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REBUILDING CITY

Victoria Will Quickly Recover From the Loss Through Fire

Firms Have Already Started Work In Restoring the Business Section

(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, Nov. 1.—With the ashes not yet cool, the progressive spirit of the firms whose losses reached into the hundreds of thousands in the recent fire here, are planning to extend their businesses and to erect larger premises forthwith.

David Spencer, Ltd., have already laid their plans for a new structure and meantime will secure quarters in the Driard hotel where the firm will immediately open. A large quantity of goods intended for the holiday trade, have arrived, while additional stock will be ordered. Other firms are also showing the same spirit.

Henry Young & Co. will make an early start on a new structure, larger and better than that which they occupied, but which was practically rebuilt only a few months ago. Others of the burned out firms are now awaiting adjustment of the insurance, when plans will be prepared for new buildings.

Over two score firms were burned out, and the aggregate loss, which is estimated variously at from a million to a million and a quarter dollars, will be about two-thirds covered by insurance.

A notice to the effect that Luney Bros., contractors, will give work immediately to one hundred men, indicates the energy with which the work will be started.

No time was lost by those whose premises had been ruined by the flames in securing new quarters, and the demand for office quarters was probably keener than has ever before been experienced here.

The solid, unbroken fire wall surrounding the Melrose building on two sides was the salvation of the lower business section. The firemen knew of these walls and made their big stand there. Eight men played lines of hose from the roof of the Melrose building during the worst part of the fire at the Five Sisters block, despite the heat, which was simply scorching.

It was owing to their efforts and the strength of the fire wall that the paint and oil stock did not ignite. This would surely have doomed the opposite side of Fort street, and it is doubtful if the fire would have stopped short of Broughton street.

The effectiveness of the salt water system, although not yet in full working order, was demonstrated during the fire. Some idea of the pressure from the system can be gained when it is stated that the suction hose connecting the Merryweather engine to the hydrant was torn from its fastenings.

Eight streams were served by the high pressure system as well as the engines and from the hydrant stream 20,000 gallons of water per minute were pumped.

HOLDING INQUEST

Joseph Pregent's Death is Being Inquired Into by Coroner's Jury

The accident which Joseph Pregent met with last Friday at the new wharf being put in by the G. T. P. unfortunately proved fatal. Before he reached the hospital death resulted, the injuries being more serious than was at first expected.

An inquest is being held this evening. On Saturday Coroner McMullin opened the inquest taking the evidence of Superintendent Mehan as to the facts connected with the accident. No one seems to have been to blame for the occurrence. As part of the pile driving apparatus was swinging, Mr. Pregent was caught across the abdomen and sustained what later proved fatal internal injuries.

The deceased was well known here. He formerly lived in the Yukon, being a miner. He holds property in this city and was in good circumstances. He has a brother in the Yukon and another in Cobalt.

N. M. Brewer, of the Pacific Metals company, of Victoria, after visiting his mining property on Prince of Wales Island, is in the city.

RECEIVE RAINBOW

Hon. W. Templeman is on his way to the Pacific Coast

New Cruiser Will be Formally Welcomed by Representatives of Department

(Special to The Journal)

Ottawa, Nov. 1.—Hon. W. Templeman has left for the Pacific to look into his private affairs incidental upon the fire. He will represent the administration at the ceremony of welcoming the Rainbow. The Rainbow will be stationed at Esquimalt, and will take a part in the fishery protection in the northern waters.

Mr. G. J. Desbarats, deputy-minister of naval affairs, Admiral Kingsmill, and Commander Roper will formally greet the Canadian cruiser Rainbow also, which is scheduled to arrive in Victoria on November 7.

The Canadian cruiser Rainbow, now on her way to Esquimalt, was visited before leaving Portsmouth by a correspondent of the Toronto Globe who says:—

The Rainbow looked as spick and span as any warship of his majesty's navy in spite of the fact that she is about eighteen years old. Two wicked-looking six-inch guns, weighing over seven tons each, are mounted one points ahead and the other astern Each is capable of hurling a hundred pound projectile through eighteen

(Continued on Page Eight)

CONFERENCE IN DECEMBER

(Special to The Journal)

Fredericton, Nov. 1.—Hon. J. D. Hazen states that another interprovincial conference would be held early in December.

Sir James Whitney, of Ontario, and Sir Lomer Gouin, of Quebec, will select the date and name the place. The principal subject of discussion will be the representation of the provinces in the federal parliament.

Mr. Hazen says the provinces can carry an appeal to the privy council and claim the jurisdiction of the supreme court of justice on the matter of provincial companies.

TO MEET PREMIER

Stewart City Representatives are in the City to Confer With Hon. Richard McBride.

They Will Ask the Head of the Government For Public Works Deemed Necessary

There have arrived in the city a delegation from the Citizens' Association of Stewart, who are empowered to confer with Hon. Richard McBride in matters affecting that place. The delegates comprise T. J. Vaughan-Rhys president of the association; D. J. Rainey, vice-president, and P. F. Godenrath.

Arrangements are being made with Wm. Manson, the representative of the district in the legislature, and with the local Conservative Association to allow of the Stewart delegation having a very early conference with the Premier upon his arrival so that they may return to their city by the Bruno.

The matters which the delegation has been commissioned to take up with the Premier have to do with sewerage, trails, fire protection and a number of other pressing needs of the place pending incorporation. The Citizens association has gone quite fully into the whole of these and the delegation have the fullest information relative to the requirements. They will confer with Mr. McBride and arrive at the best possible means of meeting the needs of the place. The subject of incorporation may also be informally discussed at the conference.

PREMIER McBRIDE TO ARRIVE TOMORROW

Public Meeting Arranged to Take Place Tomorrow Night ---Conservative Smoker to be Held the Following Evening---Steamer Will be Held to Suit Convenience of Visitor

Hon. Richard McBride will reach the city tomorrow by the Prince Rupert. It is anticipated that the steamer will not be in until sometime early in the afternoon, when the Premier will be extended a welcome by the members of the executive of the Liberal Conservative association, who will be at the wharf to meet him. Many personal friends will also be present.

It has been arranged that very early after arrival the Premier shall meet the Stewart City delegation and go into matters affecting that place.

In the evening at 8 o'clock a public meeting will be held in the Empress Theatre to which everybody is invited. Ladies are asked to attend and for their accommodation seats will be reserved. The arrangements in connection with his visit are in the hands of the Liberal Conservative Association.

Thursday evening the Premier will be shown about the city inspecting public works, etc., and during the day will meet the city council and discuss matters affecting the relations between the city and the government.

In the evening at 8 o'clock the Premier will be entertained at a smoker given at McIntyre's Hall. All friends and supporters of the Government are asked to be present. The steamer Prince Rupert will remain over until 12.30 so as to allow the Premier an opportunity to attend the gathering and address his many supporters in this city.

The Conservative association is sparing no trouble to give the fullest opportunity for the citizens to meet Mr. McBride and hear his views on public questions. The time at the disposal of Mr. McBride is very limited, but the most will be made of every moment he is here.

FEDERATION SCHEME

Empire May Alter Constitution to Suit Changed Conditions.

Earl Grey's Visit to Old Land, it is Reported, Had to do With Programme

London, Nov. 1.—The negotiations between the government and the opposition party on the constitutional question have raised an issue destined profoundly to influence British politics in the near future.

Whatever the issue of the present conference it can be predicted with confidence that the devolution of some of the powers of the imperial parliament to national assemblies in Ireland, Scotland and Wales is a project that will bulk largely henceforth in the programme of the Liberal party. Pride of place belongs of right to Ireland, whose demand for home rule, pressed consistently for so many years, has established her unquestioned right to priority of treatment.

There are no shrewder students of the signs of the times than Irish politicians, and it is noteworthy that Mr. John Redmond and Mr. T. P. O'Connor, during their present tour in the United States and Canada have spoken with warm approval of home rule for Ireland as part of a larger scheme of devolution, and is preparing a road leading to the goal of imperial unity.

In conjunction with these declarations by the Nationalist leaders must be placed the important declarations favoring home rule all round which were made by Mr. Birrell before the Eighty club three months ago, and by the chancellor of the exchequer and the Master of Elibank recently.

It will be recalled, too, that shortly before the rising of parliament the Scottish Liberal members formed an association to promote the establishment of a national assembly in Edinburgh. That movement is not regarded with disfavor by the Liberal leaders.

Such is the enormous quantity of business which the imperial parliament has now to transact, that, aside from the claims of the nationalities, some method of relieving the house of commons of a crushing burden has become absolutely necessary. National assemblies or parliaments, in Dublin, Edinburgh and Cardiff would do much to ease the strain under pressure of which the overdriven legislative machine has all but broken down.

A scheme of home rule all round has this further advantage, that it would practically settle by automatic action the vexed problem of the house of lords' veto. With Ireland governed according to Irish ideas,

(Continued on Page Eight)

Public Meeting!

A Public Meeting will be held in the

EMPRESS THEATRE

ON

Wednesday Evening, November 2

AT 8 P.M.

At which the

Hon. Richard McBride

PREMIER OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Will address the citizens — Everybody welcome — Reserved seats for the Ladies.

J. A. KIRKPATRICK,
President Liberal-Conservative Association.

Thursday Evening, November 3

THE

Liberal-Conservative Association

Will entertain PREMIER McBRIDE at a SMOKER

IN

McINTYRE'S HALL, AT 8 P.M.

All friends and supporters of the Government are cordially invited to be present.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Graham Island is Strongly Agitating for it to Assist Settlement There.

Good Roads Are Being Constructed by the Government and Progress on the Wireless Station

(Special Correspondence)

Skidegate, Oct. 29.—Mr. Gillingham's bridge gang have completed Miller Creek bridge and are proceeding to construct one over Lawn Hill creek, while another party will build a bridge across Talel river about twenty-five miles north of Skidegate. These are much needed improvements.

The wireless station at Dead Tree Point, seven miles north of the Indian village, is in course of erection, Mr. McIntyre being in charge of the work.

Among the things needed on Graham Island is an experimental farm. Here are thousands of acres of excellent land, with a very mild climate. A few dollars spent in that way by the government would be not only an excellent method of advertising the islands, but would be the means of interesting many desirable settlers.

As far as agricultural and fruit-growing interests are concerned, but little is known as to what can be done in the district. It has been demonstrated, however by Mr. Hodges, an old settler, and Mr. Drain that things grow remarkable well.

With Prince Rupert for a market mixed farming, dairying and fruit and stock raising will all be lucrative.

An experimental farm would convince men in Britain, Australia or elsewhere of the great possibilities within the reach of even poor men since there is labor here for those who need to spend a part of their time earning money to develop their pre-emptions.

With good roads, which the district will have by next year, a wireless station and telephone connecting up the island, together with an experimental farm to lead the way, Graham Island would become a most desirable place to live and would soon settle up.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Manson and Hon. Mr. Taylor, who travelled over part of the island this fall, have already laid plans for an experimental farm for Graham Island in the near future.

ATTRACTED TO CITY

Dr. McPhee Will Probably Take Up His Residence in Prince Rupert.

Accident While Drilling for Foundation for Cold Storage Plant at Port Essington

(Special Correspondence)

Port Essington, Oct. 29.—Dr. T. J. McPhee, who has been medical practitioner in Port Essington and Skeena district for some considerable time, is leaving Port Essington. He will in all probability start practice in Prince Rupert. Dr. Mc Phee has many friends in the Skeena district having acted as company's doctor in the camps on the G.T.P. railroad.

Mr. Leonard Bentley, who has been employed for some time past on the excavating work for the foundation of the new cold storage plant at Claxton, had his right eye rather badly damaged by a piece of flying flint during drilling operations. He was conveyed to Port Essington Thursday night where he received every attention and it was found that the injuries were not serious. Mr. Bentley is a rancher from Porcher Island.

The steamer Islander left Port Essington last Wednesday morning at 6 o'clock for Hazelton. She had a full cargo of winter supplies and general freight for up-river points. The Inlander will only make one more trip up river, and she will be put on the ways at this port for the winter.

C. C. Perry and bride have returned to the city. They have taken up their residence at Metlakkatla, the headquarters of the Indian agency of which Mr. Perry is the head.

PRINCE GEORGE OFF

G.T.P. Will Give But One Steamer a Week for Few Months.

Prince Rupert Will Maintain the Service Alone For a Time

The G. T. P. has made a change in its steamer schedule to cover the winter months. When the Prince George, which left last night for the south, reaches Seattle, she will have completed her services to the north for a time. The vessel will go to Victoria to be overhauled. After undergoing her regular overhauling the steamer will go into service again and the Prince Rupert will be taken off the run.

The latter steamer will be off about two months, being thoroughly gone over and put in readiness for the trip to Honolulu in February. This latter trip, as announced before, is under a special charter for an excursion to the Hawaiian Islands.

The new schedule will be the same as the steamer Prince Rupert's present sailing. The steamer will leave Vancouver Monday night at midnight and will return Saturday morning. The steamer Prince Albert, running out of Prince Rupert to Stewart and Queen Charlotte Island ports, will cancel one of her trips to Stewart, and sail for that port only once a week, leaving Prince Rupert on Wednesday soon after the arrival of the steamer from the south. A trip to some of the other centres of the northern country will be substituted for the run to Stewart.

The single service a week from the south will continue until after after the return from Honolulu of the Prince Rupert.

INDIANS NEW HOME

Songhees of Victoria Will Make Headquarters Near Esquimalt

Choice Made of Reserve Which is Suitable to all Concerned in the Deal

(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, Nov. 1.—What is known as the MacCallum property, fronting on the harbor of Esquimalt, will be the new home of the Songhees tribe at Victoria, this site having been agreed upon when Chief Cooper and five other members of the tribe, accompanied by Premier McBride, Hon. W. R. Ross, chief commissioner of lands; J. S. H. Matson, and H. D. Helmcken, K.C., visited the property in question.

