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PLEADS INSANITY

Defence of G. T. Williams is That of Being Irresponsible for Acts.

Case is Adjourned Until Mental Condition of Accused is Passed Upon

G. T. Williams, charged with the crime of arson, will be thoroughly examined medically before the case proceeds farther with a view to ascertaining whether he is responsible or not for his actions. This was decided late yesterday afternoon after the evidence for the crown had been submitted and nearly all the evidence for the defence had gone in. The evidence had been very similar to that submitted at the time of the preliminary hearing with the exception that L. W. Patmore, counsel for the defense, revealed in his cross examination throughout that the plea of insanity was to be put forward.

Calling Dr. McNeill last evening as a witness for the defense, the opinion was given by him that Williams might be irresponsible. He had examined him that day about 1 o'clock and had questioned accused. He had told the doctor that a bolt had fallen on his head a few years before and rendered him unconscious. He had been in a hospital for some time after it and was warned when he left to take care that he did not become excited and to take plenty of sleep.

Dr. McNeill said he had no doubt the injuries he received had had some effect on his nerves. Asked by the judge if in his opinion the accused had been rendered unable to distinguish between right and wrong, Dr. McNeill said he did not feel like answering that definitely. In answer to a further question he said that in view of the symptoms and the history of the case such a condition might have been produced on the accused.

On cross examination by W. E. Fisher, representing the crown, Dr. McNeill said that from his examination he would be ready to prepare papers asking for Williams admission to the asylum. It would be up to the superintendent of the asylum then to say whether he should be admitted.

His Honor thereupon said that in view of what Dr. McNeill had said, there was no need to proceed farther with the case until the man had been passed upon medically. A man who is crazy, said the judge, cannot be tried for a crime because of the principle of law that he is not in a position to instruct his counsel.

The judge also added that he did not see why this evidence was not introduced long before it was.

Mr. Patmore alluded to the fact that he was showing by other evidence that the man was crazy as he had left a wide track in all he did upon which his crime could be traced and which indicated the act of a crazy man.

His Honor said he must admit he was not impressed very much with the evidence so far as showing that the accused did not realize the difference between right and wrong. He had shown a cunning that made him believe he knew what was wrong and had taken steps to cover things up. He might be insane, but be criminally responsible for his acts. That was a point that had been decided again and again in the courts.

The judge, thereupon, adjourned the case until there should be an opportunity given to have an examination made by a second medical man with a view to ascertaining whether the man was a fit subject for an asylum. The judge added that it was either the asylum or jail for him. He could not be allowed at large.

When the case opened before Judge Young yesterday morning evidence practically the same as at the preliminary hearing was submitted.

In the cross examination of J. H. Hoffa, who had straightened the Talbot House up after the fire, Mr. Patmore brought out evidence to show that Williams acted very peculiarly and also the fact that the hose was found under the mattress where Williams slept.

Later this point was cleared up by the calling of Mrs. Hoffa, who had assisted about the place and admitted that she had put the hose there because she did not know where else to put it.

G. R. Naden, who had the insurance on the Talbot House, said he had reduced the insurance since the fire from $8,000 to $5,000.

(Continued on Page Eight)

A GRAND RECEPTION

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Will be Welcomed to Prince Rupert by all Citizens.

Arrangements Are Well Advanced For the Public Welcome to be Given Premier

There was a general meeting last evening of those composing the committees charged with the reception to be tendered Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his party when plans were found to be well advanced in all lines.

Ald. Pattullo presided with Alex. Manson, the energetic secretary, also in his place. The attendance was good and enthusiasm marked all the proceedings.

The subject of finances was the only one about which there was any uncertainty and the finance committee was authorized to get to work at once on that part of the undertaking. A subscription list was circulated at the meeting, and $380 raised among those present. The reports of various committees showed that to carry out the arrangements as forecasted would require $2,200. The decorations will cost $1,700 as planned; the music $150; the address and presentation $200; and the preparation for the open air meeting $150.

In connection with the programme there was a sum of $400 for bunting and flags. This, it was explained by the chairman, Mr. Law, included good flags and bunting that could be taken care of and used again. It would be an asset to the city to be used in time to come.

Ald. Pattullo, Mayor Stork, and Ald. Mobley, who were present, approved of this move, and it was decided to authorize the purchase of this part.

The members of the council present agreed that in view of the permanent character of these decorations they would be agreeable to support a grant of $500 from the city council towards the entertainment.

If the money is available, the general scheme of decoration will be carried out which includes banking Centre street with evergreens from the wharf to Second avenue, the erection of a log arch at Second street and the stringing of electric lights along the route.

The music committee are securing a band for the Saturday of his arrival and an orchestra for the banquet in the evening.

The banquet is to be self-supporting, there being a charge of $10 a plate for those who attend.

The open air meeting is to be in front of the provincial government offices, the use of the grounds being secured. By planking the open spaces accommodation can be found for between 3,000 and 4,000 people. The ladies will have seats on the lawn of the government buildings.

There are yet some details to be worked out, but in a general way the scheme of reception is well in hand.

It was proposed last night that an effort be made to have all the water craft available in the harbor meet the Prince George as she enters the harbor, and give a greeting in this way to the Premier. A committee has been appointed to carry out the scheme.

On arrival an address will be presented to him. This is in the hands of Morte Craig, and will be unique. It will be on a moose skin of burnt work. A portfolio done in leather of the wild flower of the district will also be presented to him.

In the evening the banquet will be given in the Prince Rupert Inn, seats being placed for 175 people.

On Monday the G. T. P. will take Sir Wilfrid over a part of the line if he wishes to go. Foley, Welch & Stewart will also place a river steamer at his disposal.

In the afternoon the open air meeting will be held in front of the government buildings.

The Glee Club held a dance last evening in Prudhomme's hall.

