coast have been sacrificed, says the Victoria Colonist. When the naval policy was decided upon it was announced that it was proposed to construct the vessels at a cost of 33 1-3 per cent more than it would cost to construct the vessels in Canada, and it was announced that this would aid the shipbuilding industry, but the aid is all to be given to Eastern Canada, where the greater voting strenth is needed the greatest voting strength is located. The Pacific Coast is not to be given an opportunity to compete as was expected for the construction of the vessels for the Pacific squadron.

The construction of warships for the Pacific squadron of the Canadian navy at Esquimalt would result in the bringing to this city of at least 4,000 mechanics, and at the usual ratio of three or four persons dependent on each worker, would add from 12,000 to 16,000 to the population of Victoria. The establishment of the necessary shipyards would give a great impetus to the development of the iron resources of Vancouver Island and he would be the means of bringing to Victoria's great shipbuilding and repair trade.

The tenders submitted have been placed in the hands of the technical officers of the Canadian admiralty, who will probably make their report after September 21 next, and it is an open secret that Messrs. Cammell Laird & Co. of Sheffield, who intend to locate their works at St. John, N. B., are the lowest tenderers for all the vessels to be built.

R. B. Bevis, managing director of the Birkenhead yards of Cammell Laird & Co., when the Canadian industrial commissioners visited the yards at Sheffield on August 2, said he had strong hopes that the work of building the Canadian vessels would be placed with a firm to be established in Canada, which would be assisted, organized and developed by Cammell Laird & Co. He said:

"In the negotiations which were taking place they had pitched upon St. John, N. B., as the best site for the shipyards of Canada. It was a big venture, and one which one looked forward to with, perhaps, a little avidity, but he hoped that it would materialize, and that Sheffield would benefit by the creation of shipbuilding and engineering works in Canada."

St. John, N. B., is the seat for which Hon. Mr. Pugsley, minister of public works, sat, and which he is contesting, and while nothing it being done in Victoria to assist or develop the shipbuilding industry, the bids have been so invited that the Pacific Coast is precluded from competing, and nothing has been done assist in improving Victoria as a seaport in view of the great trade anticipated within a few years, as often pointed out by the Colonist during the past few years.

The following despatch tells of what is held out to St. John, N. B. It reads: "The tenders for the construction of a dry dock and ship-repair plant, a very extensive concrete breakwater, and two wharves from which the first steamships to carry Grand Trunk Pacific freight from the port of Sa. John will dock, closed on August 10. Three great British contracting firms submitted tenders, and each deposited half a million dollars as a forfeit. It is expected the contract will be awarded at an early date. These great works involve an expenditure of several million dollars. The works will be located in St. John harbor east."

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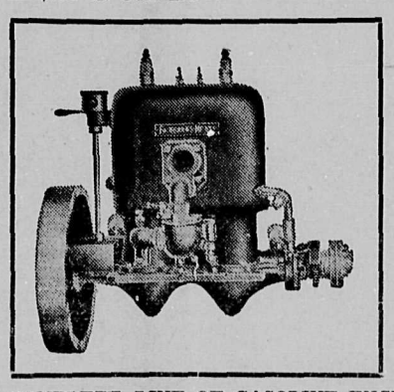

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IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

In the matter of "Official Administrators Act"

And

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

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

Dated August 18, 1911.

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

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

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

And

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

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

Dated August 18, 1911.

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

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

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

And

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

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

Dated August 18, 1911.

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

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

And

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

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

Dated August 18, 1911.

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

TO WATER TAKERS

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

WM. MAHLON DAVIS,
tf Supt. of Water Works.

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TENDERS WANTED

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

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

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Maori Progress

Something over seventy-five years ago, a wild, cannibal Maori chief, named Pomare, sailed out of Wellington harbor with as choice and bloodthirsty a band of naked savages as you could ever imagine. They headed for the Chatham Islands, about 500 miles away, where lived prosperous and equally cannibal enemies, the Maoris.

The Maori conquistador carried shotguns; the islanders had nothing but their bows and arrows and a rather inferiod kind of spears. History is not very accurate about the details of this obscure, but ferocious war. But the Maorioris were so badly decimated that there are less than a score of them on their islands today. The invaders literally ate them out of existence. The veteran Pomare, mat garbed and savage like the rest, presided at the cannibal orgies.