After but very little parley Chief Cooper and his associates agreed on the selection and the entire party then proceeded to the office of the Premier where the papers to this end were signed by all duly authorized parties. Nothing remains but to get the consent of the Dominion government to the terms of the agreement before giving effect to the same.

NAMES PUT ON LIST

About Two Hundred and Fifty Applications Made as Householders or Licensees

According to the ruling of the city solicitors, the taking of applications at the city hall from those qualifying as householders and license holders closed Saturday. Up to the time of closing about 250 names had been received.

A difference of opinion as to the date on which the names may be received exists, it being held that as Monday was a statutory holiday the applications should be acceptable today according to the procedure in this province. Some applications were submitted in consequence today but were refused by the city clerk who is guided by the city solicitors in the matter.

The question may come up for argument at the court of revision later on.

HISTORIC LE ROI

Famous Rossland Mine is Now Offered for Sale by Controlling Interests.

Property Has Been Great Producer—Mismanagement and Waste Has Been Evident at Times

The historic Le Roe mine, once the banner producer of Rossland, and its smelter at Northport, Wash., just south of the international boundary, are for sale. Mr. A. J. Macmillan, managing director of the Le Roi Mining Company, a British corporation, makes this announcement. Mr. Macmillan, at a recent meeting of the directors held in London, Eng., was appointed sole liquidator and authorized to dispose of the properties to the best advantage.

A smal working force is still at work. Extensive exploratory work carried out during the past two years has failed to locate any new or rich ore bodies. Thousands of dollars were expended in diamond drilling and other underground work. The mine has large ore reserves on various levels but the values being low and th costs of extraction and treatment being considerable the question of securing a profit was considered very problematical.

Company Owes Nothing

"The affairs of the company are not in bad shape. It does not owe a cent and there is a balance in the bank. The assets exclusive of the mine comprises one of the most complete mining plants in existence costing as it did probably nearly one million dollars," said Mr. Macmillan.

The passing of the old Le Roe is an event of more than passing importance and will be learned with regret by thousands of people once residents of the camp and now scattered to every corner of the globe. It laid the foundation of the fortunes of several Spokane millionaires, and enriched others before the control was transferred to England. Although the glamor of romance cast a halo around the pioneer operations on Red Mountain the sequel brought tragedy in its wake.

Mr. Whitaker Wright, a famous English promoter who through the efforts of ex-Governor Mackintosh acquired the mine and refloated it in London, committed suicide in the prisoner's dock after having been found guilty of alleged manipulation of its affairs. The premature death of the late Earl Dufferin, once governor-general of Canada, a man of stainless character, and a director of the company is ascribed to worry over the unfortunate disclosures of crooked work for which he was not responsible. Le Roi money paid for hundreds of cases of champagne on both sides of the Atlantic. At the time of his ragic fate Mr. Whitaker Wright owned one of the historic homes of England.

Col. Topping Buys

The Le Roi mine was staked in June, 1890, by Joe Bourgeois, a French halfbreed prospector, who was attracted to the spot by the red showing of oxide of iron on the surface of what later came to be known as Red Mountain. The next day he planted his stakes on the adjoining claims, the War Eagle and Centre Star, as extensions of the pioneer claim. When he reached the mining recorder's office at Trail he offered the Le Roi to Col. Topping, the recorder, in return for $10 and the cost of filling the other claims. The colonel accepted. The ore on the surface ran phenomenally high, and soon a stampede to the new camp took place. The Le Roi was acquired by a Spokane syndicate, and development paid from the grass roots. Hundreds of tons of ore ran sufficiently high to stand the long haul by wagon to a point below Northport at the then terminus of the Corbin line, which was being built north from Spokane. Within five years Rossland became a city of ten thousand people drawn from cities and remote confines of civilization. Life there by day and by night had a decidedly scarlet hue, but withal law and order was preserved. Mr. John Kirkup, the burly provincial constable, armed with a big stick, ran the hard characters out of town. His fearlessness was the terror of bad "gun men" from American camps. If a row started he was as likely as not to make the men fight it out, and personally see that fair play was shown.

"When those tin-horn men see that that have to come to a showdown they will soon get tired of pummelling each other," he once remarked when criticized for his methods. His prediction proved correct.

Rise and Fall of Stock

Ex-Governor Mackintosh made a vast fortune in negotiating the sale of the Le Roi to Mr. Whitaker Wright and associates. The holding companies were the British American Corporation and the London & Globe Corporation, two creations engineered by the fertile brain of Wright, who also transferred to it the control of numerous other mining properties, a number of them in the United States and in the Yukon. Finally the mine was transferred to the present corporation, the Le Roi Mining Company, for $4,750,000. In the various financial transactions in which Wright figured an era of tremendous speculation in which millions of pounds were made and lost on the London stock market set in. The shares went to a high premium as great as the Antipodean stage to which they subsequently slumped.

Mr. Wright was ousted and ex-Governor Mackintosh resigned from the position of managing director, the latter's name never having been seriously dragegd into the mix-up. Then a new element in control choose Mr. Macmillan as managing director. He had an uphill fight when investigation showed that the mine had been gutted and that the main reserves consisted of low-grade ore. Withal efforts were made to find new ore bodies. Last year Mr. W. A. Carlyle, who at one had been in charge of mining operations at the property, came out from London to make an exhaustive examination of the mine. His report proved the requiem of the Le Roi.

Produced Twenty-four Millions

Despite many disadvantages Mr. Macmillan during his connection with the property paid the shareholders three dividends of a total of $450,000. Extravagant management at various stages are said to have been the reason why larger dividends had not been paid in the early days. The greatest depth attained in the mine was 1750 feet. In its twenty years history it produced 1,500,000 tons of ore with a value estimated at $24,000,000, mostly in gold with subsidiary values in copper and silver

GEN. BOTHA'S POLICY

Party Will Aim to Make South Africa a Great Commercial Power.

Will Endeavor to Make Country a Rival of America in Export Trade

General Botha, speaking at Welverdiend (Transvaal) recently, said that the aim of the Nationalists would be to make South Africa a happy home for all its inhabitants. They did not intend to squeeze South Africa dry and then throw it away. They wer not "pocket patriots," desirous of enriching themselves and then leaving South Africa.

Pople must forget his defeat at Pretoria. eH had frequently been driven out from his positions, but he had always taken frest and better positions behind another kopje. He pas prepared to jump into the breach for South Africa. He wanted to see it take its place in the empire as a great and prosperous country containing a great and happy nation.

The object of the Unionists opposing Mr. Hull at Barberton was to create had feeling. It was a challenge and General Botha warned the Unionists that if it was forced on him he would take off the gloves. He had done his utmost to avoid a fight, but if they drove a man too far he might turn.

The government would continue to deal with the mines, commerce and agriculture alike honestly and fairly.

He foreshadowed an elaborate land policy and a wholesale development of agriculture that would make South Africa a rival to America in her export trade.

He had played only a small part in politics in the past, but he intended to play a big part in the future. He had no intention of working on racial lines, but would continue the policy of conciliation and co-operation.

In contrast to this attitude he commented on the action of those who "voted British." He had, notwithstanding, received splendid support from the English section in Pretoria East.

He ridiculed the idea of a crisis in the cabinet, and said that the most harmonious relations existed among ministers, all of whom gave the heartiest support to his policy.

Upon experiments in aerial navigation for military purposes, France spent $238,500; Germany, $1,993,655; Austria-Hungary, $27,500; and Great Britain, $26,350, in 1908.

TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

What France is Doing in Training Women for Useful Employment.

Advantages Which Follow From the Course Adopted in That Country

In view of the fact that the Canadian commission on technical education will shortly visit the coast a review of the work carried on by technical schools in France will be of interest at this time.

In the discussion of the relations between the schools and the workshop which has been going on in the English papers, complaint is made of the lack of provision for technical training or practical trade teaching for girls. The mere manual dexterity that is acquired in some schools is said to be of no permanent use either for domestic life or for that of industry. The consequence of this lack of facilities for technical education is that many young English women are poorly paid while the better trained Frenchwomen are sure of profitable employment in the higher departments of dressmaking, millinery and corset-making. The superiority of the French training is said to be due to a movement started by M. Greard, director of elementary education, in 1872. By that time, in France, as in England, the old apprenticeship system had become obsolete and absolutely nothing had definitely taken its place. According to M. Greard, apprenticeship had really done nothing to meet the child's needs. Parents were thoughtless, employers indifferent, legislation was insufficient and the apprentice suffered from them all. But it was in the workshop that he suffered the greatest injury, for instead of developing his mental and physical energies it impaired his undeveloped body, withered his heart and brain and destroyed all love for his craft. In 1872 whoever was most public-spirited in France was determined to raise the nation from the slough of despond into which the war with Germany had plunged it, and M. Greard's appeal found a fruitful answer. In 1873 the first experiment in the way of trade schools was made and, when it proved successful, six trade schools for boys and six for girls were established. The value of the training given in the latter was recognized by the late Mrs. Oakeshott when in 1905 and 1906 she was engaged in investigating the condition of the women's trades for the London county council. French women, she found within the area of her inquiries, to be the best workers. They had the touch of mastery and were devoted to their craft. She attributed their pre-eminence as much to training as to the French temperament. After giving details of the workrooms that she had visited, Mrs. Oakeshott expressed a wish that somethink like the Ecoles professionelles of France were organized in England.

Since the something has been done for the technical training of British women, which however inadequate in view of the extent of the need, has been at least sufficint to prove that, where instruction is available there is no lack of ability on the part of English girls. In fact, capable workers among them are just in proportion to the opportunities for making themselves capable. Half a dozen years ago the governors of the Borough Polytechnic thought it well to organize a lady trade school on the French model, for one branch of dressmaking. The experiment aroused much interest and next year classes were organized in other departments. The county council also made grants for the opening of classes in its own technical institutes. Eighty trade scholarships were provided for girls of from 14 to 16 years. Before long it was resolved to double the grants and to establish a trade school in an independent building. Two fine old houses (once occupied by the Royal Female School of Arts) were remodelled and thoroughly repaired and adapted for the accommodation of 200 girls. The occupations in which technical instruction was given at this girls' trade school were dressmaking, millinery, lingerie, corsetmaking, ladies tailoring and photographic processes. The staff comprises a lady superintendent, trade teachers who are skilled craftswomen with practical experience at the head of workrooms, teachers of English subjects, drawing mistresses and instructresses in physical exercises. It is a rule of the establishment that every girl, before she enters, must make choice of her occupation and, whether she holds a scholarship or pays the fees, must undertake to complete the two years' course of training. There is a consultative committee of experts attached to each class. These experts aid in selecting craft teachers and in finding places for students whose course is completed. Such students are not mere craftswomen. The training is social as well as technical—about 22 hours weekly being devoted to trade subjects and ten hours to English composition, literature, business arithmetic, drawing, design and drill. Thoroughness is the watchword. Initiative and creative powet are encouraged. The instruction is not narrowly specialized—girls being taught many processes and second-year girls being allowed to experiment in muslin, etc., or to frame designs of their own for braiding or embroidery. Nor is moral training neglected. The highest estimate is placed on character, while as not unrelated to it, physical efficiency is promoted by all healthy exercise.

The Bloomsbury trade schools thus provide an excellent training for some 600 girls—the number under instruction at one time. But while the results so far are admirable, and a fine standard of industrial efficiency is set up, it is quite evident that only a limited number of workers can profit by the training. It cannot be too earnestly insisted that additional accommodation is urgently needed. There is also required some provision for adult workers who are not too old to profit by instruction. But what the Bloomsbury experiment makes especially clear is that technical training for women is a real desideratum and that, when it is applied, there is no failure to appreciate it.

FIELD FOR DAIRYMEN

Dominion Official Says British Columbia Offers Great Opportunities

Representing the Dominion department of agriculture and especially the cold storage and dairy branches of it for which he is the commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick made some statements on his visit to the coast which are of the greatest interest to British Columbia dairymen. The cheese, butter, and allied industries, he said, had increased to an extraordinary extent and the amount of money turned over to the farmers of Canada last year was in excess of $100,000,000.

"Since British Columbia imports both butter and cheese by the carload there ought to be a great field here for dairymen," said Mr. Ruddick. "I understand that the market is always short in these commodities, but it is good to know that there are plenty of creameries already in working order on this side of the Rockies and that these are highly successful."

Mr. Ruddick is of the opinion that the country in the north of the province is eminently adapted for farming and that much nearer at hand there are lots of opportunity for the dairyman. There were, he said, large areas adapted for grazing.

MOTOR TO DAWSON

Modern Vehicle to Ply Over Ice Between White Horse and Yukon

To place Dawson in quicker communication with the outside world during the long winter months, for the first time in the history of the Yukon Territory, an automobile will be put into stage work to cover the snow-covered route from White Horse to Dawson. The announcement that this was to be put in operation was made some weeks ago by the Journal. The final arrangements seem now to be completed.

The automobile, a powerful 48 h.p. seven passenger White Six, will have to travel 360 miles each way all through the winter and carry the mail as well as passengers. During the first winter Mr. Mullin, a gasoline motor and electrical expert on the staff of the White Pass and Yukon railroad, will be personally at the wheel every trip because he is familiar with every foot of the trail between White Horse and Dawson, having spent over a dozen years in that part of the territory.

A commercial college is a place where the young are taught which side of their bread the butter is on.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN

Ellison

AND

Prince Rupert

Houses, Stores, Offices to Rent.