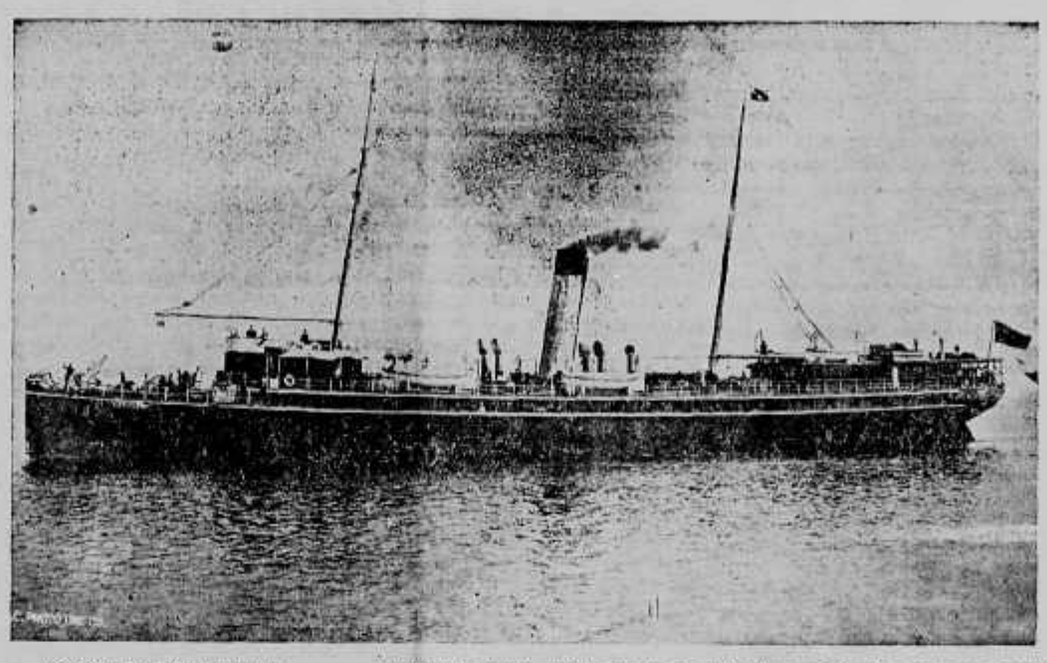
* * *

Patrons of the skating rink will be glad to know that an excellent orchestra has been engaged to play during the skating.

* * *

Special evangelistic services are being held all this week and next in the Baptist church, Sixth street, by the Rev. J. W. Litch. Tonight he will speak on "The Blackest Crime in Prince Rupert." All are welcome.

"PRINCESS MAY" LOST IN NORTHERN WATERS



(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, Aug. 8.—A despatch has been received here to the effect that the C. P. R. steamer Princess May has struck in Lynn Canal some distance out of Skagway. The reports indicate that she will be a complete wreck. No loss of life attended the stranding of the steamer.

The Princess May has been on the Skagway run for many years, being probably the most popular steamer that the C. P. R. has had in the northern trade.

Purchased about eight years ago by the company, she was remodelled specially for that trade and has been kept on it almost continuously ever since. When purchase by the C. P. R. the Princess May was a new steamer engaged in the coasting trade on the China coast under the name of the Hating. She was brought across the Pacific to Victoria and there remodelled by the B. C. Marine Railway company for the northern trade. The vessel was a splendid sea boat and preferred by all who travelled north by the C. P. R. as the steamer by which to make the route on account of her steadiness and comfortable quarters.

She was under the command of Capt. McLeod, a popular and safe skipper, with Chief Engineer McGrath in charge of the engine rooms, another of the most tried officers of the company.

With only meagre news of the disaster it is believed that in the fogs which have been prevalent of late in northern waters the May must have struck a rock and come to grief.

A CITY HALL SITE

G.T.P. Suggest That it be Located on Reserve—Council Agreeable to Proposal.

Scheme of Grouping Public Buildings Is In View Near Point Suggested

It looks as though the city hall would be located on the G.T.P. reserve at the corner of Second avenue and Sixth street. A letter has been received from the land commissioner of the company, G. U. Ryley, who suggests that as the site, and the mayor has been authorized by the city council to communicate with Mr. Ryley further in the matter.

The council, when the subject of a city hall came up, had written to the officials of the company relative to a site where the fire hall is located. The reply of Mr. Ryley received by His Worship is to the effect that the company would prefer to see the city hall placed on the reserve at the corner referred to.

The council was not long in making up its mind in the matter at Wednesday evening's meeting, when the letter of the land commissioner was read. It was presumed that the company intended to make a grant of the site and the council were ready to accept on these generous terms. His Worship will communicate with the commissioner on the matter.

If this proposition is carried out there will be located on opposite corners of the intruding part of the reserve of the company, public buildings. On one will be the city hall and on the other the federal buildings, combining the post office and the custom house.

If this arrangement is adhered to it will necessitate, it is felt, the erection of a city hall in keeping with the general scheme of architecture at that point. The company's station and hotel, the federal building, the buildings of the local government, and the city hall will all be located within a short distance of one another. As some of these are to be built on quite an elaborate scale it will be necessary to have them all conform to the general scheme of the company at that point.

In this way all the public buildings will be well grouped convient to one another and within easy reach of every part of what will be the business section of the city.

The Skeena District Agricultural & Industrial Association will meet tonight to discuss plans for the fair.

* * *

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

* * *

The G. T. P. is not the only line in northern British Columbia that is requiring labor at the present time. Sol Cameron, who has the contract for D. D. Mann's short line at Stewart, has arrived in the city and is seeking about 250 more men for his

WILL CARRY MAILS

G.T.P. Will Serve Prince Rupert Free of Cost to Department.

Officials Fail to Reach Satisfactory Arrangement With Government For the Work

It is good news that the G. T. P. offices are able to make this week that mails will reach the city by their fast steamers pending a settlement of the difficulties between the company and the Dominion government in the matter of the rates to be paid for carrying the mails regularly. An agreement has not been reached between the two parties to it, but the G. T. P. feel that the city of Prince Rupert should no longer suffer and accordingly will carry the mails, charging nothing for so doing, and not prejudicing the claim for the renumeration which the company asks.

Next week the Prince Rupert will not make the run so that there will be no mail on Wednesday. The Prince George will bring a mail Sunday and following next week there will be a regular twice a week mail brought by the steamer.

Personals

J. H. Pillsbury is laid up with a sprained ankle

* * *

Mr. Rosevear, auditor of the G. T. P. and subsidiary companies, left by the Prince Rupert for the south.

* * *

Mr. F. C. Clarke, of Vancouver, spent a couple of days in the city and left for his home last night on the Prince Rupert.

* * *

J. H. Bacon and Mrs. Bacon arrived in the city by the Prince Rupert on her last trip. They will make their home here in the spacious residence erected by Mr. Bacon on Fourth avenue.

* * *

R. R. Earle, of Battleford, Sask., is paying a visit to Prince Rupert for the purpose of studying the situation here. He is quite taken with the city and advises putting the streets in good shape at as early a date as it can be done.

The city has purchased a Cary safe from G. W. Morrow, who had one for sale following the going out of business in the meat line.

* * *

On Wednesday evening's meeting of the city council a resolution was passed instructing the mayor to procure a city accountant.

THE CITY'S FIRST MONEY BYLAW

Voting Will Take Place on Monday When Property Owners Have Opportunity to Say Whether They Favor Taking Over the Telephone System by the City---Polling at City Hall.

On Monday the citizens of Prince Rupert will have an opportunity of recording their votes in favor of the taking over by the municipality of the telephone system in the city. On the strength that the bylaw will be carried the council has made arrangements to take it over. Citizens who wish to see the telephone owned municipally should not neglect to vote. If they do they may find when it is too late that the bylaw has been defeated and the opportunity has passed to secure it.

There is a general impression that if the bylaw is defeated it will be due to the lethargy of the property-owners only. The sentiment in the city, it is felt, is decidedly in favor of taking over the telephone. All who favor such a move should make it a point to record their votes at the city hall on Monday.