That was no uncommon instance in Waori warfare a short three-quarters of a century ago. Today the Maoris vote and hold land in New Zealand side by side with white men. In some ways, Maori lawyers, Maori doctors, and Maori ministers of religion have more of the graces of civilization than their white neighbors. In the sense that it is known in America, and that Englishmen are coming to know it in South Africa, there is no race problem in New Zealand at all.

Only the other day King George included a Maori in his honors list.

The Maoris are noteworthy among all the primitive nations of the world for having tagen the graces of the white man's civilization and left the vices alone.

Take Pomare's grandson, for instance. A man starts with a bit of a handicap on his future achievement when his grandfather was a wild, man-eating savage. But is Pomare's grandson a mat-garbed cannibal? No; he is Dr. Wi Maui Pomare, a university graduate, and a cultured and refined gentleman. More than that, he has preserved his grandfather's traits of leadership, for he has been appointed to the post of government chief medical officer among his people.

Have Learned From Whites

That is what strikes a stranger among the Maoris of New Zealand first and most forcibly—how much they have learned from the whites and how much they have refused to learn.

When the Maoris takes up anything, they generally take it up vigorously, and very much in their own fashion.

x

When they fought the white man, they fought him under his own methods, with gunpowder and rifle pits and skirmish lines—and with a word of honor that the white man came to respect. They fought him successfully, too, for a long series of years, ending about the time of the American Civil War, with New Zealand far from "conquered." The white men took up land the Maoris could not use—for their fifty thousand population still own over 7,000,000 acres. And the Maori fought for his rights throughout so fircely and honorably that to come together on even terms after the wars was the most natural thing possible. That is the chief reason why there is so little race prejudice. And it is also because men life Dr. W. Maui Pomare are so proud of the race of their cannibal grandfathers that they set a strict ban on intermarriage with the white man.

Tokens of rare inequality like the "Jim Crow" car, the "grandfather" clause, or the social and political limitations suffered by the Hindu are unknown in New Zealand. All through the Maori country, white and dusky children attend the same schools, with no distinction of race or color. From Te Aute College, at Hawke's Bay, and St. Stephen's School many brainy young Maoris graduate each year and go forth to add to the natives' pride of race and white man's store of knowledge. The 123 scholarships offered by the New Zealand government are barely enough to satisfy the increasing demand.

In Their Native Land

It is in their native village, however, that one comes to understand best the odd blend of civilizing and traditional elements that makes the Maoris unique among races of their color. Up to the northeast here, you can see the business ingenuity of a very up-to-date present in the way of the huge thousand-acre sheep farms are run by their native owners. The sheep shearing is usually done by machinery of the latest pattern, and the Ngati-Perou tribe, one of the most famous fighting tribes in the country, have put almost every acre of their land under grazing and general sheep farming in the most advanced style. A home-made native telephone system connects the villages all around the cape and links up with the government system in the south.

But the Maoris have acquired more than the crust of civilization in the white man's scientific conveniences. They have adjusted their tribal customs to his laws. All traces of cannibalism were put away 50 years ago; tattooing, until recently compulsory on each Maori brave, is also passing out of fashion. The fortitude which was measured by the depth and number of India-ink filled slashes a man could stand on his face and chest still exists, but is measured now by the more complex standards of the European.

But outside of the unpopularity of war since peace settled down on the country, the visible side of Maori life is little changed. In the villages around Rotorua the great Arewa tribe still carries on the same native handicrafts as they have for centuries, and practice the same picturesque old rights they brought over from mythical Hawaiiki 700 years ago. No European can afford to look down on their system of life which has lasted so long, for in many ways, it was, and is today, the perfect communal state. Land is owned in common, but each man must be his own carpenter, shipbuilder, fisherman, farmer, firemaker, rigger and sailmaker. There is no room for drones in the Maori village. Left naked and destitute on an uninhabited island, his training would make him king of men at home, and comfortable where many a white Robinson Crusoe would perish.

In build the Maori is notable among the sons of man. Erect and proud, with the natural dignity of an athlete that is more Celtic than Scandivnavian, his temperament has more than one strain in it that allies him with the irresistible Celt. His history is full of myth and legend of rare poetic power. Everything in heaven and on earth is woven for him with the strands of fancy and romance.