MONEY TO LOAN

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Real Estate Exchange Block Notary Public

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Subscription $2.00 a Year

THE JOURNAL

Is the Official Advertising Medium for the City of Prince Rupert

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

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

PORTUGAL AS COLONIAL EMPIRE

Portugal porsesses one of the four greatest colonial empires in the world. The fact may surprise those who think of the country as a mere strip of land less than a third the size of the United Kingdom, with not as many inhabitants as London. So says a London Standard's correspondent, who proceeds:—

But the Portuguese colonies were well won. They are the fruit of centuries of splendid enterprise and during unapproached in all the history of European women Prince Henry the Navigator, and his fifteenth century captains, who set out to discover a way to India by sea, did discover the wealth of the Guinea coast in West Africa. It was a greater triumph when Vasco da Gama doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and after a year's perilous voyage, anchored off the Indian coast. For that adventurous journey brought rich gain to all the western world. When the way to India by sea was discovered the dich products of the east were no longer rare priceless luxuries for the few, but materials for a world-commerce of which al nations felt the benefit.

To Vasco de Gama, Portugal owes her colonial possessions in India, China, and the Malay Archipelago. China, and the Malay Archipelago. To the sea captains who, following in his wake, explored the coasts of Mozambique and Madagascar, she is indebted for the wide extent of Portuguese East Africa. That is was a Portuguese sailor who discovered Brazil, and a Portuguese who first visited the River Plate is still worth record, though for many a year Portugal has owned no part of her own vast territories in South America.

Possessions in the East

"Her possessions in the eastern hemisphere suffice to make her the fourth of colonial powers. England, of course, stands first without a competitor, ever though we exclude India from the calculation, but Portugal's place is by no means inconsiderable. The figures are interesting, in square miles:—

England	9,438,900
France	4,000,000
Germany	1,000,000
Portugal	800,000

As accuracy with regard to the African territories of Portugal is impossible, the total given is the lowest estimate.

Asset in Delagoa Bay

"The importance to our South African dominion of Delagoa Bay, the natural port of the Transvaal, has made the East African territory the most familiar to us of all the Portuguese colonies. Delagoa Bay is the finest natural harbor in South Africa. It is only fifty-two miles from the Transvaal border and less than 300 from Pretoria. Even since the Transvaal was colonized it has inevitably been a place of the first significance to South African trade and government. In 1868 the Transvaal laid claim to it, and, in reply, England and Portugal set up counter pretensions. The dispute was referred to the arbitration of President MacMahon, who gave his award in favor of Portugal. English negotiations for its sale or cession have always been rejected. With the development of the gold mines in the Transvaal the importance of Delagoa Bay was multiplied. President Kruger's policy sought by every means to divert trade to that route, in order to make the Transvaal as far as possible, independent of the British colonies.

"During the war Delagoa Bay and its railway were, of course, invaluable to his government. Delagoa Bay was the only door to the Transvaal not in the possession of the British, and therefore the only means for the introduction of munitions of war. Although the Transvaal itself is now a part of the British dominions, its commercial interests must still compel it to regard the government which controls the harbor and railway with anxious eye. One other port in the East African territory is of high importance to British trade. Beira, some 400 miles due north of Delagoa Bay, is connected by railway and telegraph with Salisbury and Bulawayo, and serves as an outle for much of the trade of Matebeleland and Rhodesia. Though its imports are, as compared with Delagoa Bay's figures, of minor importance, its exports are far larger, to the value in 1908 of some £300,000.

Portuguese East Africa has a coast line of 1,430 miles, bounded on the north by German and on the south by English territory. Its chief products are vegetable oils of various kinds, india rubber, wax, gums, coffeet and tobacco. In the north, gold mining is carried on, mainly by British subjects. The territory there is administered under royal charter by the Mozambique company. The rest of the colony is under a governor-general appointed for three years who resides at Lourenco Marques, the town of Delagoa Bay. He is advised by a council of officials and representatives elected by the commercial, industrial and agricultural classes, and has to support his authority an army of 3,000 men, chiefly natives. The colony is to a large extent undeveloped territory, and even imperfectly explored. It is estimated at 300,000 square miles with a population of 3,000,000, but the figures should be taken with some reserve. The districts along the coast are unfit for European occupation, but inland the mountains afford a temperate and healthy climate. The trade of the colony shows imports to the value of some £1,400,000 with exports of more than £500,000. Some considerable portion of this is transport trade to the Transvaal and Matabeleland.

Cocoa Islands

The attention of English people has lately been directed to another of the African possessions of Portugal, the "Cocoa Islands," San Thome and Principe. From these comes one-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa. As the consumption of cocoa is annually increasing in every part of the world, the economic importance of the islands is obvious. They are situated in the Gulf of Guinea, and though their area is only 454 square miles they exported goods to the value of nearly £1,500,000 in the last year for which statistics are available. This remarkable total is due to the extraordinary fertility of the island soil and to the valuable nature of the crops cultivated—cocoa, coffee, rubber and cinchona. It will be remembered that a report made to the foreign office, and published in 1908, stated that the plantations were worked by laborers whose state differed from slavery in no point of importance. Many cocoa manufacturers have subsequently announced that they will buy no more San Thome cocoa till the abuses of its labor system are removed. Whether a republican government will be mode efficient in securing reform than the monarchy remains to be seen.

The servile labor of the 'Cocoa Islands' comes for the most part from Angola, one of the oldest and largest of the Portuguese colonies. It occupies the territory south of the Congo Free State and north of the territory in southwest Africa which has given Germany so much trouble. It is supposed to be some half-million square miles in area with 5,000,000 inhabitants, but the figures are to be received with caution. The greater part of the country is still in the hands of the native tribes, and its undeveloped character may be seen from the fact that there are less than 400 miles of railway in operation. A line of more than 1,200 miles in length is, however, under construction, from the coast to Katanga, where there are rich copper mines.

Trade by Barter

Other schemes are in process of development. At present trade is chiefly carried on by barter with the natives. Cotton was once an important crop, but is now neglected. Rubber is of lessi mportance than formerly, whether because the supplies are becoming exhausted or through lack of enterprise. It remains, however one of the chief exports. Coffee and sugar are also grown. There are known to be minerals of value, and the agricultural possibilities of the colony are great, but its exports, despite its vast area, were, in 1906, less than £1,000,000 in value, while the expenditure exceeded the revenue by a quarter of a million. This, however, is not a unique example of the finances of the Portuguese colonies, which annually demand assistance from the revenues of the small mother country.

The remaining African colonies of Portugal, Portuguese Guinea and the Cape Verde Islands, call for little consideration. The islands are chiefly important by reason of the coaling station at St. Vincent, a half-way house between the Canary Islands and Brazil or West African ports. The population is less than 150,000, the majority being negroes. Portuguese Guinea is a small colony of 4,400 square miles, about the mouth of the Rio Grande, encompassed on the land side by the French Senegambian provinces. It produces some considerable quantity of rubber.

Territory in India

Though the Portuguese were pioneers in the Eurepean discovery or rediscovery of Asia, their Asian possessions have always been small. In India Portugal owns two towns, with the small island appertaining thereto. Goa is a town with a past, but there are no signs that it is to have a great future. It was once the seat of a huge trade, but has now fallen into decay, and is probably best known for the "Goa boys," who serve as valets to many English travellers in India. Goa lies south of Bombay, on the Malabar coast, far away from Damao, the other Portuguese town, which is 100 miles north of Bombay. One hundred and forty miles from Damao is Diu, a small island, which also flies the Portuguese flag. All three places manufacture salt, and Goa and Damao have some transit trade with the interior of British India.

The one Chinese possession of Portugal is Macao, an island at the mouth of the Canton river, with two smaller islands close by. The whole population is about 80,000, nearly all of whom are Chinese. The trade is chiefly in transit to the mainland, for the whole area of the islands is only five square miles. Macao has, however, the distinction of being one of the few Portuguese colonies with a surplus. Of this it has to contribute some portion to the most remote of the colonies of Portugal, Timor. This consists of a part of an island at the southern extremity of the Malay archipelago. It exports coffee in some quantity, but the island is quite undeveloped, and to Europeans almost unknown. Like the greater part of Portugal's great inheritance it is the fallow land of empire.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

French Scheme for Ensuring Against Want

The French old age pensions will commence to be paid at the beginning of next July. The scheme provides for nominally nineteen million pensioners, or twelve million obligatory and seven million voluntary pensioners. This is supposed to be a maximum. It is thought that in practice for the first few years there will be some ten million regular and two million vooluntary pensioners. The service will be carried on by cards, and so twelve million cards will have to be handled every year. Every pensioner will be furnished with one of these, and with ninety-six stamps corresponding to payments made—plus a card of identity. Each year when the card has been filled with all its ninety-six stamps, it will be handed to the mayor of the parish, who will obliterate the stamps and send it to the prefect, who will forward it to Paris to the central pensions office. Every year, consequently, twelve million cards will have to undergo this manipulation.

Every card will start from the birthday of the pensioner, and it is thought that the first twelve million will roughly be divided amongst the twelve months of the year, so that there will be an average of from 35,000 to 40,000 to be handled daily by the Paris central office. The whole of France will be divided into twelve districts, and at the head of each will be placed a comptroller with subordinates. These officials will make up the exterior service, as distinct from the central. The central service will be styled the National Pensions Office, and will be divided into four sections, each section having distinct duties and beinb manned with as few officials as possible. There will be three heads of sections, 38 sub-heads, ten secretarial clerks, 577 manipulators, and 46 general utility men, or 674 in all.

The exterior or provincial service will only have 90 employees, making a total of 764. Comparatively small as this may seem for the proper examination, verification, and passing of twelve million cards, each with nearly a hundred stamps, the commission, whilst granting M. Viviani his credit, expressed a hope that he would make as much use as he could of the local government staffs, and then passed his estimate of £36,280. The contracts and competitions for designing the cards and stamps will at once be begun, and it is hoped that by April it may be possible to start registering the candidates for pensions.

NOVEL TREATMENT

Hanging Employed in Hospitals For Nervous Complaints

A writer in a London newspaper few days ago seemed inclined to excitement over the fact that hanging by the neck is a recognized form of treatment for certain cases of nervous diseases in some of the London hospitals. The method has been in use for a long time in Canadian hospitals, so medical men say. In wry neck in particular "hanging" has given good results, certain cases totally unrelieved by other more conservative methods of treatment responding well to this strenuous cure. It is also employed with good results in cases of spinal curvature and is occasionally used when it is necessary to place a patient in a plaster cast.

The aparatus used consists of a strong metal tripod, eight feet in height with a pulley at the apex. Over this pulley is passed a rope attached to two large metal stirrups, well padded with leather, one of which fits beeath the patient's chin and the other beneath the protruding back part of the head. The patient's head is in exactly the same position as that of a person's foot whose toes are resting on the bar of one stirrup iron, while the heel rests on the bar of another.

"We begin the treatment," a logical medical man explained, "by gently pulling on the free end of the rope until the patient is raised on his toes. After being kept in this position for a few seconds he is given a few moments' rest. The second time he is raised a little higher, so that more strain falls on the neck muscles. The process is continued every morning for a fortnight, the 'dose' being gradually increased until towards the end of the treatment the patient can stand being suspended clear of the ground for from twenty to thirty seconds. Immediately after each morning's treatment the patient is at once put back to bed, where he stays until the next morning's treatment.

Pat (gazing at small sign on a tree in the woods)—"Keep off! Well, who could git onto a shmall bhord the lolkes of that?"

One of the hardest things in this world to do is to admire a man who has confidence in his ability to sell us a set of books on the installment plan.

PHONE 138

Letter Heads, Envelopes,
Statements, Business Cards
Visiting Cards, etc., etc.

Prince Rupert Journal

NOTICE

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

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

BARNARD & ROBERTSON,
A19. Solicitors for the Applicants.

COAL NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that I, K. M. McInnes, of Prince Rupert, occupation mariner, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Crow Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to post marked K.M.McI.'s S.E. corner.

Dated August 18th, 1910.
S16 KENZIE McLEOD McINNES.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that I, K. M. McInnes, of Prince Rupert, occupation mariner, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Crow Bay, tnence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to post marked K.M.McI.'s S.W. corner.

Dated August 18th, 1910.
S16 KENZIE McLEOD McINNES.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that I, K. M. McInnes, of Prince Rupert, occupation mariner, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the south short of Crow Bay, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to post marked K.M.McI.'s N.E. corner.

Dated August 18th, 1910.
S16 KENZIE McLEOD McINNES.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that I, K. M. McInnes, of Prince Rupert, occupation mariner, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Crow Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to post marked K.M.McI.'s N.W. corner.

Dated August 18th, 1910.
S16 KENZIE McLEOD McINNES.

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

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

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

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned intend to apply for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum upon the following lands, situated on Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, in the Province of British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows, viz:—Comemncing at a stake planked at the S. E. corner of P. C. Coates' Claim No. 1, and marked "Wm. Penman's S. W. Corner, Claim No. 1," thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south, 80 chains to the place of commencement.

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur A. Wilson, of Fort William, Ont., occupation banker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles south from the southeast corner of Lot 227 and 1½ miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

ARTHUR A. WILSON.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that I, William David Allen, of Victoria, B.C., agent, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Lot 542, Range 5 Coast (Skeena), thence east 60 chains to the inner part of Kinnealon Inlet, thence south 80 chains to south east corner of said lot, thence west 80 chains to westerly limit of said lot, thence north and at right angles to the southerly limit of said lot to the shore line, thence north along the shore line of said Inlet to place of beginning: containing about 600 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM DAVID ALLEN.
Robert Mason, Agent.
Dated Sept. 23. S.23

Prince Rupert Journal
Telephone 138

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O. H. NELSON,
EDITOR.

Tuesday, November 1, 1910.