The poll will open at 9 a.m. in the morning and remain open until 7 in the evening. The clerk, E. A. Woods, will act as returning officer. The bylaw is for the borrowing of $40,000 to be expended in the purchase and equipment of the city telephone system, the debentures to be extended over twenty years.

Those entitled to vote upon the bylaw are the registered property-owners only. The list employed in the election is the property-owners upon the list last used for the election of mayor of the city. Bona fide property owners who are British subjects of 21 years of age can have their names added in the prescribed manner.

LEVELLING STREETS

Tenders Called for and Contracts Should Soon be Awarded for Work.

Ald. McIntyre Wants to Know Why Second Avenue is Scene of First Labor

An early start is to be made on the street work in section one. The members of the council all seem to be agreed that no time is to be lost. Accordingly the advertising is being done and there should be but little time elapse now before tenders are awarded and the work commenced on Second avenue.

Ald. McIntyre said his understanding was that work was to be done on the whole of section one. He could not see why one part of the section, Second avenue, should be selected as a place where work would be done and other portions left untouched.

His Worship said work must start somewhere. Second avenue has permanent sewers and water pipes on the street. The work was going forward by the engineers on the other parts also, and as soon as sewers and water pipes were laid it would be proceeded with.

Ald. McIntyre said this argument was all right if it were not true that there were water pipes and sewers paralleling those on Second avenue on Third avenue.

Ald. Lynch said there were protests from Third avenue respecting the grades. The work was delayed to see if any changes would be made in this matter of grades.

Ald. Mobley moved that the bond for the carrying out the work deposited by the tenderers should be ten per cent of the amount of the contract instead of $2,000 as was at first suggested. This latter sum would shut out many small contractors.

Ald. Lynch said the engineer left this to the discretion of the council. The bond representing 2½ per cent was suggested.

Then the question of the city being able to proceed with the work until the engineer was ready with a comprehensive estimate of the whole work came up for discussion. Some of the aldermen felt that as the whole of section one was specified as a local improvement district it would be impossible to advertise one part of the work, that on Second avenue, until all was ready.

Ald. Naden did not think that according to the act they could separate one part of the work from the whole of it. He was anxious to see the work go on if there was any way out of it.

His Worship said the thing would certainly be held up if all were to sit down and suggest technicalities. He favored taking a chance. He did not think there would be any protests.

Ald. Barrow thought the matter could be overcome.

Ald. Smith was agreeable to taking a chance. He thought the engineer could get plans ready in four days to cover the work in sufficient shape to comply with the laws.

Ald. Pattullo said he was agreeable to taking a chance as well as any one provided it did not render the work invalid. If there was to be a change of fifteen feet in the level of part of the work it would make a decided change in the cost.

After further debate, Ald. Pattullo moved to advertise the work for the whole of section one, and call for tenders for the work on Second avenue.

Ald. McIntyre moved that the advertisement be inserted in all the city papers.

Ald. Pattullo suggested that when the city had called for tenders for publishing the advertisements and the contract had been awarded to one of the papers it was hardly the right thing to transfer these advertisements now. The columns of the paper that had obtained the contract for advertising was looked to now as the source for finding these and he did not think it was for the council to change it now.

Ald. McIntyre said it was important that the greatest publicity should be given to this. This was a thing of more than ordinary interest. He would like to see it advertised not only in all the local papers, but outside the city. It was a great thing that there was $1,000,000 now

(Continued on Page Five)

WHERE MONEY GOES

Financial Situation at Present as Viewed by the London Economist.

British Capital Finds Its Way to All Parts of the World in Various Channels

The London Economist says: As the result of general peace, growing prosperity, confidence and other favorable conditions, London's new capital creations have broken all previous records in point of amount. For the first quarter of the year the applications totalled £99,355,000, and in the second quarter, although the period began with a four per cent bank rate, the total was £88,721,400, an apparent decline but a real increase, for government issue of $21,000,000 exchequer bonds in the first quarter can hardly be counted as new money. In the second quarter the requirements under nearly every head exceeded those of the preceding three months, and th total of £188,000,000 for the half-year is far above any previous record, although for the greater part of the time the bank rate was over three per cent. In fact, this vast total for the six months has only been once, in 1908, exceeded by the capital application for a whole year. The following table shows the figures for each quarter in each of the past three years:

1907	
First quarter	£49,428,600
Second quarter	40,304,600
Third quarter	15,631,400
Fourth quarter	18,265,400
Total	£123,630,000
1908	
First quarter	£45,287,900
Second quarter	64,385,600
Third quarter	31,541,800
Fourth quarter	50,988,400
Total	£192,203,700
1909	
First quarter	£64,238,400
Second quarter	56,835,200
Third quarter	27,694,400
Fourth quarter	33,588,800
Total	£182,356,800
1910	
First quarter	£99,355,600
Second quarter	88,721,400
Total	£183,077,000

The year 1910 is, therefore, bound to be a conspicuous landmark in the history of capital applications, though doubtless there will be some natural falling off from these marvellous figures in the second half of the year.

The heavy bond issues of the American railways have swollen the total under foreign railways, which otherwise would have been well below normal. The rubber companies, which have been springing up like mushrooms, are mostly quite small, but they have been so numerous that their total capital amounted to £16,500,000. In the first half of 1909 the rubebr applications were less than a million, and the boom is solely responsible for this increase. The oil boom, a sturdy parasite, accounts for over £8,500,000.

The destination of British capital at the present time provokes a lively interest among financiers on account of the controversy about "exports of capital," which we examined in a series of articles last winter. Below we give our usual table, the applications being classified according to the part of the world where the money will be employed.

First Half Year, 1910

United Kingdom—	
Total	£43,887,600
British possessions—	
India and Ceylon	12,784,300
South Africa	2,466,100
Canada	26,518,200
Australasia	7,130,800
Other British possessions	10,767,200
Total	£59,666,600
Foreign countries—	
Russia	2,655,700
Austria-Hungary	4,058,000
Bulgaria	3,603,600
Denmark	1,089,000
Norway	50,000
France	220,000
Turkey	1,328,200
Germany and possessions	736,000
Dutch East Indies	4,302,900
United States	36,414,600
Brazil	10,808,400
Argentine	7,838,400
Chili	3,208,700
Mexico	3,655,600
Cuba	1,916,200
Philippine Islands	50,000
Other S. American Rep.	1,035,000
Other foreign countries	1,552,500
Total	£84,522,800
Total half year	£188,522,800

Even if we leave out of account the issue of exchequer bonds, the amount of British capital retained in England exceeded the amount sent to any other country or colony excepting only Canada and the United States, where there are special reasons for the large sums raised. Canada is still a large borrower. Rubber companies absorb part of the ten millions odd taken by Brazil. Two points stand out prominently in the foreign capital figures. Firstly, there is the enormous amount which has gone to finance America, mainly in the form of railroad bonds. In the corresponding half of 1909, the United States took only two millions, and from this it has risen to thirty-six millions, a huge sum, which (with other large amounts taken in short-term notes) will, it is to be hoped, prove adequate to the emergency. The second point is the reduction in borrowing by those countries which have acquired reputations as absorbers of capital. Russia has been content with less than two and three-quarter millions; none of which was required by the imperial government. The Argentine government raised no fresh loans, and the total capital sent to Argentina was under eight millions, against over thirteen millions in the first half of 1909.