The man who is their most distinguished leader today, though brought up among them, and considering himself a true Maori in thought, is himself born of Irish parents. He is the Hon. James Carroll, minister of his majesty's government for New Jealand for native affairs. Under his leadership the Maoris have turned the tide of their decreasing population, and have evolved a modern race pride that has set their level for future achievement high. With this Irishman at their head, and with the proofs before them of what grandsons of cannibals can accomplish in competition with the white man, there is still a future for the Maoris among the civilized peoples of the world.

THE PRINCE RUPERT JOURNAL

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Conserve Resources

Hon. Clifford Sifton, for many years minister of the interior in the Laurier cabinet, in opening hi campaign at Ingersoll, Ont., said:

"If it is true that it is essential in the interests of this Dominion of Canada that we should conserve our resources and work carefully, painfully and perhaps slowly, the best method of making them available in order that we may have a strong, virile and well nourished population, it must be clear that this is no time to take down the bars and turn these resources over to the United States.

"If we enter upon trade relations of an extensive character with the United States, and if favorable anticipations which can be entertained turned out to be well founded, and our friends south of the line use us well and give us nearly everything we ask, what is the inevitable conclusion? Must not our trade and business and very life become mixed with theirs, so that we shall become increasingly dependent upon them, with the ultimate end of political union? And if these favorable anticipations are not realized, and they will not treat us well, and want to grab and quibble, on the interpretation of any reciprocity treaty, what will that mean? It will bean that, ten or fifteen years from now, we shall have to begin all over again; just where we are now, and start once again to put ourselves right.

"I do not hold with those who say that those who are opposed to a trade treaty between between Canada and the United States are opposed to good relations between Canada and the United States is that each should do its own business independtly, and have no entanglements, nothing in the world to quarrel about."

EMPRESS VAN HORNE

The Empress Van Horne is to be the name of one of the two new Empress liners being constructed for the trans-Pacific service of the C.P.R. at the yards of the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company at Govan, Scotland, according to a statement made at Montreal by Mr. Bosworth, vice president of the C.P.R. The announcement made by Mr. Bosworth stated the company would probably honor its former president, Sir William Van Horne, by naming one of the new liners the Empress Van Horne. The new steamer will have a capacity for 1,500 passengers and will cost $2,500,000.

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Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

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Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Coast, Range v.

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

ALICE MUNRO.
Dated August 12, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Coast, Range V.

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

WILLIAM H. HARGRAVE.
Dated August 12, 1911.

AGAINST RECIPROCITY

The reasons given by eighteen of Toronto's leading Liberals

Following is the statement issued last February by eighteen of the leading Liberals of Toronto, in which they declared their opposition to reciprocity:

"We oppose ratification of the pro-United States of America—

"1. Because in the year 1897 the Parliament of Canada repealed the legislation then existing relating to reciprocity and since such repeal neither the people of Canada nor Parliament have entrusted the government with any duty or authority to negotiate with respect to any agreement on the subject.

"2. Because the present unexampled prosperity of Canada is the result of a policy which has been pursued in the development of her trade and of her natural resources. Because this has involved the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars upon railways, canals, steamships and other means of transportation between east and west and west and east, and the obligation to incur further development along the same lines would be seriously checked by the proposed reciprocity agreement, and the benefits of the expenditures refrrd to would b to a great extent lost.

"2. Because it is essential to the continued national unity and development of Canada that no trade relations with any country should be agreed to by Canada on any basis which would check the growth and development of trade between the various parts of Canada and the various parts of the Empire; and because the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States of America would seriously check the growth and development of this trade.

"4. Because any present benefit to any section of Canada or to any interests or individuals therein which might accrue from the proposed agreement would be more than offset by the loss and injury which would accrue to other sections and interests and individuals, and because the result to Canada as a whole would be greatly injurious.

"5. Because as a result of the proposed agreement, the freedom of action passessed by Canada with reference to her tariffs and channels of trade would be greatly curtailed, and she would be hampered in developing her own resources in her own way by her own people.

"6. Because, after some years of reciprocity under the proposed agreement, the channleds of Canada's trade would have become so changed that a termination of the agreement and a return by the United States to a protective tariff as against Canada would cause a disturbance of trade to an unparalleled extent, and because the risk of this should not be voluntarily undertaken by Canada.