MACHINE POLITICS

The Liberal organ in the city is certainly amusing if not consistent. For six months that paper has, in season and out of season, when there was reason for it and more frequently when there was no reason for it, attacked the city council and the administration of civic affairs. With the change of ownership, when the control passed into the hands of a syndicate of local Liberals, who decided to conduct the paper as a medium for spreading the doctrines of the Liberal party, a sudden change was affected. Now nothing is wrong at the city hall. The pessimistic views of only a few days ago when the city was going to ruin, when the financial credit of the place was being sacrificed, when the city hall was crowded with employees treading in each other's footsteps, when the streets were deserted as far as laborers were concerned and when nothing but an absolute change of city government would redeem the city, have all passed away and in the place that organ breaths out in classic language after dilating on the excellent work being done by the council, "it looks as if things have been doing down at the city hall."

Why the change? It is the same old city council; there is the same number employed in the administration of affairs at the city hall. The change must, therefore, be in the newspaper. As a Liberal organ it sees things entirely different from what it saw them as an independent organ. Party politics is the only explanation. For party purposes the council must be lauded.

We believe the city council is entitled to a fair show. We have always stood by that principle. The council is not above criticism because it is of one particular complexion of politics. On the other hand it is not to be more severely criticised because of the party to which its members may belong.

An attempt at a system of machine politics, however, is quite apparent now judging from the columns of the Liberal organ in dealing with municipal affairs and the result can only be to the disadvantage of the city. It is a dangerous precedent to set and is very liable to come back against the clique that would attempt to force party into everything in the city. Prince Rupert is not prepared, unless we are greatly mistaken, to submit to any machine politics and the guiding spirits in such a movement should be early taught a practical lesson along that line. It may be true that there are very clever men guiding the machine here, but the public cannot be deceived very long and those responsible for the introduction of machine politics will have little sympathy should the weapon they use prove a boomerang.

EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Graham Island is anxious to have an experimental farm and these seems to be good reason why such should be provided. The agricultural possibilities of that part of the province require thorough testing before it can be definitely stated what are the best methods to pursue in cultivation and as to the varieties of products to plant.

An instance of the necessity for experiment is shown by the fact that Mr. Drain, who is making quite a success of farming there, has found that seeds sown about June 1 fare quite as well as those sown a month earlier. It was only after experimenting along this line that this fact was brought out by Mr. Drain. The individual farmer, however, has not usually the means to spend several years experimenting. If something could be done by the Government the advantages as far as settlement is concerned would be very great.

In the past the experimental work in the Dominion has been carried out by the federal government and stations have been placed at different points to test grains, etc., suitable to the locality. The Dominion government might in this instance do something for Graham Island.

The province has not so far opened up any experimental farms in the broad sense. Appropriations have been made for assisting in the planting of experimental orchards at various points, but it is somewhat doubtful if consent could be obtained from the local administration to invade a field that has been generally carried out by the Dominion government.

If information could be obtained ahead of any pronounced move in the line of settlement the advantages to the incoming settlers and to the country at large would be very material. As a district tributary to Prince Rupert this city will doubtless lend any assistance towards securing an experimental station there.

PREMIER'S VISIT

Tomorrow there will reach the city Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of the Province of British Columbia. His visit to Prince Rupert is to be all too short to suit the wishes of the citizens of this place. Steps are being taken, however, to crowd into the limited time available all that can possibly be done.

The city council will this evening go fully into the matters which it will press upon the attention of the premier so that the fullest advantage may be taken of his visit. There can be no doubt that the Government, of which Hon. Mr. McBride is the head will be asked for plenty by the city council, probably much more than is expected. This is perhaps a proper course. Few get what they do not ask for. The city made a mistake when Sir Wilfrid was here in not asking for some of the necessary works that will have to be undertaken here. The speeches of Sir Wilfrid revealed the fact that he was somewhat surprised at not being asked for something. Profiting by the mistakes, the Premier of the province will not be allowed to escape.

In Hon. Mr. McBride the city will find a warm friend and one who will do all that is possible for Prince Rupert. The council must not expect impossibilities to be done, however, and should bear in mind that the Premier represents the whole province.

INDIAN QUESTION

Settlement Accomplished of the Songhees Reserve in the City of Victoria.

Agents of the McBride Government Succeed in Solving Vexed Subject for City

Through the agency of Mr. J. S. H. Matson and Mr. H. D. Helmcken, representing the provincial government, a basis of settlement of the Songhees Indian reserve question was reached this evening.

An agreement has been ratified between a majority of the members of the tribe and Hon. Richard McBride, premier of the province, whereby upon the payment of $10,000 to each of the forty-three heads of families as a bonus, they agree to remove to another reserve. The latter, by the terms of agreement, is to be chosen by Mr. McBride and a committee of five members of the band.

The agreement reached the signature of the premier at his residence when the indenture was conveyed thither by the two gentlemen representing the government, Chief Cooper and eight members of the tribe.

The reserve question has been a burning one for the past thirty years. The reserve consists of one hundred and fifteen acres in the heart of the city, having a waterfront of over a mile just west and across the inner harbor from the business section of the city. It has shut off Victoria West and Esquimalt from the city and prevented the growth of Victoria in that direction.

It was granted to the Songhees in 1850 and their removal has been sought since 1881.

The agreement just ratified will be also sent to Ottawa to obtain the assent of the Dominion government as wards of the Indians.

With this received the present reserve reverts to the crown, represented by the government of British Columbia. It is understood the latter will plat the same and auction it, the proceeds going to decomp the provincial government for the expenditures in connection with it.

CAMPED ON DIGBY

The Boy Scouts returned yesterday from an enjoyable outing of two days on Digby Island. With full equipment the mebers of the local brigade were taken over on Saturday afternoon and spent two nights in the old headquarters of the G. T. P. engineers there. Guards were mounted and during the whole night by changes every two hours the headquarters were kept safely guarded.

Monday the boys marched through the woods to the wireless station, returning home during the day, feeling very happy over their outing.

SPORTS

BURNS TO TRAIN

Tommy Burns, the former heavyweight champion of the world, will start training in Seattle about the middle of November for his fight with Langford early next spring. The match with the colored fighter is assured, and nothing more needs be settled but the date of the go. Tommy has been handicapped in training on account of a knee that he twisted badly in the Labor day lacrosse match in Vancouver; otherwise the fight would have been staged on a much earlier date.

"There is no question about my fight with Langford," said Tommy in Vancouver. "I am signed up to meet him before the Olympic club of London, some time after February 1. The date is indefinite yet, as I have been unable to train at all since I played that game of lacrosse, and my doctor tells me that he won't stand for any real work on my part until November 15th at the earliest.

"However, I am gaing to buckle down to the hardest kind of conditioning stunts and training, starting on November 15th, and from then until I leave for London, which will be about the first of January, I will be good and busy."

PAPKE BEATS WILLIAMS

Billy Papke knocked out Ed. Williams, of Victoria, Australia, at the Sydney stadium last week in the sixth round of a scheduled 20-round fight. It was an uninteresting battle. Both men indulged in a lot of roughing, particularly in the second round, when Williams went to the boards as a result of wrestling tactics in clinches. In the fourth and fifth rounds Papke floored Williams with hard jolts. The sixth round was very tame. Williams was weak and shortly after the round opened Papke sent in a swinging uppercut and Williams went down and was counted out.

BRITISH FAIR PLAY

Addressing the school children of Winnipeg he other day, Joe Lally, the enthusiastic booster of amateur lacrosse, said in part:

"I believe lacrosse is the best physical exercise to be found among the many kinds of games today and if you boys start right, learn to be honest in sport, take probably some hard bumps and raps now and then, you will grow up to be all the better business men when you get older.

"Be honest boys, above all things, in all the time I have been in lacrosse I have never known of a single case, no, not one, where any dirty or mean player ever gained by his dirty work. When you see one fellow hit another over the head, a deliberate whack probably because he got a little accidental crack, shows that he is bad at the core. I say bad to the core because any prayer who would do a thing like that must be dishonest and bad to the bottom of his heart.

"I tell you there is something in that old saying about British fair play and which we should try to follow. If ever any of you boys should be tempted to be dishonest turn it down. Don't hesitate a minute, but turn any such thing down. Begin right and you will carry those things through life. Even in your little game of marbles be honest.

"A thing happened when the Canadian lacrosse team was playing in the Olympic games at London that seemed funny to us, though it was only an example of that British fair play that is so common in the Old Country. Dillon, one of the Canadian players, broke his stick. Rushing over to his friends in the crowd he yelled 'Hurry up, get me another stick, quick.' When the man who was checking him came up and quietly said, 'All right ,old chap, I'll wait until you get your stock,' and so he did. This sounds funny to us over in America, where such a thing would be laughed at, but that is a sample of British fair play."

Stewart has opened a public school with Mr. Rowe as teacher. The government allows $100 a month salary. The school will be held in the Methodist church, starting today.

In most of the civilized countries of the world, except Ireland, Italy and Bulgaria, the death-rate is lower among females than among males.

The British Columbia Company
LIMITED.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL $100,000.:: PAID UP CAPITAL $41,500
DIRECTORS:—Reginald C. Brown, President; J. C. Maclure, Vice-President; H. E. Marks, Managing Director; Capt. E. Nash, William McNair, R. A. Bevan, and F. C. Williams, Secretary. :-: :-:

INTEREST 4 PER CENT. DEPOSITS

This Company acts as Executors, Administrators, Transferees and Secretaries to Public Companies. Commercial, Industrial and other business propositions underwritten. Issues made on the London and New York Stock Exchanges.

TIMBER, COAL, LANDS, and COMPANY ORGANIZATION

Head Office for Canada, 203, 208, 210, 215 Carter-Cotton Building,

VANCOUVER, B.C.

The Staneland Co. Ltd
IS THE
Paint Supply House of British Columbia
ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED
WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES
The Staneland Co. Ltd
836-840 Fort Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC
GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS
For VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE.
Connecting with Eastbound Trains
Prince Rupert sails every Thursday, 8.30 p.m.
Prince George sails every Monday, 8.30 p.m.
FOR STEWART:
"Bruno" sails every Sunday after the arrival of the "Prince George" and returning Monday evening will connect with the same steamer southbound.
"Bruno" sails Wednesday after the arrival of the "Prince Rupert," returning Thursday evening, connecting with the same steamer southbound.
FOR MASSET—Bruno sails 10 p.m. every Monday, returning Tuesday night, and for Skidegate and other Moresby Island Ports, Bruno sails 10 p.m. Thursday, returning Saturday.
Tickets, reservations and information from
A. E. McMASTER
Freight and Passenger Agent, G. T. P. Wharf.

FOR FIRST CLASS
GROCERIES
CALL AT
MERRYFIELD'S CASH GROCERY
CORNER 3rd AVENUE AND 5th STREET

LAND LEASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that The Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Company Ltd., of Vancouver, occupation Mercantile and Manufacturing, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted at high water mark on the westerly side of Prince Rupert Harbor and distant about 110 chains from the north-east corner of Lot 442, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 5 chains, more or less to high water mark, thence following along the high water mark to the point of commencement and containing 20 acres more or less.

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

Municipal Notice

TENDERS FOR STREET GRADING

Sealed Tenders will be received by the City Clerk until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3rd, 1910, for the grading of Third Avenue and adjoining streets, from McBride street south-westerly.

Plans and specifications may be seen, and forms of tender ontained at the office of the City Engineer from 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. daily.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
Wm. Mahlon Davis,
City Engineer. O14-N1

CITY VOTER'S LIST

TAKE NOTICE that all persons wishing to have their names entered on the Voter's List of the Municipality of the City of Prince Rupert, as householders or as holders of a trade license, must, during the month of October, apply to the City Clerk to have their names so entered on the Voter's List, by delivering to the City Clerk a statutory declaration as required by the Municipal Election's Act. Copies of such declaration may be obtained from the City Clerk.

All persons who are not assessed owners of property, must make a new application in order to qualify as a Voter in the coming election.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
O14-O28 City Clerk.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made by the City of Prince Rupert at the next sitting of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia for an act amending the City of Prince Rupert Incorporation Act, 1910, so as to enable the City to borrow and raise money by the issue of inscribed stock to convert debentures already issued into such stock, and to consolidate debts provided for by individual by-laws so that consecutive debentures or inscribed stock may be issued for such debts as consolidated.

Dated at Prince Rupert, this 14th day of October, 1910.

WILLIAMS & MANSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Coast Land District—District of Skeena—Range Five.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Chas. F. Perry, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation contractor, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the north bank of the Skeena river at the southwest corner of Lot 530, thence north 40 chains, thence west about 40 chains to line of Cassiar Cannery, thence south to the Skeena River, thence east about 40 chains following the shore of the Skeena River to the place of beginning, and containing about 160 acres.

CHAS. F. PERRY, Locator,
R. F. Perry, Agent.
Dated Sept. 28, 1910. O18

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Through tickets and excursion rates to
England, France, Germany,
and all
Scandinavian Ports.

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

J. H. ROGERS
General Steamship and Railway Agent, Prince Rupert, B.C.

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

The new Steel Passenger Steamer
"Camosun"

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

For Stewart City on arrival from Vancouver Friday night.

Northbound, leaves Vancouver Wednesdays at 9 p.m.

Steerage Fare $5.00

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

J. H. ROGERS, Ticket Agent

HAYNOR BROS.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
and
PROFESSIONAL EMBALMERS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Corner Eighth and Fraser Streets
Clinton Rooms
Newly remodelled and furnished. Board and lodging. Home cooking a specialty. Mrs. Anderson, Prop.
Rooms, $3 Per Week

WANTED—To buy cheap lots in Prince Rupert direct from owners. Price must be right. Give description, price and terms. Address X, Journal Office.

ROGERS' ADDITION TO ELLISON! — ROGERS' ADDITION TO ELLISON!

The future commercial centre and distributing point of the Bulkley, Kispiox and Skeena River Valleys, is now platted and lots offered to the investor on the most liberal terms.