Japan has maintained her policy of economy and raised no fresh loans. The bulk of the increase in capital sent abroad will be employed in the construction of railways and the development of agriculture or industry. The world, therefore, in general, and the British empire in particular, may be congratulated on the fact that its savings for the half-year, so far as they are represented by its greatest capital market, have not gone to finance destructive wars, but rather to establish and enlarge reproductive undertakings.

In Russia one letter in every ten passing through the post is opened by the authorities as a matter of course. Indeed, the postal authorities of every country have experts who have raised letter opening to a fine art. Some kinds of paper can be steamed open without leaving any traces, and this simple operation is finished by reburnishing the flap with a boned instrument. In the case of a seal a matrix is taken by means of new bread before breaking the wax. When other methods fail the envelope is placed between pieces of wood with edge projecting one-twentieth of an inch. The edge of the envelope is first flattened, then roughtened and finally slit open. Later a hair line of strong white gum is applied and the edges united under pressure.

Love is certainly a contagious disease. It always makes me sick to see a young couple in love.

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Items of General Interest From Centres in British Columbia.

To Rebuild Church

Nanaimo.—Preliminary steps have been taken toward rebuilding the Catholic church and St. Ann's convent, which two buildings were destroyed by fire several weeks ago, involving a loss of over $20,000 with only $3,000 insurance. The adherents and friends of the Catholic church in Nanaimo have taken the matter up with the assistance of friends in Victoria and other cities and have decided to rebuild as soon as funds are available. With the object of securing funds for this purpose canvassers are now at work in the city soliciting subscriptions and are meeting with a very favorable reception. It has not yet been decided just what the plans will be for the new structure, but it is expected the new buildings will follow something along the lines of those burned down

Trouble Over Chief

Nelson.—Mayor Selous at a recent meeting of the council read a document which was in part as follows:—

Gentlemen: I now veto and return to you for reconsideration the following resolution: "That D. Guthrie be requested to withdraw his resignation and that the city endeavor to retain the services of him as chief of the fire department." On the 11th of April last in returning a somewhat similar resolution to you, I told you of Chief Guthrie's lapses in the past and that I had lost confidence in him as a fire chief on this account. On Monday, the 4th of July, he sent in his resignation rather than face an investigation. I maintain that the chief of the Nelson fire department must be absolutely reliable and fit for duty at all times, and it is our sworn duty to see than any fire chief that we may have fulfills this condition.

Ald. McDonald defied the mayor to get a more reliable man than Guthrie. In this matter the mayor was opposed to 85 per cent of the people of Nelson.

Mayor Selous said that in bringing down this veto he had done what he considered to be his duty.

Ald. Rutherford sugegsted that the matter be left for a week, when the applications should be in. He thought the chief should put in his application if he wished to be considered.

In answer to a remark by Ald. McDonald, his worship said he still claimed, as he claimed before, that the persons who signed the petiton of 300 names to retain Chief Guthrie had not known the full circumstances, that out of kindness as little has been said about the matter as possible.

Ald. Wells, speaking as a man who had a large amount of property at stake in case of fire, said he believed he was willing to take what some he was willing to taek what some people believed was a chance, on Guthrie. As for Guthrie putting in an application, if it came before a full council it would be turned down and he would be foolish to put it in.

A motion to sustain the mayor's veto was lost on the following vote: For, Aldermen Rutherford, Carrie; against, Aldermen Wells, Mackenzie, McDonald.

The clerk was instructed to send to Chief Guthrie the original letter, asking him to reconsider his resignation.

Great Exhibition

Vancouver.—At least 2,000 entries were received at the Vancouver exhibition association's office Monday morning, principally dog and poultry entries, and the association is confident that these two shows will eclipse anything ever held on this coast, both in number and class. Work on the exhibition grounds is still going on at a rapid rate, and the buildings will all be finished before the opening day. The Industrial hall is already completed, and this morning the exhibitors are busy erecting shelves for their exhibits.

The machinery hall is finished all but for the painting and this will be started at once. The hall will be painted white with cream trimmings, the same as the industrial hall. The work of grading the grounds will be started this week and every pebble on the inclosure will be removed so that the grounds will be in excellent shape when the gates are opened on August 29.

Fires Hinder Mining

Greenwood.—The Jewell mine is handicapped at starting on account of destruction by fire of their power line, which will be repaired as quickly as possible and the opening up proceeded with.

New Lake Steamer

Vernon.—The new C. P. R. steamer Kaleden has made her first trip between Penticton and Okanagan Falls July 27, carrying 35 passengers. She is a fine boat, and will be a great convenience to the residents of the lower Okanagan.

Forest Fires

Nelson.—Forest fires are still alive and raging throughout this district. So far fire wardens have answered all calls for assistance, but the demands are increasing. New fires are breaking out in all directions and fire wardens complain of the difficulty of coping with the alarming conditions.

Hall's Siding fire has extended to the Silver Mine, near Nelson, burned a number of mine buildings and is spreading rapidly. Bad fires are reported at many points and if rain does not follow soon the situation will again be serious.

Demand For Fish

Vancouver.—A ready market is found in Seattle for the large supplies of British Columbia smelt, port. Most of the smelt are being which are being shipped to that caught in the neighborhood of Vancouver, the Canadian Fisheries, Limited, handling the greater portion of the catch.

Though the supplies shipped to Seattle recently have been very heavy, the market price for various reasons has fluctuated only to a slight extent. Onere ason given for this is that the St. Paul, Milwaukee & Puget Sound and the Oregon & Washington lines are making special efforts to place the Canadian smelt in the interior centres.

It is said by men experienced in the movement of fish supplies at the Sound port that these railroads have issued instructions to their express agents all along their routes to use every effort to encourage the sale of smelt and other fish in the territory allotted to them. The railroad agents are said to have been so successful in carrying out instructions that an unusually brisk demand has beeen created, though local market prices have remained the same as if the British Columbia smelt had never entered into competition with those caught at Utalady, Couperville, Johnson's Point and Olympia.

"It's hard for a man to get along without a woman." "There's only one thing harder." "What?" "To get along with one."

HAYNOR BROS.

House Furnishers. Located temporarily, since the fire, in Dunedin Block, corner of Second Avenue and Eighth Street.

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

FUNERAL FURNISHERS

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:

"Prince Rupert" sails Wednesdays 8 p.m.

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

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

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

Tickets, reservations and information from

A. E. McMASTER

Freight and Passenger Agent, G. T. P. Wharf.

D. D. MANN'S POSITION

At the banquet tendered him in Stewart a few days ago, D. D. Mann made a speech that may be taken as explaining his attitude towards the northern country which he has invaded. He said:—

Mr. Chairman and Citizens of Stewart.—I wish to thank you for the enthusiastic way in which you have received the toast, and I also wish to say that I am very glad to be your guest tonight.