"7. Because, to avoid such disruption, Canada would be forced to extend the scope of the agreement so as toclude manufactures and other things.

"8. Because the agreement as proposed would weaken the ties which bind Canada to the Empire and because the unrestricted reciprocity which would naturally follow would still further weaken those ties and make it more difficult to avert political union with the United States.

"9. Because the disruption in the channles of Canada's trade which was caused by the termination of the recopricity treaty of 1854 and the subsequent establishment of protective tariff by the United States, gave rise to a decided leaning in many minds towards annexation with the United States, and this at a time when Canada was mainly peopled by native-born Canadians and other British subjects, to whom the prospect of annexation was most unwelcome and because Canada in a comparatively few years will have millions of newcomers, a large percentage of whom will come from foreign countries, and because if Canada should then have to choose between disruption of her channels of trade with the United States or political union with them, the preservation of Canadian autonomy and Canadian nationality would be enormously more difficult.

"10. Believing as we do that Canadian nationality is now threatened with a more serious blow than it has hitherto met with, and that all Canadians who place the interests of Canada before those of any party or section or individuals therein, should at this crisis state their views openly and fearlessly, we, who have hitherto supported the Liberal party in Canada, subscribe to this statement."

This was signed by:

Sir Edmund Walker, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Sir William Mortimer Clark, K. C., former lieutenant governor of Ontario.

John L. Blaikie, president Canadian Land and Investment company.

W. D. atthews, grain dealer and director Canadian Pacific Railway.

W. K. George, manufacturer.

Z. A. Lash, K. C.

W. T. White, managing director National Trust Company.

G. T. Somers, president Sterling Bank and vice president of board of trade.

Robert S. Gourlay, piano manufacturer and president board of trade.

R. J. Christie, managing director Christie, Brown & Co.

H. Blain, vice president Eby, Blain & Co., wholesale grocers.

H. S. Strathy ex-manager and director Traders Bank.

L. Goldman, managing director North American Assurance Co.

George A. Somerville, managing director Manufacturers' Life.

W. Francis, K. C.

James D. Allen, vice president A. A. Allen & Co., wholesale hats and furs.

E. R. Wood, managing director Central Canada Loan and Savings Co.

John C. Eeaton, president of the T. Eaton Company.

Ontario's Chances

Though municipal forestry cannot be as profitable in Canada as it is in Germany and other European countries, it will, while furnishing labor, converting waste land into productive woods and improving watersheds, pay good interest on the money invested. Near many Canadian villages, towns and cities there are areas of waste sandy or rocky land, which, after having been farmed, have been abandoned as worn out, or which have been cleared of timber but never used for agriculture. Such areas are usually wastes of ugliness which detract from the value of the neighboring property. Their unproductivity increases the proportionate burden of taxes on the community and renders such public works as roads and bridges unduly expensive or proportionately poor in quality. If the waste land is sand it is in many localities blown about by the wind so as to destroy or decrease the value of adjoining farms. There are instances of this along the shores of Lakes Ontario, Erie and Huron. In every way waste land is not only a loss to, but a drag upon, the progressivness of a community. Such land will always grow trees, and if the proper species be chosen, will produce valuable timber.

Waste land not far from centres of population can be bought for five dollars an acre or less. In some districts it can be bought for two dollars an acre. If this land happens to be, as it frequently is, covered with young trees of valuable species, the cost of planting is considerably reduced. In Canada waste land can be planted to young trees, e.g., white pine, for about eight dollars per acre. The cost of the land, the cost of planting, the cost of management, protection and taxes, with compound interest at three and one-half per cent, brings the cost of the plantation to about $160 per acre at the age of sixty years.

There are no sixty-year-old plantations of white pine in Canada, but studies which have been made by foresters in white pine forests on similar land in Eastern America justify the prediction that an acre of planted forest at that age will produce 80,000 feet of merchantable timber. Timber will be worth more in sixty years than it is now, and as Ontario lumbermen are paying the government ten dollars and over for the privilege of cutting forest-grown pine in rather inaccessible regions, it is safe to say that plantations of pine in settled districts will sixty years from now be worth at least ten dollars per thousand feet on the stump. This would make the plantation worth $800 standing, without the profit on the small trees, thinnings and cordwood. This crop at $800 represents a rental of $3.25 per acre for every year of the life of the plantation, in addition to three and one-half per cent on all money invested.