Rogers' Addition to this new G. T. P. Town of Ellison is located on high level land only seven blocks from the propsed station and depot grounds.

The G.T.P. Railway Company expects to reach this town early next summer with the rails and property will then advance by leaps and bounds.

There is no investment like Real Estate; it is safe, certain and profitable. We have all had this experience in the past and have but recently experienced the marvellous increase made on investment here in Prince Rupert.

TERMS:
Cash $10.00; Balance Easy Payments

Another opportunity is now before you. Do not fail to take advantage of this; get in on the ground floor and reap the benefit of advance.

A limited number of these lots are now offered at the low price of,

$100.00 TO $125.00
for corner lots

Size of lots are 33 by 120 feet, street alleys and blocks all conform to the Main Townsite of Ellison.

FOR MAPS AND FURTHER PARTICULARS CALL OR ADDRESS

The Christiansen-Brandt Company

Financial Agents — Corner 3rd Ave. and 5th St. — Prince Rupert, B.C.

MARINE NEWS

To Arrive

Tuesday, Nov. 1.—Prince Albert from Masset.
Wednesday, Nov. 2.—City of Seattle from Skagway.
Prince Rupert from Vancouver.
Thursday, Nov. 3.—Prince Albert from Stewart.
Friday, Nov. 4.—Camosun from Vancouver.
Humboldt from Seattle.
Saturday, Nov. 5.—Princess Beatrice from Skagway.
Prince Albert from Queen Charlotte City.
Sunday, Nov. 6.—Camosun from Stewart.
Prince George from Vancouver.
Cottage City from Seattle.
Monday, Nov. 7—Prince Albert from Stewart.
Princess Royal from Vancouver.

To Depart

Wednesday, Nov. 2.—Prince Albert for Stewart.
City of Seattle for Seattle.
Thursday, Nov. 3.—Prince Rupert for Vancouver.
Prince Albert for Skidegate.
Friday, Nov. 4.—Camosun for Stewart.
Humboldt for Skagway.
Saturday, Nov. 5.—Princess Beatrice for Vancouver.
Sunday, Nov. 6.—Camosun for Vancouver.
Prince Albert for Stewart.
Cottage City for Skagway.
Monday, Nov. 7.—Prince George for Vancouver.
Princess Royal for Skagway.

ADDITIONAL LIGHTS

As a result of the promise, made to Captain Robertson of the G. T. P. steamer Prince George, of the installation of fifteen more beacons and lights on the passage between Victoria and Prince Rupert, the marine and fisheries department have announced their intention of proceeding to establish the marks. The premier was impressed with the dangers that beset navigation as a result of the lack of a proper number of lights. The promise was made after the navigator had pointed out to the premier, from the bridge of the Prince George, the lack of lights.

The following lights will be installed, according to the information given out by the marine and fisheries department: Gas beacon on Mary Ann Point, Active Pass; gas beacon either for Camp Point or Helmcken Island, Johnstone Strait, as may be found by the department's local officers to be most efficient; acetylene light on 13-foot rock off Crane Islands, New Channel; a white beacon on the point of Denny Island, opposite Serpent Point, Lama passage, to mark a change of course; gas beacon and bell on Camp Island, Lama passage; lighted beacon on Jorkins Point, Millbank Sound, recommended but question is to be raised whether the better location would be North Island, Millbank Sound; lighted beacon on the north extreme of White Cliff island, Arthur passage, granted instead of gas light on Genn Island, Malacca passage; lighthouse and fog alarm to replace acetylene light at present marking Holland Island, outside Prince Rupert harbor; gas beacon on Low Islands, at the entrance to Selwyn Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands.

SEAL PRESERVE

Capt. Carden, of U.S.S. Manning, says the United States government will be recommended to declare the Pribyloff islands government reserves and to refuse water and food supplies at Ounlaskan ports to Japanese sealers as a means of preventing their work in Bering Sea. No British vessel under the previous treaty can fish within sixty miles of the islands, while the Japanese are allowed to go up to the three-mile limit. The United States government this year killed 12,000 seals.

There were twenty-five Japanese vessels, with 816 men, engaged in th traffic last season. Officers from the revenue cutter patrol boarded the aliens at will and kept a careful watch upon them. The members of the crews live on seal fmean when they are unable to get fish, and fishing by the strangers in any of the harbors is forbidden.

The Seattle P.-I. says: "More and more the law has been tightening on the Japanese fishermen by cutting off their food supply, and with another step or two the government will be able to compel them to provision their vessels in Japan for the fishing season. As yet the water supply has been uninterrupted, but if the government acts on the recommendation of the seal patrol this will be a government reserve, not to be visited by any person save officials, under heavy penaltis. Such a move would not injure American companies, for there are none in the islands, said Capt. Carden.

In Deporable State

"The nativse in some of the islands at Dutch harbor and westward," said Capt. Carden, "were in a deplorable state. They had little food, and their clothing was in rags. Disease had broken out among them. Their principal industry is basket weaving and fishing, but they do not realize enough from either to sustain themselves, and are often in a starving condition.

"With the simplicity of children, their plastic minds quickly respond to civilization. Our government could do a master stroke by gathering up the scattered tribes and placing them in one or two groups, under education by the white man.

"We planted vegetables on the mainland at Unalaska when we arrived on June 1. Before we started south we had plenty of lettuce, turnips and radishes for our own tables. The natives know nothing about this, and with the means at hand for abundance, they starve.

"A herd of 800 reindeer, brought over from Siberia nine years ago by the government have increase to 30,000. There is plenty of good moss for these animals, and the natives could, with a little encouragement and training, raise them and lift themselves beyond the chance of a famine forever."

FLEET IN NORTH SEA

Important changes are to be made at the end of this month in the composition of the German high sea fleet.

The Dreadnought battleships Rheinland and Posen, which for some months have been carrying out a special series of trials, will join the first battle squadron, replacing the Wittelsbach and Zahringen. The displacement of the former ships is 18,900 tons each, and of the latter 11,611, so that the change means an acquisition of 14,578 tons to the fighting displacement of the fleet.

The gunfire of the two Wittelsbachs amounts to 7,842 pounds, and of the new ships to 20,928 pounds, so that this change is almost equal to adding two battleships of the older type to the fleet.

In the cruiser squadron the Gneisenau, of 11,420 tons and twenty-three knots, is to be replaced by the Von der Tann, of 18,700 tons and twenty-seven knots. The Gneisenau proceeds to the Far East, while the Von der Tann, which is similar to the British Indefatigable, now approaching completion, is to make a long cruise in South American waters before joining the fleet.

A considerable addition is also to be made to the Wilhelmshaven destroyer flotillas, each consisting of eleven boats in full commission and two in reserve.

A sixth flotilla is to be added at the end of October, so that at this port alone there will be sixty-six destroyers in full commission and twelve in reserve.

Great Britain nominally keeps the first flotilla of destroyers, twenty-five strong, at Harwich, but this force is usually not to be found in the North Seat at all, but cruising with the home fleet in various other waters.

Besides this fully commissioned flotilla we have also a reserve force of fourteen destroyers and twenty-four first class torpedo boats at Sheerness, while in a few weeks the twenty-six old destroyers, and possibly also the four torpedo boats, in the fifth (Devonport) flotilla of the home fleet are to be transferred to Harwich.

The torpedo forces of the two powers in the North Sea after these changes have taken place will be as follows:—

	Britain.	Germany
Full commissioned...	25	66
In reserve, the Nore..	14	12
do. Harwich	26	..
	65	78

It is also anticipated that by the end of the year there will be at least twelve submarines based at Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland.

Blackmail in a serious case may be punished with penal servitude for life in England.

In the English "Black Country" there are thirty thousand waste acres, of which fourteen thousand might be profitably afforested.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Mary Smith, of Fort William, Ont., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 5½ miles west from the shore line, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

MARY SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Babe, of Fort William, Ont., occupation barrister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227 and two miles west from shore line, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

FREDERICK BABE.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that James Murphy, of Fort William, Ont., occupation coal merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles south from the southeast corner of Lot 227, and two miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JAMES MURPHY.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur A. Vickers, of Fort William, Ont., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles south from the southeast corner of Lot 227, and two miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

ARTHUR A. VICKERS.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that John C. Murray, of Fort William, Ont., occupation capitalist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles south from the southeast corner of Lot 227 and two miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JOHN C. MURRAY.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Alexander C. Moffat, of Fort William, Ont., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about seven miles south from southeast corner of Lot 227 and 1½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

ALEXANDER C. MOFFAT.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that I, K. M. McInnes, of Prince Rupert, occupation mariner, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the south short of Crow Bay, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to post marked K.M.McI.'s N.E. corner.

Dated August 18th, 1910.
S16 KENZIE McLEOD McINNES.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that I, K. M. McInnes, of Prince Rupert, occupation mariner, intend to apply for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum over the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Crow Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to post marked K.M.McI.'s N.W. corner.

Dated August 18th, 1910.
S16 KENZIE McLEOD McINNES.

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

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

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

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

NOTICE is hereby given that I, the undersigned intend to apply for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum upon the following lands, situated on Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte group, in the Province of British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows, viz:—Comemncing at a stake planked at the S. E. corner of P. C. Coates' Claim No. 1, and marked "Wm. Penman's S. W. Corner, Claim No. 1," thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south, 80 chains to the place of commencement.

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

NOTICE

In the County Court of Atlin, holden at Prince Rupert.

In the matter of Francis Patrick Murphy, deceased, and in the matter of the "Official Administrator's Act."

Dated 24th day of October, A.D. 1910

UPON reading the affidavits of John Hugh McMullin, and the certificate of death of the deceased, it is ordered, that John Hugh McMullin, Official Administrator for the County Court District of Atlin embracing Skeena and Queen Charlotte Divisions, shall be Administrator of all and singular the estate and effects of Francis Patrick Murphy, deceased, intestate, and that this Order is published in the Prince Rupert Journal for two issues.

J. McB. YOUNG, J.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Josephine J. Davidson, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 9 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 5½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JOSEPHINE J. DAVIDSON.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that James Henry Smith, of Victoria, B.C., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 9 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 5½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JAMES HENRY SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Look! Look! Look!

Prince Rupert Cafe

Newly Opened
(Under New Management)

Best Meal in Town
FOR THE WORKINGMAN
25c.

Corner Sixth and Fraser Streets

LADYSMITH
COAL
H. B. ROCHESTER, - Centre Street

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Items of General Interest From Centres in British Columbia.

ENLARGING BUILDINGS

Victoria.—Immediately upon his return to the capital, Hon. Mr. Taylor, provincial minister of public works, will, under the instruction from the Premier, proceed to the investigation of the necessities of the case as a preliminary to action toward the enlargement of the legislative wing of the provincial buildings, in connection with which an appropriation will, it is expected, be included in the estimates at the January meeting of parliament.

TIMBER ACTION

Victoria. — Rev. Norman Plass former president of the Redeemable Investment company, of Boston, whose offices were recently raided by federal officers and books and cash seized, began action today against Mr. John Arbuthnot and the Vancouver Island Timber company, charging misrepresentation of twenty three timber limits sold to Rev. Mr. Plass for the Norman Plass Lumber company, one of the concerns controlled by the Redeemable Investment company.

Rev. Mr. Plass sues for repayment of the purchase price and asks $125,000 damages. It is charged that Mr. Arbuthnot represented the timber limits to contain 365,000,000 feet whereas when cruised contained but 16,000,000 feet.

AUTO FATALITY

Ashcroft—On Sunday, October 24, this quiet burg was informed of a serious automobile accident having occurred on the Cariboo road some ten miles from town. The news of the auto fatality, the first of its kind here, caused widespread sympathy.

The party, consisting of five, left here shortly after dinner for a "joy ride," and it was in passing one of the numerous double turns on the road that the chauffeur, Henry North was unable to get the steering gear to respond sufficiently quick to make the second turn, causing the car to leave the road and turn over, instantly killing Charles Davis, a barber lately employed by H. Koelkeqbeck, and seriously injuring his brother-in-law, J. McCurtain and Arthur Gibson, a B.-X. employee. Another B.X. employee who was sitting in front, was able to jump off the car before it turned over, and the driver, who held to his steering wheel, escaped without injury.

An inquest was held before Coroner Clark of Kamloops, and after examining various witnesses the jury brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

Both injured men are progressing satisfactorily.

SPORT FISH

Nelson. — That Lake Superior white-fish are giving Okanagan lake anglers good sport was the statement made by Captain J. C. Gore, superintendent of the inland lake and river service of the C.P.R., who has just returned from a trip of inspection in that district.

These fish are, it is presumed, the progeny of a quantity of this variety which were imported from Lake Superior in 1897 and placed in the Okonagan lake.

Up to a few months ago, when local anglers caught two of them and were undecided as to ther variety, it was believed that they had all been killed by the trout in the lake. On Sunday, October 16, the steward of one of the lake steamers succeeding in catching six of the fish which gave him good sport and fought as vigorously and gamely as trout, and since that time several schools of the fish have been seen on the lake. It is now established beyond all doubt that they are white-fish of the Lake Superior variety and there seems to be no doubt whatever that they are there as a result of the small fish placed in the late 13 years ago.

Those caught so far have varied in weight between one and one-half and three pounds. In appearance they are of a silver color, and move in the water at a great speed.

MAYOR DEFENDS PRISONER

Fernie.—Mr. Justice Clement stopped the proceedings in court here last week when he discovered that Mr. Sherwood Herchmer, the mayor, was defending a man named John Serino, an Italian, charged with stabbing John aJncho, a Slav, on the night of the fifth of last September, while on the streets of the town.

Mr. Herchmer was cross-examining the chief of police, Mr. R. Clark, when the fact that he was mayor of the town was brought to the judge's notice.