While this is not much to say in appreciation of the first banquet in the town of Stewart, I hope you will receive it in the way the preacher visiting a mining camp did his first cocktail. He said he did not care very much for the cherry, but he did appreciate the spirit in which it was offered.

Everything seems to be moving rapidly here, and as labor is scarce, there is a great deal evpected from the men who do the work. I met a man on the hills the other day who was chopping wood at the camp, and asked him how he was getting along. "Oh," said he, "the boss is very unreasonable. Why he first asked me to chop a tree down, and then asked men to chop it up again."

This townsite of Stewart, at the head of the Portland Canal, is in my opinion, one of the finest situated for a city that I have ever seen. The fact that Portland Canal, as the chairman stated, is at the head of navigation, means, if history repeats itself, that this will be one of the greatest commercial ports in the world. Take large cities like London and Liverpool, for instance, on the other side, and Montreal in Eastern Canada, all are at the head of navigation, and this being the most northerly port in British Columbia should be the distributing point for the whole northern frontier.

I have been asked very often why I am building this railway. It is because we have an ocean port at one end of it and a mining country at the other. There is an ideal transportation proposition. In addition to that, over in the Naas river valley, I am informed, is a good farming country with an abundant supply of coal which we hope to reach with this railway in the near future.

Since arriving in your town I have been up in the hills and have seen some very promising mining prospects, and I have also seen mines fairly well developed and which promise to make great shipping properties in the near future.

Whether the railroad that I am building will go through the Bear river pass or not, I am not prepared to say. A man should be very careful in making statements that he cannot carry out. I will say this much, however, that reports in regard to the Pass are very favorable, and next month I intend to send out a corps of engineers to investigate the Pass, and I hope to be able to build through it and on east to connect with all the great railway lines that reach the Atlantic Coast, also north to the Yukon and Alaska.

We must realize that great interest is being taken in this country by many nations of the earth, and it is important that when capitalists come to Stewart to invest that they get a square deal, and that there will be none of the trickery that has often been perpetrated in new mining camps. It will be the duty of every businessman who has the interest of the place at heart to give to any investor the best advice and information he can in regard to mining property. With regard to real estate, an investor can see for himself, to a certain extent.

I have spent the last thirty years of my life in pushing back the fringe of civilization west and north. (cheers.) During that time I have been a pioneer in nearly every sense of the word. When I reached Winnipeg on Christmas, 1879, it was in advance of railway construction. With my own hands I prepared the railroad ties which carried the first locomotive over the Canadian Pacific railway into that city. Now I have come to the Pacific Coast to help you pioneers push the fringe of civilization eastward, and I assure you that we hope to do it.

I can only add, gentlemen, in conclusion, that I am proud to be your guest tonight.

Rice Pudding II.—Put one scant cupful of rice into rice cooker. Cover with one pint of water, cook until water is absorbed, remove to pudding dish, add a pinch of salt, sugar to taste, a dash of vanilla or cinnamon, and a few bits of butter. Put in oven and bake. Serve warm with cream sauce made as follows: One cupful of milk (or half milk and half water), sugar, bit of butter, a little vanilla. Thicken with tablespoonful of corn starch. Serve hot.

Corner 2nd Avenue and 6th Street — Corner 2nd Avenue and 6th Street — Corner 2nd Avenue and 6th Street — Corner 2nd Avenue and 6th Street

We Are Busy Arranging Our 5c and 10c Tables

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

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

Bric-a-Brac

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

REMEMBER
WE ARE
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS

Glassware

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

There are WATER SETS and GOBLETS, and about 26 kinds of TUMBLERS. We carry so many and sell them so cheap that you can't help but buy when you see them.

WE ARE CUTTING THE CUT GLASS DEPARTMENT. WE OFFER CUT GLASS AT CUT PRICES

Opposite the Theatre **THE BIG FURNITURE STORE** Opposite the Theatre

Hints for the Home

Fresh meat should never be allowed to remain in paper. It absorbs the juices.

Calico shrinks in the washing. When making it up, allow one inch in the yard for this.

Never rinse lace in blue water, it entirely spoils the color. Many people rinse it finally in skim milk, to give it the exact shade.

Store soap for a month before using. Cutit into pieces and pile up in a dry place so that the air can get to it.

A joint of meat may be kept sweet for many dayes fo wrapped in vinegar and hung in the air.

In case of fire a wet silk handkerchief tied over the nose and mouth is a complete security against suffocation from smoke.

Ink stains on a white silk blouse can be removed. Make a paste of salt and lemon-juice and lay it on the stains, and they will soon disappear.

Cotton dresses and petticoats and other starched goods should not be put away till next year with the starch in them. Wash them and rough dry them, and then they will not rot.

'of granulated sugar in a basin of

Jabots Hints.—Dissolve a pinch of granulated sugar in a basin of water and wring the articles out in it. Roll them in a cloth and let them lie for half an hour. When ironed they will look like new.

An inexpensive disinfectant for a sick room can be made as follows: Put some ground coffee in a saucer and in the middle place a small piece of camphor gum. Light the gum with a match. As the gum allows the coffee to burn with it the smell is most refreshing and healthful.

To keep light colored summer dresses and stockings pretty and fresh looking, purchase packages of any standard dye, as many colors as you have different dresses. iDssolve each dye in about a quart of boiling water, and when cool bottle. When washing your pink or blue dress add a few drops, or sufficient to make the desired color of the pink or blue dye as the case may be, to the last rinsing water. Just as a few drops of bluing added to the rinsing water will benefit white goods, so this compound will restore the faded dress to its original brightness. The dresses must be hung to dry in a shady place.

VISITING ALASKA

Distinguished Party of Politicians From U. S. On Way North

A distinguished party of American statesmen are now on the way north. The leading members are Mr. George W. Wickersham, attorney-general of the United States, and Mr. Charles Nagel, secretary of the department of commerce and labor. They were accompanied by Mr. H. H. Stevens, private secretary to Mr. Nagel; Dr. W. E. Fischell and J. S. Lioneberger, of St. Louis, and Charles Coolridge, of Boston, the two last named being nephews of Hon. Mr. Nagel.

They came north by the steamer Albatross. Their mission to Alaska, it is said, it at the request of President Taft to investigate political conditions.

Mr. Nagel spoke freely in Vancouver before sailing.

"We are on our way to Alaska on more of a pleasure trip than anything else," he said, "but I want to tell you that Canada is a great country and is destined to cut no mean part in the history of nations before many years. With its great grain-growing belt, fruit lands and mineral resources there is nothing that can keep it from becoming a dictator in the commercial world." He added that he was never more surprised in his life than to see such a metropolis as Vancouver when landing there.