This well tried and businesslike method of securing a financial return from waste land is one which should appeal to many Canadian municipalities. There are evidences that the idea is being adopted. The city of Guelph, the leader in municipal ownershow in Canada, has this year bought 168 acres of land constituting the municipal watershed, and has adopted a plan for planting it to profitable trees. The county of York, in Ontario, is considering a plan of purchasing and planting upon acres of waste sandy land. The Ontario government has bought several thousand acres of wornout farms in different districts in Southern Ontario with the intention of converting them into profitable forests.

THE TRAINING SHIP

VANCOUVER—All tenders for the purchase of H. M. S. Egeria, including that of the local branch of the Navy League, have been rejected by the British Admiralty and it is announced that the historic vessel will be put up at public auction at Esquimalt, according to official advices which have been received by E. P. Kay, secretary of the Navy League here. Over $5,000 had been subscribed by the public for the purpose of obtaining the warship for conversion to a training ship to be stationed in Burrard Inlet. Officers of the executive who sent in the tender for the league expected they would be successful and that within the year the wooden vessel would manned by an efficient instructor for the boys of Vancouver. "Although our first step has not been successful," said Mr. Kay, in discussing the matter, "we have still hopes of seeing the Egeria here. We intend to bring all our forces to bear and have every prospect of ultimate success. Lieutenant Knox, the official lecturer for the Navy League the world over, leaves for Victoria this morning, and proposes to take up the question while there, and to set it before the admiralty upon his return to England. The whole league is interested in the purchase of the Egeria for Vancouver, inasmuch as it will put this city in posession of the largest training ship in the Navy League, which already has six."

"Miss Fanny, I am sorry to learn that you think I am irascible."

"Who says I think so?"

"Mrs. Looper."

"Did she tell you that?"

"She did, Miss Fanny."

"Well, either you misunderstood her or she misunderstood me. I didn't say you were irascible, Mr. Featherstop. I said you were impossible."

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar

TAKE NOTICE that Marion McDiarmid, of London, Ontario, occupation nurse, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—Situated on the Kitwancool River; commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner and about 5 1-4 miles distant in a northwesterly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and adjoining Lot 1878 to the north; and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

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

TAKE NOTICE that Philip T. Chesley of the City of Prince Rupert, occupation prospector, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land, bounded as follows:—Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of the Shamos River (sometimes called the Shames River) about three-quarters of a mi'e west from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and on the soutn bank of the said river; thence north eighty (80) chains; thence west forty (40) chains; thence south eighty (80) chains; thence east forty (40) chains to point of commencement, and containing three hundred and twenty (320) acres more or less, and which land was located by me on the 25th August, A. D. 1911.

PHILIP T. CHESLEY.
Dated August 28, 1911.

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

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

PHILIP T. CHESLEY.
Dated August 28, 1911.

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

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

EDWARD CHESLEY.
Dated August 28, 1911. s5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

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

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

JOHN GABRIEL Locator.
Dated July 10, 1911.

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

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

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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JOHN GABRIEL, Locator.
Dated July 10, 1911.

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

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Dated July 9, 1911. s1

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VIVIAN O'BRIEN, Locator.
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JOHN GABRIEL, Locator.
Dated July 9, 1911.

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

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

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that John Gabriel, of Aldermere, B. C., Prospector, intends to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 4 miles east and 2 miles north from the mouth of Kitnayakwa River; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement.

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

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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JOHN GABRIEL, Locator.
Dated July 9, 1911 s1

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

TAKE NOTICE that Viviar O'Brien of Copper City B.C., prospector intends to apply for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 4 miles east and 2 miles north from the mouth of Kitnayawka River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement.

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

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

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

Hazelton Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

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

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

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

DAMAGED BEST COPY

ERA OF PROSPERITY OPENS UPON CITY

(Continued From Page One)

the second one, will be reached by exceedingly easy grades from each of the roadways leading to the waterfront, Sixth Street and Third Street.

The intention of the copmany is to lay out the intervening space between these two streets and between the station and Second Avenue on a park-like plan. This, it would appear, would be a matter for attention a little later, the works of necessity having the first claim upon the engineering and construction departments. It is expected that part of that space will be devoted to the Dominion government buildings, post office and the court house. The remainder will be a park with walks which will not be available for commercial purposes.