Asked his justification for appearing in the case, Mr. Herchmer stated that he had never appeared in a case where municipal regulations were involved, and it had not occurred to him that ther was anything to prevent his appearance in this case.

The judge replied: "Under our system the wholeb urden of prosecution of a crime committed within a city up to commitment is laid on the municipality. Therefore, I cannot understand how the mayor can act for prisoners accused of crimes committed within the city.

Mr. Herchmer said he had not understood that it was not done elsewhere. He had refused to take cases that involved the city ordinance, but had not thought that cases coming under the criminal code of Canada came under the same heading.

The judge said that he entirely disagreed with him. He thought it highly reprehensible and it would have to be stopped. How could the public have confidence in the administration of justice in Fernie if the mayor of the city appeared for persons charged with offences and cross-examined the chief of police?

"It seems to me," added the judge, "that the outside public will simply curl its lips in scorn when the administration of justice in Fernie is talked of."

Mr. Justice Clement accepted Mr. Herchmer's statement that he had not given the matter proper thought, but adjourned the court to allow time to secure other counsel for the accused man, Serino.

CONVICTS ESCAPE

New Westminster.—There was an exciting finish to the trial of the three convicts charged in the assize with.. ..I ,k4' -l-l (lcmostwbeET court with atempting to escape from the penitentiary, for they had just received their sentences, and were being taken to the wagon when thy made a determined break for freedom Two of them, Patrick Mullin and William Ellis were quickly caught. Ernest Dodds was located at an early hour in the morning hiding in the Royal City livery stables.

Patrick Mullen was convicted in Fernie for manslaughter, and was sentenced in 1908 to serve twenty years in the penitentiary. When he attempted to escape this evening about 6 o'clock, he managed to get free of his handcuffs, and ran down Columbia street. He was caught at the corner of Columbia and Lorne streets, opposite Ryall's drug store. He was very desperate when caught and threatened the officers who had charge of him.

Wm. Ellis, the second man caught, was under sentence of three years, and had only served about seven months of his time. Ernest Dodds was also serving a three-year sentence. He was sent up from Vancouver last year. The three of them appeared in court this afternoon for attempting to escape a short time ago. On that occasion they made a ladder about eight fet long, but were intercepted before they had a chance to get away. They each received a six-months sentence, to run concurrently with their previous sentences.

The time chosen for their escape yesterday was at 6 o'clock p.m. when it was nearly dark. The three men were handcuffed, but not together, and immediately they were led outside, bolted, each in different directions. Several shots were fired in the air to try and stop them, but the men were evidently desperate, for they showed no signs of slackening their speed.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

Warning Given by City Health Officer of Victoria

In view of the frequent occurrence of infantile paralysis in Victoria and Vancouver this year, Dr. G. A. B. Hall, city health officer of Victoria, has thought it well to draw public attention to the matter in the following terms:—

I deem it in the interst of public health that a word of caution be given regarding poliomyelitis, or epidemic infantile paralysis, as it is frequently called. Epidemic poliomyelitis is a disease of which we have still a lot to learn. However, we have a sufficient knowledge of it to know that many cases occur which are mild and do not result in paralysis, to which the term abortive and atypical has been applied. It is to this class of cases I wish to draw attention for a double reason.

First: Many of such cases are passed over unnoticed until the disease assumes a most serious aspect in the form of paralysis, which may remain irremediable, and in some instances even death occur, when an early recognition of the disease might have saved the patient's life and also escaped permanent injury. Therefore, it is advisable when it is known that cases of the disease are in the community for parents to be suspicious of acute attack of disturbance of digestion, accompanied by fever and pain, or even if a child is only slightly indisposed, complains of feeling tired, if accompanied by a raise in temperature. In such cases I would advise parents to call in their physician and run no risk of perhaps losing their child or having the child crippled for life when it might have been otherwise.

Secondly: An early recognition of the malady is very desirable for the reason that precautionary measures against the spread of infection may be taken. No doubt infection is often transmitted fro unrecognized cases and the disease spread in this way.

In conclusion I wish to quote an extract from the September bulletin of the state board of health of Maine on abortiev and atypical cases, as follows: "In connection with outbreaks of poliomyelitis, many cases have been observed in which paralysis did not occur, and it will be a great advantage in epidemics which may occur in this state that we have clearly in mind the fact that there need not necessarily be paralysis to render cases infectious and capable of transmitting the disease. McIntyre, of Minnesota, states that the milder cases outnumber those that are paralyzed by a ratio of at least two or three to one. Dr. Ostraner of Michigan, saw when a number of families of children had the disease that some of the adults presented acute symptoms of the onset of the disease. They had a rise of temperature, a severe pain and bowel trouble, but no paralysis follow."

IN CONVENTION

Salvation Army Officers Are Gathered in Vancouver

The officers of the Salvation Army in British Columbia are in convention in Vancouver. Ensign Johnstone of this city is in attendance. Among others who are attending from outside points are Lieutenant-Colonel Pugmire, of Toronto, the territorial social secretary of the Salvation Army for Canada; Capt. Adams and Lieutenant Stride, from Lethbridge; Capt. Kerr, Lieut. Wright; Ensign and Mrs. Laidlaw, from Toronto; Capt. Holland and Capt. Marshall, from Fernie.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pugmire has recently returned from attending, as a delegate, the American Prison congress and the International Congress in Washington, D.C. He has much to say of the prison work of the Salvation Army, and gives great praise to the prison officials who have cooperated so heartily with them in their work. He mentions in this connection Warden Brown of the provincial penitentiary, Governor Brymner of the provincial goal, New Westminster, and Supt. Donaldson of the Point Grey industrial school.

BATTLESHIP POLICY

Resolutions Adopted by Navy League on Building For Empire

The Canadian branches of the Navy League have received from headquarters in London a copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the central executive.

These resolutions embody the policy of the Navy League The resolutions run as follows:—

(1) To advocate the laying down as a minimum of two capital ships to every one commenced by the next strongest naval power, and the maintenance of the proper complement of men, vessels of other classes, stores and armaments.

(2) To recommend that the expenditure be met by a naval loan if it should prove to be necessary to adopt that course.

(3) To advocate immediately a national system of training to seamanship open to all classes of the population with a view to augmenting the naval reserve of the country.

These resolutions were endorsed by Mr. Robert Yerburgh, M.P., Mr. Geoffrey Drage, alderman London county council, the president and vice-president of the Navy League, also by Lords Somerset and Ampthill, Rear-Admiral S. Eardley-Wilmot and Mr. W. W. Ashley, M.P., members of the committee; by the Hon. Allan H. Burgoyne,M.P., honorary treasurer, and by Mr. H. Nield, M.P., Mr. Pope-Hennessy, Mr. J. Trower, Mr. H. de Labrosse and Mr. Wm. Calus Crutchley, secretary.

The United States Weather Bureau is making arrangements for a perfect system of communicating warnings of coming storms to all steamerns at sea fitted with wireless apparatus.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles Rubidge Dunsford, of Fort William, Ont., occupation retired, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about seven miles south of the southeast corner of lot 227 and 1½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

CHARLES RUBIDGE DUNSFORD.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Norman M. Patterson, of Fort William, Ont., occupation grain merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles south from southeast corner of Lot 227, and 1½ miles west from short line, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres

NORMAN M. PATTERSON.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Benjamin Ostrander, of Fort William, Ont., occupation grain merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles south from southeast corner of Lot 227, and 3½ miles west of shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containinh 640 acres.

BENJAMIN OSTRANDER.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Omineca Land District—District of Coast, Range Five.

TAKE NOTICE that E. Lucas, of West Carnie, Ont., occupation banker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of lot 2287, District of Coast, Range Five, and marked E.L.'s N.W. corner, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

E. LUCAS,
Steven McNeill, Agent.
Dated Sept. 22, 1910. S27.

Omineca Land District—District of Coast, Range Five.

TAKE NOTICE that W. G. Whitesides, of South Bend, Ont., occupation bank clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 1729, District of Coast, Range Five, and marked G.G.W.'s N.E. corner, thence west 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.

W. G. WHITESIDES,
Steven McNeill, Agent.
Dated Sept. 22, 1910. S27

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Alice M. Tovey of Vancouver, B.C., married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of John Furlong's pre-emption and near Lakelse Lake, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains more or less to the shore line of Lakelse Lake, and thence south 40 chains along the shore of the Lake to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

ALICE TOVEY.
Dated October 17, 1910. N2

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas Samuel Smith, of Fort William, Ont., occupation contractor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles south of the southeast corner of ot 227, and 5½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

THOMAS SAMUEL SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Nelson Noel Smith, of Winnipeg, Man., occupation contractor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 9 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 5½ miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

NELSON NOEL SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that E. N. Ensworth, of Fort William, Ont., occupation accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 9 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 5½ miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

E. N. ENSWORTH.
Arthur Roberison, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Mary Smith, of Fort William, Ont., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 5½ miles west from the shore line, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

MARY SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Babe, of Fort William, Ont., occupation barrister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227 and two miles west from shore line, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains north to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

FREDERICK BABE.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that James Murphy, of Fort William, Ont., occupation coal merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles south from the southeast corner of Lot 227, and two miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JAMES MURPHY.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur A. Vickers, of Fort William, Ont., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles south from the southeast corner of Lot 227, and two miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

ARTHUR A. VICKERS.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that John C. Murray, of Fort William, Ont., occupation capitalist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles south from the southeast corner of Lot 227 and two miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JOHN C. MURRAY.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Alexander C. Moffat, of Fort William, Ont., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about seven miles south from southeast corner of Lot 227 and 1½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

ALEXANDER C. MOFFAT.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Edward Robert Wayland, of Fort William, Ont., occupation grain merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles south from southeast corner of lot 227, and 3½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

EDWARD ROBERT WAYLAND.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that William Curtis Lillie, of Fort William, Ont., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 7 miles south from southeast corner of Lot 227, and 3½ miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

WILLIAM CURTIS LILLIE.
Arthur Roberison, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that John Russel Smith, of Fort William, Ont., occupation grain merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about seven miles south from southeast corner of Lot 227, and 3½ miles west from short line, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JOHN RUSSEL SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Agnes Smith, of Fort William, Ont., occupation widow, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 9 miles south from the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 3½ miles west from shore line, thencie east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

AGNES SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Sidney Smith, of Fort William, Ont., occupation gentleman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about nine miles south from the southeast corner of lot 227, and 3½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres

SIDNEY SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Ardagh Smith, of Fort William, Ont., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about nine miles south from southeast corner of Lot 227, and 3½ miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

ARDAGH SMITH
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that John L. Davidson, of Victoria, B.C., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 9 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 3½ miles west from shore line, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JOHN L. DAVIDSON.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Josephine J. Davidson, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 9 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 5½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JOSEPHINE J. DAVIDSON.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August 20th, 1910. S30

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that James Henry Smith, of Victoria, B.C., occupation agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 9 miles south of the southeast corner of Lot 227, and 5½ miles west from shore line, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

JAMES HENRY SMITH.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated August ...

EUROPE'S LESSONS

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King on Conditions in the Old World.

Canadian Minister of the Crown Speaks of Unrest Among the Laboring Classes

In the course of an interview, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, who has lately returned from government missions to Europe, said: "That his stay across the water was too short to admit of careful study of conditions. Speaking generally," he went on, "one cannot but observe a condition of unrest among the laboring classes in Great Britain and Europe. It has come about in large part through the increased cost of living, which is being felt generally, and is especially noticeable in the large industrial centres. This unrest is in part economic and in part political, exhibiting itself in strikes and retaliatory lockouts on the one side, and in an effort to secure government action or intervention in one form or another on the other. The workers seem anxious to test the power of organization on a large scale.

"I attended in all four important international conferences on industrial problems. At all of these gathe ing- some sixteen or seventeen different nations were represented. The first at The Hague and had to do with the problem of social insurance, such questions as old-age pensions, accident, sickness and invalidity insurance, insurance against unemployment, etc.; a conference at Brussels on technical education; in Paris on unemployment; and a meeting of the International Association of Labor Legislation at Lugano, Switzerland. The discussions at these conferences were carried on in French, German and English. In the main they consisted in obtaining from the representatives of the different countries and societies their views on papers previously prepared and distributed for consideration. In a general way one could not but feel that the old world is grappling with a class of problems which have grown out of the pressure of population upon subsistence, and which, with planing and foresight, this country should be spared for years to come. In one form or another the loss of all contact with the soil on the part of the mass of the workers, and their consequent overcrowding under artificial conditions in the large centres, seems in the main, responsible for the class of problems, social and political, which have arisen.

"There is no duty more incumbent upon those holding positions of trust in our municipalities and governments, both provincial and federal, than that of observing the unhappy and unfavorable condition into which through apathy or neglect large numbers of people of those older lands have been brought, and to guard, through regulation and legislation, against the possibility of similar conditions arising here. With our unpeopled areas, the variety and extent of our resources, and our ever-improving transportation facilities, it will be little short of a national crime if the condition of our workers approaches for generations to come what seems today the inevitable lot of hundreds of thousands in the old countries. Just as one observes in Europe a condition for the mass of the people far superior to that prevailing in the Far East, so, in Canada, the most casual observer must be impressed with how infinitely better than in Europe are the chances in life for every man, woman and child who has not been specially favored by birth, fortune or privilege.

"The conferences were especially valuable in the opoprtunity they afforded of meeting with those in other lands who have made and are making a special study of social problems. I found among the public men with whom I conversed an exceptional interest in the working of our industrial disputes investigation act, which seems to have been followed with very general interest in all the countries visited. In anticipation of what the parliaments of those countries may do it is as well perhaps to omit the mention of names, but it may be of interest to Canadians to know that the ministers of not less than three European countries mentioned to me their intention of introducing measures similar to our industrial disputes investigation act, and have asked to be supplied with all available information as to the working of the measure since the time of its enactment. This information will be forwarded immediately by the department."