Mr. Nagel spoke in warm praise of President Taft. He said that no fair-minded man would now deny that his policy had been a success. He was absolutely sure that he was acting right before he made a move, and he believed that his administration would prove to be one of the bes the country had ever had. The Payne tariff was one of the best revenue producers the country had ever known, though its duties were several per cent below the Democratic Wilson tariff. It was absurd to say that the high cost of living was due to the tariff, as that was universal and not confined to the United States. Mr. Nagel thought that the greatest immediate benegt from the completion of the Panama canal would be the increased trade with South America, and he thought it behooved the merchants not only of the United States but also of rBitish Columbia to get busy and study conditions there.

LOCATION OF THE FIRE ALARM BOXES

No. 1.—Fifth street and Third avenue.

No. 2.—Sixth street and Third avenue.

No. 3.—Seventh street and Third avenue.

No. 4.—Eighth street and Third avenue.

No. 5.—Junction of First and Second avenues.

No. 6.—Dominion Hotel.

No. 7.—Eighth street and Second avenue.

No. 8.—Seventh street and Second avenue.

No. 9.—Sixth street and Second avenue.

No. 10.—Centre street and First avenue.

No. 11.—G. T. P. dock.

No. 12.—Front of the Government building.

No. 13.—Second street and Second avenue.

No. 14.—First avenue and Mr. Bride street.

No. 15.—Third avenue and McBride street.

No. 16—Fulton Hotel.

One of the strangest difficulties the railway people experienced in Korea was due to the fact that the native poor insisted upon using the tracks as a sleeping-place on warm nights. The Asiatics do not use a soft pillow, such as we employ, since that would disturb the hair which in China and Korea, as in feminine Japan, is put up with great care and some expense, and is expected to last several days. A hard frame of wood is therefore used, on which the neck rests. A tomato-can affords an excellent substitute for a pillow for a poor man. The cool iron rails, so neatly shaped in regulation pillow pattern, seemed just suited for use, and were quite alluring on a hot night.

Caller—Is Mrs. Brown at home? Artless Parlormaid (smiling confidentially)—No, na'am—she really is out this afternoon.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

ELIJAH ROUNDS.
Vincent M. Schibner, Agent.
Dated May 25, 1910. jn21

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Jessie Steadman, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands, in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 6¼ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassia

TAKE NOTICE that Bruce Oldershaw, of Victoria,. B. C., occupation jeweller, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at he north-west corner and about 7½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake; thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Echo Dudgeon, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation assistant dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 7½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that William Simpson, of Lindsay, Ont., occupation hotel-keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner and about 7½ miles distant in a north westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George Tutt, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission o purchase the following described ands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 8½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Lorne Thompson, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation dentist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley: Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner and about 8½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, more or less.

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

SARAH WARD.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910 Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Catherine Welsh, of Vancouve., B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley: — Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 17½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Frederick Tutt, of Selkirk, Manitoba, occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner about 14½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Minnie Clarke of Vancouver, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 28½ miles distant and in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 40 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

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

JOB PRINTING

LETTER HEADS ENVELOPES
BUSINESS CARDS
VISITING CARDS STATEMENTS

Prince Rupert Journal

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Edward Caspell, of Cayley, Alberta, occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and distant about 15½ miles in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Sarah Cox, of Monarch, Alberta, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the Kitwancool or Chean Wien Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 4½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Samuel John McDiarmid, of Monarch, Alberta, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 4½ miles in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

SAMUEL JOHN McDIARMID.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 31st, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Thomas Sills, 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 N. W. corner and about 26½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

THOMAS SILLS.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that William Wallace, of Toronto, Ont., occupation insurance agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following discribed lands in the vic'ity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Comencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 26½ miles distant in a north-westerly direc on from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

WILLIAM WALLACE.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 8th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

ANNIE GOWAN.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 7th, 1910. Jy8

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

JOHN GRIEVE.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

LEIHI CHERRY.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 6th, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Alfred E. Parkington, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner and about 15½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

ALFRED E. PARKINGTON.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. Jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George Williams, of Winnipeg, Man., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 16½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Reid, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 15½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Nelson Gowen, of Victoria, B. C., occupation mining engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 19 miles distant in the north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

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

Prince Rupert Journal

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Advertising rate furnished on application.

O. H. NELSON,
EDITOR.

Friday, August 5, 1910

STREET RENT

The regulation passed by the city council relative to collecting a rate from those who make use of the streets during construction on buildings was, we believe, ill advised legislation. It is true the tax proposed to be levied is only nominal, but this in itself should be sufficient argument against imposing it at all. It will bring little or nothing into the coffers of the city, will be exceedingly difficult to keep tab on, and will lead to all kinds of little vexatious complications with little or nothing to show for it in the end. Upon some one must fall the duty of keeping a check upon the amount to be collected, and the time wasted in so doing might, we are inclined to think, be far better employed in some other direction. If we do not misjudge the sentiment of the people of this city they would rather see the streets blocked up to some extent by those engaged in improving property than in having nothing doing. We do not believe that the proposed charge will affect in the least the amount of building that is done. The fees are too small for that. It is the fact of its being a very light charge that we believe that it might with advantage be forgotten. We are inclined, in fact, to believe that it will stand on the orders of the city hall without any attention being paid to it, and that it will be liable to become a dead letter. It would have been better, therefore, to have omitted the regulation.

IS IT JOHN OLIVER?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was asked by a delegation on his present tour of the west to appoint a Western farmer to the Railway Commission in the place of Mr. Greenway. Sir Wilfrid promised that the matter would receive early attention, and added "I promise that he will be a Western man and a member of the farming community." The position has long been vacant.

The claims of John Oliver, if he would be agreeable to accept the position, might be considered paramount for such a place as the railway commission. He would bring industry and a vast fund of general knowledge and common sense to the position.

INFLUENCE OF PRINCE RUPERT

A few days ago T. Drysdale Veitch, manager of the Royal Bank in Victoria, paid a visit to this city. The trip north was undertaken by him for the purpose of seeing the northern part of the Pacific coast before leaving the city of Victoria to take the management of the Royal Bank in Halifax. To friends whom he met in this city he expressed his pleasure at having visited it and was glad he had not gone east before seeing what the north had to offer.

Now comes the announcement that he has changed his mind and has declined the offer of the Halifax branch. He is going to stay in the west. Undoubtedly it was Prince Rupert that did it. A position is to be found for Mr. Veitch in the west and his many friends on the coast will be delighted that it is so, for he was a general favorite.

INVESTING IN PROVINCE

Vancouver Promoter Has Returned From Europe With Funds

Bringing back the news that he has formed a company in England of half a million sterling capitalization, having as its object investment in this province, Mr. Charles J. Loewen, of the Vancouver firm of Loewen & Harvey, has returned from Europe. Mr. Loewen states that the capital of the organization was almost completely underwritten before he left Great Britain and it was the intention to commence investing in about two months. Securities of all sound descriptions will be taken up; while timber will also likely figure in the financial operations of the new company to be represented by his firm.

During his five months' visit to Europe, Mr. Loewen was also successful in sending back a considerable quantity of capital to Vancouver for the purchase of timber lands and general securities. The enquiry in England about British Columbia timber, he says, was something astounding. Everyone wanted to know where and when to buy and what the prospects were.