Hotel Site

In the matter of the hotel site, Hays and Mr. Chamberlin said had not been finally settled yet. company desires to make no mis- in the question of location and herefore taking everything into unt. There is every prospect, ver, that the final location will n the original site selected for ig tourist home, namely, on the k of land on which Superintend- Mehan's home stands.

ie company has had several sites lect from in addition to this one. location of the Premier Hotel, high point opposite the provin- government block, and Acropolis have all been under considera-

As to the latter site, how- , the handing over of it as a site to the city precludes the ibility of locating there. That the officials of the company have the most optimistic faith in the quick development of the city was shown during the interview which the Journal had with them touching on this very point. It was suggested that the Acropolis might be rather too far removed from the business centre to be a desirable location, when Mr. Chamberlin broke in with the announcement that it must be borne in mind that the business section of the city must extend in a very short time far beyond its present bounds.

On First Avenue

The plans for the hotel will of course have to await until the final decision as to location is fixed. If the site suggested on First Avenue is selected the building will probably be put fairly close to First Avenue and the whole space included in the area as far as McBride Street will probably be utilized as grounds, being laid out so as to make it one of the most charming locations to be found in the whole system. There is an ample area available for this. The heights above the tracks on the water side will preclude all annoyance from that source. The view, commanding the whole harbor and across the to island dotted passage leading to Metlakatla with the mountains in plain view from every direction, will make the location an ideal one. It will be within the easiest reach of the G. T. P. station, the G. T. P. wharf and the Government wharf.

Speaking of the time when work would begin on the foundations, Mr. Chamberlin said that it would begin as soon as the location was finally fixed and the plans prepared. They might start this fall on the excavations. If they did not start this fall they would certainly delay no longer than the spring.

Realizing the immense demands that are to be put upon the hotel in the matter of accommodation, the G. T. P. will equip the building to meet the fullest requirements.

Dry Dock Construction

With respect to the dry dock the official said there would be no let-up on this part of the company's plans. It was proposed to have the work start at once. Mr. Chamberlin expected that before they got back the order-in-council necessary to provide for this work would be passed by the Dominion government so that there would be no delay occasioned.

The undertaking will be carried through as planned and in connection with this there will be an immense amount of rock excavated about Hays Creek and along the waterfront from Cameron Cove to the creek. A seawall at the deep water line will be put in and the space in the rear of it filled in to allow the necessary plans to be carried out. Mr. Chamberlin said the work would be of immense importance to the city and the full benefits were not, he believed, fully realized as yet.

Along the Line

The G. T. P. officials went as far as Hazelton on their trip up the Skneena and were well pleased with the way the work was going forward. There were great difficulties to face, Mr. Chamberlin said, but the work seemed to be going along all right. The tunnel beyond the present track-end will be completed, it is expected, in October, so that the construction work can begin at once. The grading beyond it is in good shape and during the winter the rails should be laid to Hazelton.

At the Skeena bridge there is likewise good progress being made and he looks for no further delay there. The caissons are being put in place and with low water this fall the work necessary to ensure the foundations will be carried out.

Early Completion

Asked if the company still expected to have the road completed in 1913, Mr. Chamberlin said it depended upon the supply of labor, but he expected that the rails would be laid by that time even if there was some further work to do a little later. The company was most anxious to get the work completed.

During the next summer, with the work done in the direction of Tete Jaune Cache, to which point the work would be completed this winter, the entire line from Tete Jaune Cache to Fresh Lake would all be under construction. In addition to this, there should be twenty miles from Aldermere under way.

Pleased With the City

Mr. Hays and Mr. Chamberlin remarked upon the improved appearance of the city. They were both well satisfied with the way in which the place was being opened up, and Mr. Hays expressed his satisfaction with the conclusion of the taxation dispute by the people giving such a decided majority on the bylaw vote.

They both look forward to a very decided movement here in the immediate future and apparently the company is going to do its best to assist in this work.

INVESTORS ARE GETTING POSSESSION OF LOTS

(Continued From Page One)

the business section which promises to increase as the season advances until Prince Rupert assumes something like the importance it should attain in a realty way.