To several questions by the reporter, Mr. King answered:—

"I was greatly impressed by the important part that industrial training and technical education are playing in all trades and industries, and by the important place assigned to this branch of instruction by the state in the several countries visited. The conference at Brussels was composed chiefly of a body of experts, who were concerned mainly with a consideration of the curricula of institutions having to do with the higher branches of technical training. Their discussions have been recorded and the printed reports will be available for the consideration of our Royal commission. By meeting with members of this conference I was enabled to enlist the sympathy of many present, and of the government represented, in the work of the commission, and I think Canadians may feel that, when the members of the Royal commission on industrial training and technical education visit Great Britain and Europe they will be afforded every facility for observation and information by the governments of the several countries and those directing their technical schoosl and colleges.

"In Canada nature has been so generous in her gifts that we have come to feel that our wealth lies in her prodigality; in the older lands, where population has begun to press on subsistence, necessity has become the mother of invention, and inventive genius and efficiency in workmanship and organization and the direction of industrial processes are being looked to as the promoters and mainstay of industrial progress In one respect this was the great lesson to be learned from the Brussels exposition. Canada's exhibit, generally and deservedly regarded as the most attractive feature of the entire exhibition, was the story of Nature's bounty to a people. There were depicted our boundless natural resources, our wheat fields, our fisheries, our great forest and mineral wealth. Germany's exhibit, on the other hand, one of the most splendid and impressive, was an object lesson of what technical skill and efficient workmanship can accomplish in developing the power and industry of a nation. With this combination—natural wealth in abundance and variety, and an industrial population highly efficient and intelligently organized—it is only a matter of time before the Dominion should be preeminent industrially among the nations of the world."

SILVER CUP OUTLOOK

Manager of Mine Speaks in Highest Terms of the Prospects There.

J. D. Campbell Has Gone South For a Few Months—Will Return In the Spring

J. D. Campbell, who has managed the Silver Cup mine at Nine Mile Mountain ever since it was opened up went south last night. He is going to California, and will return in the spring. Speaking of the outlook at the property, Mr. Campbell was most optimistic. He did not pretend to say it was a world record breaker. It possessed excellent high grade ore, however, and in quantity enough to give good returns. At present it would be a $30,000 a year producer over and above the cost of operation. With greater expenditure this could readily be increased quite materially. There is a splendid showing and the character of the formation lends itself to the expectation of continuity in the ore body.

In a general way Mr. Campbell expresses satisfaction with the Hazelton district as a mining centre. There are good properties but there is a lot of work to be done in getting the roads built to transport the ore to the railway. The advent of the railway will, he thinks, cut the transportation charges in half.

The difference between fame and notoriety is that notoriety commonly lasts longer.

A Portmadoc, Eng., schoolboy, at imminent peril of his life, rescued a playmate who was carried by a current into a whiripool while bathing in a forbidden spot, and afterwards restored him to consciousness by artificial respiration. Fearing chastisemen, both resolved to keep the incident secret, but the rescuer was betrayed through shouting during his sleep, "A rope, a rope, to save David!" He has been awarded a Royal Humane certificate

CONSERVATION WORK

John Hendry Interviewed Provincial Government Seeking Co-operation.

Premier McBride Will Give Hearty Support to the Movement of Association

"The Government of British Columbia has assured me that it will work heartily with the Conservation commission," said Mr. John Hendry of Vancouver, a member of the commission. "What we want next year," he continued, "is to enter into the matter thoroughly and to make the commission wide and effective. We have learned the early mistakes of the United States in giving away its natural resources. We can benefit by these mistakes and provide against them accordingly.

"The next meeting of the commission will be held in Ottawa on January 24 and this session will be of great importance. Last session the commission got things in working order and now it is going to work on a large scale. The commission has for some time been issuing periodically bulletins of education along conservation lines and these are having a large influence on the public in promoting its interest in the subject.

"The commission this year had only a little money at its disposal, $50,000, and next year I believe the amount will be largely increased, and I am in favor of at least $200,000. The commission is not in any sense local and the researches which it is proposed to carry on will require more money. There should be enough, money in hand to prosecute the work on a large scale.

"The aim is not altogether conservation for the future of all the resources of Canada, but to provide for the use of some right away. Our great forests will require much more research, so will our mining industry.

"I look upon the Dominion as a big business concern of millions of dollars and believe that the other commissioners will readily see that a great amount of money will be necessary to find what should be conserved. I stood for a large appropriation at the last session of Parliament and I have not changed my mind a bit for I believe that a concern of many millions of dollars worth of property should have sufficient money to find out just what is needed in its various branches.

"Some of the things the commission is working for are not only the conservation of the forests, and their care and protection against fire, but the public health generally, and working against the exporting of our power, also to force railway companies to maintain staffs for protection of forest lands along their routes against fire.

"The government is appointing for the commission experts in each branch, so the commission will have the best advice on all matters pertaining to its resources."

Mr. Hendry it not prepared at this time to say a great deal concerning the plans he will lay before the commission at its meeting in January but reference to the report of the commission, which was lately received, shows that Mr. Hendry was an energetic member who stood for sensible conservation in every particular. He was among the members who wanted a fair-sized sum to carry on the work, he sugegsting $00,000, and although that amount was not given then, Mr. Hendry thinks he commission has become of so great importance to the Dominion by its work of the past few months that the government will recognize the far-reaching effects possible were the commission able to carry out the researches it desires.

WOOD PULP IN DEMAND

It is Being Used in Great Quantities in the United States

Over 4,000,000 cords of wood were used in the manufacture of wood pulp for paper making in the United States in 1909, as shown by the annual report of the industry issued by the census buearu. The cost of the transformation of wood, of which there was 4,002,000 cords, was $37,487,000. This was an increase of about 50,000 cords over the consumption of 1908, but of only about 39,000 over 1907.

The advancing cost of pulp wood of al lspecies is brough out in the report. The total consumption in 1907, though exceeding that of 1997 by less than 40,000, the cost was over $2,000,000 more.

Probably the most noteworthy detail in connection with the report is the decrease in the consumption of spruc in the manufacture of pulp.

A slight decrease in hemlock also is noted whereas increases have occurred in the consumption of woods hertofore little used as pulp material, such as balsam, white fir and several hard woods, including birch, beech, maple, gum and basswood.

There has also been an improved demand for white fir. Of the 2,421,000 cords of spruce consumed in 1909, almost 770,000 were imported.

A model wife is a woman who flushes with pleasure when her husband asks her for car fare.

The National Demographic Bureau of Buenos Ayres estimates the population of Argentina on December 31, 1909, as 6,805,684, an increase of 311,684 in one year. In population Argentina ranks second among the South American republics. Brazil is first, with 22,000,000. Chili ranks third with 3,520,000. Of Argentina's population, five-fifths are native Argentines, 843,540 Italians, 424,805 Spaniards, and 104,990 French.

The Westholme Lumber Company, Ld.

We carry the largest stock of Building Supplies in the North.

Quotations given on short notice in all lines.

Rough and Dressed Lumber
Shingles and Lath
Mouldings and Cases
Doors and Windows

We handle Plaster and Lime at reasonable prices

Get our quotations for all classes of buildings.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES . . . . . **FIRST AVENUE**

SHERWIN & WILLIAMS
PAINTS

COVER THE EARTH.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS
CARLOAD JUST ARRIVED

Ready Mixed Paints,
Paints Ground in Oil,
Paints Ground in Japan,
Varnishes, Shellac, etc.

Water Stains and Decotint IN ALL COLORS

Prince Rupert Hardware & Supply Company, Ltd. THOS. DUNN, Mgr.

The Washington Cafe

A PLACE TO EAT

Seats For Ladies
Everything Clean and Tasty
Prices Reasonable

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

Portland Canal Short Line Railway

Pursuant to Section 7 of the Navigablo Waters Protection Act (R. S. Can. cap 115) notice is hereby given that there has been deposited in the office of the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa and a duplicate in the Office of the Registrar of Titles at Prince Rupert, plans and description of the site and side elevation of a proposed railway wharf and trestle approach thereto to be constructed near the mouth of Bear River at Stewart, British Columbia, and that one month after the first insertion of this notice the Company will apply to the Governor-in-Council for the approval thereof.

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 16th day of September, 1910.

GERARD RUEL,
Chief Solicitor.
EBERTS & TAYLOR,
S23 Agents at Victoria, B.C.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT ATLIN

In the matter of the Estate of Thomas D. Kearns, deceased, intestate

All parties having claims against the above Estate are required to forward the same, with full particulars thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, not later than the sixteenth day of February, 1911, after which said date the Estate of the said deceased will be distributed amongst those entitled thereto.

Dated at Atlin, B.C., this nineteenth day of August, A.D. 1910.

PATRICK FOLEY,
A6-O8 Administrator.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Graham Island School

SEALED TENDERS, superscribed "Tender for Graham Island School," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Public Works up to and including Monday, the 10th day of October, 1910, for the erection and completion of a small one-room school building at Graham Island, one of the Queen Charlotte Islands, Skeena Electoral District.

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 12th day of September, 1910, at the offices of John L. Barge, Secretary to the School Board, Queen Charlotte City; the Government Agent, Prince Rupert; the Mining Recorder, Jedway; 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 Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $125, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contrac. 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.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Public Works Department,
Victoria, B.C., September 7, 1910.

EXAMINATION FOR INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS AND MACHINERY

Examinations for the position of Inspector of Steam Boilers and Machinery, under the "Steam Boilers Inspection Act, 1901," will be held at the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, commencing November 7th, 1910. Application and instruction forms can be had on application to the undersigned, to whom the former must be returned correctly filled in, not later than October 24th, 1910. Salary $130 per month, increasing at the rate of $5 per month each year to a maximum of $180.

JOHN PECK,
Chief Inspector of Machinery,
New Westminster, B.C.

—THE—

Oliver Typewriter

—FOR—

Seventeen Cents a Day

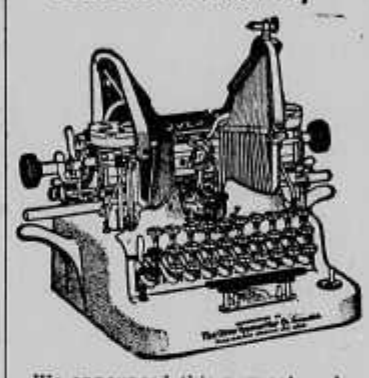
Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

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

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

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

Yours For 17 Cents a Day



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

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

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

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

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

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money With

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

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

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

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

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

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

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

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

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

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

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

DEMANDS OF CHINA

Awakening of the Nation to the Needs of Representative Parliament.

Determined Move in the Celestial Empire for More Modern Systems

A surprising revolt has taken place against the government in China. The imperial senate, not three weeks old, has voted to memoralize the throne for the early opening of the general parliament. This action appears to indicate that the new senate will not be a submissive or mock institution, but one with which the grand council must reckon.

As far back as last June an informal demand was made for the immediate convocation of a national parliament, the establishment of which had been promised for the year 1915. An imperial decree was then issued refusing the demand, which was adopted by delegates to the provincial assemblies and was supported by organizations of merchants throughout the country.

The imperial senate no sooner assembled on October 3 than the provincial delegates formed an opposition party and arrayed themselves against the throne. The question of the parliament was brought up daily and the demand was made that it have executive power. The campaign culminated yesterday, when impassioned speeches were made in which it was pointed out that a change was imperative for the salvation of the country. This plea won over a large majority.

The Russo-Japanese agreement with reference to the annexation of Korea by Japan has been employed by the agitators and the press during the last few months to create a wave of patriotism, and this propaganda has made considerable progress among the intelligent classes, the progressive party showing a strong front against the united officials and the Manchu army. It is generally recognized, however, that the prince regent is sincere in his desire that the best interests of the country be served, and that he has resisted the plan to change because he has been advised to do so by the venerable grand councillors, who believe that the country is not prepared for such a sweeping change and that the establishment of liberal institutions might result in a calamity.

Following this action of the senate there are intimations that many political leaders are determined to obtain their demands. In private conversations, educated Chinese speak of the revolution within two years unless the throne surrenders. A factor in the situation, however, is the garrison in Peking, and army divisions stationed in neighboring districts, which are all Manchu. The Chinese troops are always kept at a distance from the new capital.

FEDERATION SCHEME

(Continued from Page One)

Wales according to Welsh ideas, Scotland according to Scottish ideas, most of the standing causes of quarrel with the house of lords would be removed.

In fact, given a scheme of home rule all round, with the re-establishment beyond all possibility of cavil of the supremacy of the house of commons over finance, and there are not a few Liberals who would be content to leave the house of lords as it stands, with all its imperfections on its head.

Many Liberals and Conservatives look upon devolution in the United Kingdom as a clearing of the site preparatory to the upbuilding of an imperial senate in Westminster, in which the over-seas dominions would be represented. That was the idea of Cecil Rhodes; it is the ideal of his disciple, Earl Grey, governor-general of Canada, whose old antopathy to home rule—the original cause of his severance from the Liberal party—is known to have passed away.

It would be a blunder, however, to underrate the difficulties that stand in the way of this imperial conception. The self-governing dominions are, as is well-known, jealous of their rights of nationhood, and will not surrender any of them, least of all any part of the taxing power. There is no immediate prospect that an imperial senate, even when called into being, would hav aught but consultative functions on questions common to the whole empire, and the probabilities are that for years to come ther will be nothing but the rough and ready methods of a triennial imperial conference in London.