"The only trouble," he added, "is that they are not given long enough options. If the holders here would allow the English promoters to have longer options they would have a much better chance of closing deals, as then the agents could form companies to handle the propositions. As it is now with the great distance between the timber lands and the money markets the options generally demanded do not give a sufficient opportunity for the creation of companies to make purchases.

Although Mr. Loewen arrived in England during the financial slump following upon the death of the late King Edward, he found slight difficulty in interesting the British financiers in this province. Indeed, they were only too ready to make investigations and inquiries. The rubber slump and the lull in American investment following the drop in Wall street stocks did nothing more than make the capitalists slightly timid about investment across the ocean for the time being, but they remained quite eager to learn all they could about profitable channels for the placing of money, especially in British Columbia and its timber lands.

PUBLICITY MOVE

Public Meeting is to be Held Tonight to Advance Interests of City

The public meeting called by the Publicity Club for this evening, of which an advertisement apears in another column, should be well attended, as no doubt it will be. Everyone in these days is interested in publicity and it has come to be regarded as the great archimedean lever for all enterprises, whether those of private individuals or civic communities.

Prince Rupert has greater need of having its advantages and resources widely known than most other places because they are so manifestly superior. From the enquiries reaching The Journal it would appear that nearly all that is known of Prince Rupert is that it is a new town, one of any number of new towns springing up everywhere, and that it is on a railroad. Too little is known of the greatness which lies in its immediate future, or of the sure foundations upon which this greatness is to be built.

The Publicity Club has no doubt done something in this regard, but much, very much remains to be done, and the new plans promised to be made known at the meeting tonight will meet with large and liberal support if they are laid upon lines broad enough to blazon the advantages of Prince Rupert broadcast over the continent.

THE SIKH RELIGION

"There is no caste in the world to which we go, therefore there should be no caste in this world," said Mr. Hery Singh, B. Sc., of Edinburgh university, in a recent lecture in the Sikh temple, Fairview, near Vancouver, when he took for his topic, "The Tenets of the Sikh Religion."

"This idea of brotherhood is one of the foundation stones of Sikhism," said the speaker. "The accident of chance or birth, or the achievement of worldly ambition may create an outward semblance of difference between man and man, but the Sikh disregards all such artificial and temporal disparities, and holds the man in plain attire in equal reverence with him who clothes himself in rich apparel."

Sikhism, according to the speaker, is a religion of action. Every action is the result of some bygone action, and will in its turns engender another action and so on. In fact, actions are the links in the great chain of existence, each being forged after the image of its predecessor and affording a pattern for the one which is to follow. If a man finds that his deeds are evil, then the trend of these deeds must be altered by the power of right thinking. On this point the Sikhs lay special significance. Thoughts of tenderness, of brotherliness and love, of beauty and purity ingrain themselves in the nature of him who seeks and entertains them.

"It is natural for man to love God, for man comes from God," said the lecturer, in illustration of which fact he recited the following lines:

"O man! love God as the lotus loves
the water;
The more it is beaten by the waves
The more its love is excited.
Having received its life from the
water,
It dies without the water."

The religion of the Sikhs was not originally a militant religion, said the speaker, but after dire persecutions this characteristic was forced upon them. As a consequence they evolved themselves into a race of warriors. Fighting against Britain they won her respect, and fighting for her they have gained her gratitude. Speaking of them General Gordon had said: "They (the Sikhs) stand out prominently as men of action, who have preserved inherited racial characteristics foreign to Orientals, and evolved themselves by the strength of their own arms into one of the finest military types to be found anywhere."

HISTORY OF BOER WAR

Official Record of Events Connected With it Has Been Prepared

Eight years have passed since peace was declared in South Africa and the fourth and last volume of the official history of the war has been published. Some military men with a historic sense would have preferred even later date for the publication looking for the lapse of time to give a truer view of the war as a whole, but the lessons to be imparted to a rising generation of soldiers were too valuable to brook longer delay, and the history is now complete.

The preparation of this official history has proved not only a long but a costly business. It began when the late Colonel Henderson and Captain Maurice Grant made a tour of the battlefields in 1902, passed through an interval when General Maurice took up the work with a large staff, and has now ended with the production of the fourth volume by Captain Grant, with the aid of two assistants. Captain Grant, as "Linesman," had already unofficially written brilliant accounts of the war.

Up to the most recent estimate the history had cost $169,500, and some addition to that has since been made.

Few outside the circle engaged can have any idea of the stupendous labor involved in the production of an official history, which must be absolutely accurate in every tiny detail. Tons of documents have been sorted, indexed and filed; hundreds of thousands of reports, letters, orders and despatches have been examined and reduced to a form in which they could be used for reference.

Twenty massive tomes relating to the operations in different parts of South Africa during the final guerilla warfare represent the precis alone from which the fourth volume was prepared. Included in these are notes and transcripts of the most valuable material a historian could have at his disposal—the private letters and mays of commanding officers, staff officers and all ranks down to the intelligent private. Written hot and fresh after the events, they give accurate and often brilliant impressions of the smallest episodes, as well as the great battles. Some were so confidential that no note could be made of them, and the originals, after perusal, had to be returned instantly; but all were freely offered by the owners in order that the historian might draw a true and final picture.

In the search for accuracy minute and, to the civilian, apparently unnecessary detail gave the most trouble. There were officers with the same names, officers holding temporary ranks; there were dozens of places duplicated. All these had to be accurately stated, with an infinite number of dates and statistics.

The result has been a triumph of accuracy. In the four volumes not a single mistake has been detected, even to the initial of a subordinate officer or the location of one of a doezn places ow the same name. This is, after all, perhaps not surprising when it is known that every proof was submitted for revision to officers and privates engaged in the events narrated.

The four volumes contain together 2,603 pages and were issued as follows:

	Pages.	Issued
Volume I	526	1906
Volume II	701	1907
Volume III	609	1908
Volume IV	767	1910

In addition there are four cases containing sixty-four maps, prepared by the ordnance survey at Southampton. These are also marvels of accuracy and immense labor devolved upon the historian who had to supply the detail to the mapmakers.

Begun under the direction of the war office the history passed two years ago under the direction of the committee of imperial defense, the head of which is Admiral Sir Charles Ottley, which is also engaged upon the production of an official British history of the Russo-Japanese war.

The circulation of the South African war history has not yet been made public. When its publication was first announced some 10,000 subscribers were received, but it is doubtful whether this total will be finally reached. The volumes are finding their way into the libraries of the regiments engaged in the war and have been purchased by the war departments of all foreign governments.

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.

DEFENDS INDIANS

The Case for the Aborigines on the Naas River Ably Presented.

Paper Published in Their Interest Denies That Whites Are Intimidated

The Hagaga, "The Indians' Own Paper," published at Aiyansh, B.C., takes up the subject of the Indians of the Naas being hostile to the whites and contradicts the reports that have been circulated through the press in which hostility is charged.