An Active Year

C. D. Rand, who conducted the auction of lots in Prince Rupert at the big sale, was a visitor last week to the city. He was accompanied by Mrs. Rand and his son. No one takes a deeper interest in the development of this place than Mr. Rand, and no one follows the trend of events as thehy affect the city closer than he does. His judgment is therefore worth considering in forming an estimate of the city's prospects.

Perhaps no surer proof that he expects an immediate movement here excelling anything hitherto experienced, is found in the fact that while P. I. Palmer, the local representative of the company, has decided to close the planing mil' for a time, having what he considered a sufficient stock ahead for several months. Mr. Rand decided to continue operations for a few weeks longer, feeling well satisfied that a decided movement is about to begin here in a commercial way.

Speaking to the Journal, Mr. Rand said he never was so pleased with his investments in Prince Rupert as he was at this time. The city looked excellent, and inside of three months he expected to see business very active here. Capital was looking this way and would assuredly come. He felt that with the work done on the streets, the settlement of the G. T. P. taxation question and the near approach to the time when the line would be completed that the active days for the city were within a few months of attainment.

FOR RENT

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

JEREMIAH H. KUGLER, LTD.

75 x 100 Feet

ASK UNCLE JERRY For Lease on Third Avenue at Ninth Street

JEREMIAH H. KUGLER, LTD.

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

Dated September 11, 1911. s-5

HARVEY CREECH, Applicant.

NEW LAND IS SOUGHT

Nearly 90,000 Homesteads Taken Up on Prairies in Last Two Years

Although immigration into Canada increased during the last fiscal year of the government 49 per cent, homesteam entries for the corresponding year increased but 6 per cent. Saskatchewan still leads in the number of entries, its total for the year ending March 31 last being 25,227, as compared with 21,575 in the year preceding. In the corresponding year entries in Alberta showed a decrease.

The fashion for settlers, during the past few years, has apparently been to follow the railroad construction, hence it has passed through Winnipeg and through Manitoba into the active centres of Saskatchewan and Alberta. The returns which cover the fiscal year of 1910-11 and 1909-10 show that there has been a slight reaction in favor of the old province of Manitoba as the number of entries increased from 2,529 for the year ending March 31,1910, to 3,082 for the year ending March 31, last.

The following table shows entries made in each of the prairie provinces respectively for two years:

Manitoba

Month	1910-11	1909-10
April	144	152
May	121	161
June	200	202
July	324	231
August	281	170
September	353	268
October	307	300
November	261	192
December	258	187
January	364	269
February	309	254
March	159	143
Total	3,082	2,529

Saskatchewan

Month	1910-11	1909-10
April	568	976
May	830	1,069
June	1,610	2,688
July	4,240	2,393
August	3,745	1,611
September	3,440	2,347
October	2,576	2,304
November	1,958	1,418
December	1,530	1,316
January	1,845	1,816
February	1,783	2,491
March	1,028	1,146
Total	25,227	21,575

Alberta

Month	1910-11	1909-10
April	568	1,558
May	677	1,007
June	1,172	1,901
July	2,620	1,934
August	2,328	1,433
September	1,985	1,569
October	1,356	1,617
November	1,258	1,194
December	1,077	1,386
January	1,100	1,437
February	1,073	1,384
March	750	767
Total	15,964	17,187

The total entries made in the west in 1910-11, including British Columbia, was 44,479, of which British Columbia furnished 206 for the year just closed, as compared with 277 in the preceding year. It will be interesting to not the districts in which most active settlement has been taking place, illustrated in the table following, showing the agencies at which entries have been made during the course of the past two fiscal years of the Dominion government:

City	1910-11	1909-10
Battleford	2,215	1,905
Brandon	76	111
Calgary	5,450	6,255
Dauphin	1,012	1,062
Edmonton	5,112	4.107
Estevan	1,033	884
Humboldt	1,738	1.609
Lethbridge	933	4,948
Medicine Hat	1,589	2,146
Moose Jaw	5,285	10,901
Peace River	291	53
Prince Albert	1,871	1,240
Regina	435	567
Red Deer	2,032	1,824
Saskatoon	4,178	3,226
Swift Current	5,568	....
Winnipeg	1,994	1,356
Yorkton	1,315	1,243
Total	44,273	41,291

The total entries of 1909-10 were 41,568, as compared with 44,479 for 1910-11.