A correspondent of the Times has just made public a fact, known already to many behind the scenes, that during his recent prolonged visit to England, Earl Grey pressed on his rfiends among Unionist statesmen the wisdom of resorting to the federal system as a solution of our constitutional difficulties.

Earl Grey has seen for himself the satisfactory working of the provincial assemblies in Canada and the state legislatures in America.

THE PEACE RIVER

Investigations Have Been Made By Party Sent to Report

The Country is Found to be Rich in Various Resources—Open Character of the District

Messrs. Heaney, Montizambert and Taylor have just returned from the Peace River country, to which they had been despatched by the provincial government to investigate and report upon the resources of the district.

They spent approximately two months in exploring its various valleys, and it is understood that their report will be an exhaustive and highly favorable one. Little is known by the outside world save in a most general way, of this immense country and in order to be in a position to furnish reliable information to those seeking it, the government sent out this party.

The members of the expedition state that almost the entire country examined consists of fine agricultural land, and that vast stretches of open country only await the hand of man to be transformed into veritable gardens. Some few settlers are already located in various parts of the district, but these have as yet paid scant attention to the cultivation of the soil except in the raising of potatoes and other garden products for their own use or local sale. Stock raising is the chief industry of the settlers, the country being admirably adapted for this industry. Cattle and horses range all winter and are in splendid condition when the spring arrives. Much of the country is of open character, interspersed with small groves of poplar. Game is very plentiful in the timbered sections, moose, caribou, bear, beaver and feathered game being met with in large numbers.

Coal and indications of precious minerals are also encountered.

The city council will meet this evening.

Mr. Pemberton, of Victoria, after a trip to Hazelton, spent a few days here, going south last evening.

* * *

G. W. Morrow and family left last evening for the south where they entend to make their home.

THE GENUINE

Red Oak Coal and Wood Heater

All castings made of pure pig iron, body made of boiler plate, has cone centre grate forcing coal to sides of fire pot: hot blast around fire pot: it burns all gases and black smoke: it cokes the coal, making an even, steady fire: feed and draught doors ground on and all joints air tight. The most durable and economical Stove ever put on the market, and a reputation of nearly 40 years behind it. Shovel, Poker and Ash Pan furnished with each Stove.

OUR BONA FIDE OFFER delivered f.o.b. wharf Prince Rupert, at our Victoria prices as sold in our showrooms
No. 12, $25.00; No. 14, $30.00; No. 16, $35.00; No. 18, $40.00

CASH TO ACCOMPANY EACH ORDER

Watson & McGregor

647 Johnson Street VICTORIA, B.C.

METHODIST BANQUET

Enjoyable Evening Spenr at Thanksgiving Entertainment in Church

Gratifying Results From Gathering of Friends in Church Last Night

The Methodist church last evening held its third annual banquet in the church when the building was crowded with guests. This event, which takes place on Thanksgiving evening each year, has come to be looked upon as a very pleasurable re-union of the citizens generally and last evening's gathering was no exception. The voluntary offering amounted to a little over $200, which will be devoted to the church work.

The ladies' aid provided an excellent banquet and the church was suitably decorated.

After the banquet had been served a toast list was gone through with a start being made on this part of the programme before eight o'clock. The speeches were short and the proceedings closed at a very suitable hour.

Rev. Charles Sing, the pastor of the church, presided. "The King" was duly honored, followed by a toast to "Our Country."

In proposing the toast Dr. McIntyre remarked upon the kindly way in which they took to water in drinking the toasts. In a very eloquent speech the doctor called attention to the religious and political freedom which were enjoyed under the British flag. Canadians took no thought of what the ultimate end of the country was to be. They were well satisfied to continue as at present. The lustre of arms was passing away and constancy, integrity and public and private virtue were now more admired.

W. Manson, M.P.P., suitably responded, referring to the reasons for thankfulness which the country had.

The "Maple Leaf Forever" was sung by the whole gathering.

"The Methodist Church of Canada" was proposed by M. M. Stevens, who expressed his high appreciation of the services rendered by Methodism. In his own happy manner Mr. Stevens introduced the toast.

Rev. Mr. Sing, in the absence of Rev. Mr. Raley, replied. He made reference to the fact that counting the adherents of the church, Methodism represented about one-quarter of the population of Canada.

Mr. Burrett proposed the toast of "The Local Church Organization," congratulating the church upon the energy of its minister. Enumerating the different societies in the church he laid special stress upon the work of the ladies.

Rev. C. C. Perry, in replying, also paid a compliment to the ladies' part. He was glad to see bigotry having little place now. The energies of the church were devoted rather to the rebuilding of blasted humanity.

Rev. Mr. Pearce of Port Essington, in an entertaining way told of the work among the Indians and the part the natives were taking in church work.

"The Sister Churches" was proposed by Mr. J. E. Davey, who was pleased to see the friendly feeling which existed among all branches of the church.

In response, Rev. Mr. De Barres, representing the Anglican church, made a very happy allusion to the Methodist branch of his family tree, closing with a plea for united work to further the cause of God.

Rev. Mr. Kerr, representing the Presbyterian church, was delighted to be present. He was not able to trace any Methodism in his family, but he expressed a willingness to join in marriage with the Methodists as the proposed church union had been referred to.

"The City of Prince Rupert" was proposed by O. H. Nelson, and responded to by Mayor Stork and the aldermen present.

His Worship did not know any place that had greater reason to be thankful than Prince Rupert. There were no poor people here. It was a land of plenty. He wished Methodism every success.

Ald. Pattullo said that the moral aspect of the city's development concerned the aldermen as well as the churches. He lamented the misconceptions that had got abroad relative to the climate of Prince Rupert.

Ald. McIntyre spoke very briefly also.

"The Press" was proposed by T. J. Davidson, who alluded to the task which the papers had in helping to weld the various nationalities in this new country into one whole.

The toast was responded to by S. M. Newton and G. R. T. Sawle.

During the evening solos were rendered by Mr. Davey and Mr. Fletcher, and a violin solo by Miss Barker with Miss Froud acting as accompanist. Capt. T. H. Alcock told an amusing experience he had in the londike. The company dispersed after singing "Auld Lang Syne" and the Doxology.

CATHOLIC BAZAAR

Contest for Magnificent Cane Promises to be Lively

The ladies of the Catholic church, under the efficient leadership of Mrs. J F. Ritchie, will hold a bazaar on Friday, Nov. 4, opening at 3 p.m., and closing at 11 p.m.

Hustle, hustle, hustle for our bazaar! Attractive display of many fancy and useful articles donated by Catholic ladies and non-Catholic friends, delicious refreshments, good musical programme, fishing pond, raffle, popularity contest, all winding up in a dance.

Don't miss to come; here will be barrels of fun for old and young.

Have a look at the charming bridesmaid, donated by Mrs. J. F. Ritchie and exhibited at Miss Barbeau's millinery store. A gilt-edge opportunity for the lucky individual to win a doll which will make the delight of any girl.

A novel and lively feature of the bazaar will be a voting contest at ten cents a vote, between Mayor Stork and Ald. Vernor Smith. The most popular candidate will be presented with a magnificent seventy-five-dollar gold-headed cane the generous gift of Mr. J. Fred Ritchie. Go and see it exhibited at Keeley's drug store. It is a beauty.

The many friends of both candidates who so gracefully accepted, are preparing to make this contest a lively one. Join right in! Your votes will help.

IMMIGRATION WORK

Thomas Howell Reprcsenting the Canadian Northern Has Very Decided Plans.

All the Operators of Company Will be Directed From This Side of the Atlantic

Mr. Thomas Howell, general immigration agent of the Canadian Northern railway, who has his headquarters at Toronto, was a visitor to the coast a few days ago, making his first tour in his new capacity, and getting in touch with necessities of the important work to which he will hereafter devote his energies.

The colonization and immigration work of the Canadian Northern railway is to be directed solely from Canada, Mr. Howell said. This is in contrast with the system of other railway companies, which maintain separate and distinct emigration branches in the old country, these branches being less directly in touch with the needs of this new nation.

The Canadian Northern company's immigration policy embraces both Eastern and Western Canada, it being intended to place many newcomers on the lands of New Ontario. These will assist, no doubt the upbuilding of lands opened up by the G. T. P. and C. P. R., but the C. N. R. counts upon deriving its share of benefit from the augmented population in the final reckoning.

The keynote of the policy which Mr. Howell aims to initiate is: Get the right class of immigrants and go to the right places to get them and to others in the first instance. Mr. Howell's work with the Canadian Northern company may be said to begin where his work with the Salvation Army terminated.

Mr. Howell's first party of special agents for England left by the Royal Edward on the 13th proximo to canvass thoroughly for desirable colonists adapted for domestic service or farm labor.

RECEIVE RAINBOW

(Continued from Page One)

inches of wrought iron at a distance of over a mile. This projectile is the heaviest in the navy that is manhandled. For heavier guns machinery is used. The possible rate of fire is twelve rounds a minute.

Protruding menacingly over the sides of the vessel are six 4.7-inch guns, the kind for which Sir Percy Scott devised a special carriage, hauling one to Ladysmith during the Boer war, and undoubtedly saving that place for the British forces. No other gun in the belaguered city could compete with General Botha's Long Tom.

Other Armament

The cruiser is also equipped with eight six-pounders and four of those deadly Maxim guns whose rapid fire at close quarters mow men down like ninepins. Originaly Ishe possessed four torpedo tubes, from which are fired the long cylinder-shaped weapons tapered off at either end, which properly placed, might sink a battleship. The fore and aft torpedo tubes, however, have been removed and only those on either side, forward can be used. The others were not in workable condition, and probably were not considered necessary for the purposes of the Canadian naval service.

The armament described completes the ship's offensive powers with the exception of small arms. A full stock of shell, shot, powder and torpedoes was taken on shortly before the vessel left Portsmouth on August 18.

Convex Steel Deck

The Rainbow is not an armored ship, but just above the waterline she has the convex steel deck that is a distinctive feature of the protected cruiser. This runs her whole length and covers her magaines and engines, shielding them from an enemy's projectiles that may have pierced the hull or decks above. It performs an equally important duty in keeping the vessel afloat after she has been badly damaged beneath. The vessel's interior is divided into various watr-tight compartments, and the armored deck prevents the inrushing water from a well-placed shot from compassing her destruction.

The Starting Stations

The cruiser may be started from four different stations. One of these is the bridge, which would have to be abandoned during a battle for the connig tower, as it offers no protection against a heavy fire. It is reachfrom below by a narrow, winding, iron-cased stairway, up which one fairly has to crawl, so low is the headroom. Once inside the tower, a little more space is found. Here the commander, encased in three inches of Harveyized steel, can peer through minute apertures and direct the conflict. The ocmpass is before him. The wheelsman is at his side. The speaking tube and electric system, connecting with the different parts of the ship, are immediately available. A signal from him, and a torpedo is discharged ,the engines reversed, or any other course taken that the exigencies of the struggle demand. Modern military tactics require that a commander-in-chief shall direct operations from a safe position in the rear, where his headquarters are established, and there he is kept posted by means of maps and the wireless and telephone system that reach to the extreme positions, perhaps fifty miles away on either hand, as at the battle of Mukden. No such development has come in naval conflicts. The commander himself goes into the hel lof shot and shell and shares with his men the dangers of combat.

Has Wireless Telegraphy

The Rainbow rates at 3,000 tons. She has had a large iron-protected room built for the operation of wireless telegraphy. Her crew number 163, with 16 officers. About 20 per cent of the crew, it is said, were picked from the active service of the British navy, and will stay as instructors as long as needed. The balance are men from the service list, who volunteered with service with the Canadian government. It is understood many of them will return to England as soon as recruits are gathered in Canada to take their places, so few will bring their families cross the sea.

The rate of pay for the commander is $10.95, which compares favorably with that allowed in the British navy. The seamen get 58 cents per day, as against 30 cents to $1.30 in the Imperial fleet.

Niobe Getting Ready

The Rainbow does not compare in fighting effectiveness with the Niobe, the other vessel acquired for the Canadian navy. That vessel is a first-class protected cruiser, carrying sixteen of the big six inch guns. She cost the Canadian government at bargain prices, $1,075,000, whereas the Rainbow was secured for $250,000. The former is undergoing renovation at Devonport, and was to have been ready by the middle of August, but further changes found desirable will delay her departure for Halifax until September. Both vessels will be used as training ships, but the Rainbow will also render important service in connection with the fisheries off the British Columbia coast.

William Reilly is on a visit to Bellingham for a few weeks.

* * *

Henry Edenshaw, of Masset, is in the city this week on business.

* * *

Blair Fleming, purser of the Distributor, has gone south to Victoria for the winter.

The Next 2 Months

Will be a busy season with us, as we are getting goods from Eastern and European markets.

COMBINATION COPPERED WIRE SPRING BEDS AND BED STEADS

Are amongst our new arrivals at

THE

BIG FURNITURE STORE

F. W. HART
Complete House Furnisher
Entrance 6th St., near cor. 2nd Ave

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 803 — Phone 210

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PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

Don't Forget

THAT CLARKE BROS.

Importers and Wholesalers of

Wines and Liquors

Are making a specialty of the FAMILY TRADE We are sole agents in Northern British Columbia for

Budweiser

the acknowledged champion of American Beers. For those who prefer a local beer we have

Nanaimo Beer

the best local beer on the market. We also carry a complete stock of all standard brands of

WHISKY, BRANDY, GIN, etc. etc., and our WINES

are selected by an expert.

CLARKE BROS.

Christiansen & Brandt Bld.
Third Avenue

LINDSAY'S CARTAGE & STORAGE

G. T. P. CARTAGE AGENTS
Office at H. B. Rochester, Centre St.

LADYSMITH COAL

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

Fred Stork

General Hardware

...Complete Line of...

VALVES

Pipe and Pipe Fittings

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

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

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

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