G. U. Ryley, land commissioner of the G. T. P., has gone to the interior to look over the situation there.

Gift to the Nation

George Pinckard of Combe Court, Witley, Surrey, has made a gift to the war office of 450 acres of land, with kennels, stables and cottages for the purpose of breeding horses for army remounts. The war office has accepted Mr. Pinckard's gift, the value of which is estimated at nearly £20,000.

CONDUCTING CAMPAIGN

Duncan Ross Is in the North Prosecuting His Political Occupation

Duncan Ross, the Liberal candidate in Comox-Atlin, arrived in the city a few days ago. On Saturday evening he addressed a party gathering in McIntyre Hall. The meeting was well attended, Mr. Ross making his position on the reciprocity question clear to his hearers.

After holding meetings at some of the nearby points Mr. Ross leaves for Hazelton and intermediate points.

OIL PROSPECTS

Borings on West Coast of Graham Island Indicate Success

The prospects from the oil borings on the west coast of Graham Island which are being carried out by Mr. Parnall's company are exceedingly bright according to latest reports. They are down about 400 feet and the indications with depth are improving very much according to the latest reports.

The local company, the Graham Island Oilfields, controlled by residents of Prince Rupert, is preparing for active operations and the sale of the limited block of stock is reported by the brokers, the Mack Realty Company, to be very active. Only a small amount of stock will be sold at the prices offered, the intention being to sell only enough stock to meet the immediate demands.

In the opinion of those who have studided the prospects on Graham Island, it is contended that the oil which will be reached there will be of the higher grades and will be refined and thus put on the market.

Large Field

At Argyle, Minnn., Eugene Labine, farmer, is harvesting 5,000 acres of wheat with one machine, running day and night. The binder is run with eight horses, four to a shift, and a headlight is used at night, throwing the light over the wheat field. The night shift of horses stands the work better than those used in the heat of day.

Captain John Irving went on to his property at Alice Arm this week.

D. S. Wallbridge of the legal firm of Bowser, Reid & Wallbridge was a visitor to Prince Rupert last week. He was well pleased to see the progress being made here.

Mr. Wright, insurance agent of Vancouver, is very much surprised to see the progress this city has made since he last visited it a few months ago. He has become enthusiastic over the prospects here.

HACK RICHEST ATHLETE

Probably no athlete in the world has the amount of wealth possessed by George Hackenschmidt, the Russian lion. Hackenschmidt has all kinds of ready cash besides innumerable pieces of real estate in England and he also owns valuable mining property in Australia. He is a very quiet fellow and highly educated. He can speak a dozen languages, and at home travels in the higher class of society.

That his massive frame hides a woman's heart is exemplified by a little story that is not press agent stuff. After returning from his successful tour of America under the management of Jack Curley, Hack went back to England with a desire to be near the seashore. He went down to Brighton and picked out a nice summer home. He got a friend to close the deal with the owner and prepared to take possession of the place.

When Hack arrived he found a sweet-faced woman weeping as though her heart would break. She said her husband had died and she **was compelled to sell her** home, but could not get up tne courage to leave. She explained that debt would take away the total sum she received from the sale of the house, and she, with her children, were practically penniless. Pulling the deed out of his pocket, Hack thrust it into the trembling hands of the good woman and told her the house was again her property, to live in the remained of her days.

Another incident showing the generous nature of this wonderful athlete is the story often told by Hack's acquaintances as a joke upon him. Hack has a young and ambitious brother. He gave him $5,000 and told him to go and get an education. The young fellow, overjoyed at his wealth, proceeded at once to get rid of it, which he did at the famous Monte Carlo. Some one broke the news to Hack and expected him to bowl out the kid. "Too bad," said he when he heard the story, "but it is all my fault. I told him to get an education, but forgot to state what kind of a one."

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

To the Ladies of Prince Rupert

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——SECOND AVENUE——

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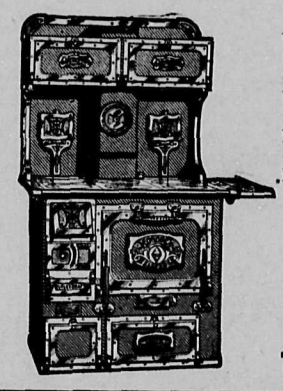

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