Under the heading "Fiction Stronger Than Truth," The Hagaga says:—

We have just received a small sheaf of newspaper cuttings from various provincial papers, and are surprised to find that the Indians in this district are almost, if not quite, on the warpath.

One cutting gives the highly sensational news that a party of five landseekers had been "headed off by a band of Indians," at the Naas canyon, who "threatened them and turned them back," adding: "This is the latest news from the front."

This was news to the editor of The Hagaga, who immediately instituted inquiries into the matter. Sending for Chief Paul Zalu, who resides at the canyon, he questioned him:—

Q. It is true that a party of whitemen were threatened and turned back by the Indians at the canyon last spring?

A. No; I heard of no trouble like that.

Q. Did any whitemen come up as far as the canyon and then turn back?

A. Yes; four whitemen came up in a boat.

Q. Did you Indians do or say anything to them in a disorderly, rowdy or riotous manner?

A. I spoke to them. I saw their boat come up on the opposite side and it hung about there all day. There were four persons in it, but they made no camp, neither did they seem inclined to come over to the village. So I got two men to take me over in a canoe, and I said "How-do-you-do" to the whitemen and asked them where they were going.

Q. Were you excited or angry when you spoke to them?

A. Oh, no; I was quite genial and respectful. But I told them that the Indians on this river did not want the whiteman to stake land until their claims had been settled.

Q. Did you turn them back?

A. Turn them back! How could I do that?

Q. Well, they say you threatened them and turned them back.

A. That is false. I merely told them that what they were going to do was not pleasing to us, and that the Indians further up river would be troubled also if they went about staking land. I said, "You had better not proceed any further."

Q. Oh, then you did turn them back?

A. No; they went back because the navigation of the canyon was risky. I certainly advised them not to try the canyon. I knew very well that if anything were to happen to them there it would be blamed upon the Indians. Whitemen have been wrecked in that canyon before and saved with difficulty by Indians. It is so easy to get in, but very hard to get out.

Q. Was that all you said?

A. That was all. One man asked how many Indians were upriver, and I said about 300. He also said to me, "Will they take us prisoners?" and I said, "No, of course, not."

Q. Did the men who were with you say anything?

A. I only spoke to them. They camped that night a little below my house, and in the morning they came and told me they were about to turn back. That is all I know about them.

So much, then, for one item of news—sensational bunkum!

Ice is not a necessity in order to secure cool water, for water can be made sufficiently cool for drinking purposes by putting it in a bottle or jug and wrapping a woollen rag around the latter, then setting it in a shallow dish of water and placing the whole outfit in a cool place; if in a draft, all the better. The principle involved is found in the fact that when evaporation takes place heat is given off. The woollen rag absorbs the water from the dish below, which is evaporated from the rag, cooling the water. If you have ever had alcohol or ether on your hands, you will no doubt have noticed how cool the skin felt. This was because of the evaporation of the liquid. The faster is evaporates the cooler the object gets.

Subscribe for The Prince Rupert Journal now.

USEFUL RECEIPTS

Thickened Milk.—Tie one pint of flour as closely as possible in a piece of strong muslin and boil for four hours, well covered with water and let it cool. Put one pine of milk into a double boiler and bring to a boil. Grate off one tablespoonful from the ball of flour, mix it smooth with a little cool milk, and add to the boiling milk, and boil until thickened, seasoning with salt and a little sugar, if liked. This is very useful in come cases of bowel trouble. The flour ball keeps for months in a dry cool place.

Almond Meal—Pound one-fourth pint of blanched sweet almonds in a mortar until reduced to a smmoth paste, add one pint of boiling water, stir well, and strain through a piece of fine muslin. Add one teaspoonful of sugar and milk and serve warm. This milk can sometimes be taken by infants when cow's milk disagrees with them.

Almond Barley Water — Pound one-fourth pint of blanched sweet almonds in a mortar until quite fine, put into a saucepan with one-half pint of well washed pearl barley, two teaspoonfuls of sugar, and three pints of boiling water. Boil all together until the water is about the consistency of cream. Then strain and serve either hot or cold. The time required for preparing will be about two hours.

Orange Caudle — Dissolve one tablespoonful of gelatine in two tablespoonfuls of hot water, add it to one pint of boiling new milk, simmer slowly for two or three minutes, remove from the fire, add one teaspoonful of sugar, and when half cold add two tablespoonfuls of orange juice, which will make it about the consistency of thick cream. Serve at once.

Toast Jelly—Toast four slices of stale bread slowly to a rich brown, put it into a saucepan with one quart of boiling water and four tablespoonfuls of sugar, and simmer until the whole becomes a glutinous mass. Remove from the fire, and rub through tura into a mold to cool and harden. Serve with cream.

Rice Jelly—Mix two heaping teaspoonfuls of rice flour to a thin paste with water, add one coffee cupful of boiling water. Sweeten to taste with loaf sugar, until it is transparent, and flavor it by boiling with a stick of cinnamon if the jelly is for patient afflicted with summer complaint, but if for a fever patient add, instead, a few drops of lemon juice. Pour into mold to set.

—THE—

Oliver Typewriter

—FOR—

Seventeen Cents a Day

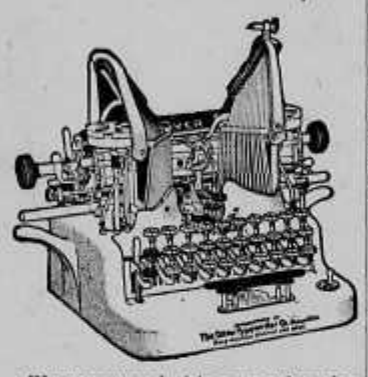
Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

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

Hear the Truth

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

B. C. Saddlery Company
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MANUFACTURERS OF SADDLERY

Jobbers of Leather, Harness, Saddles, Whips, Trunks and Valises, Pads, Blankets, Rugs; Harness Soaps and Dressings.

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Boost That Ye May Be Boosted !

General Meeting of the

PRINCE RUPERT PUBLICITY CLUB

At Eight o'clock

Friday Evening

In the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

EVERYBODY COME

Matters of Importance and General Public Interest to be Discussed by the Best Speakers in the City

W. COYNEY, Secy.

HARNESSING TIDES

Ald. Barrow's Proposition Brought Before the City Council Again

The subject of Ald. Barrow's tide harnessing scheme at Zanardi Rapids as a means of supplying the city with cheap power was introduced again this week at Wednesday evening's meeting of the council. Ald. Barrow wanted to know if anything was being done in the matter.

His Worship explained that he had communicated with Ottawa and asked that no disposition be made of the waters until the city had gone into this matter.

Ald. Barrow said there was a great deal of data available on the matter. The engineer was busy and he suggested that some subordinate might be employed to go into all this and put it in such shape that the city engineer could have it available without so much labor.

Ald. Mobley sugegsted that as the engineer would have to make a lot of investigations regarding the tides, etc., there in devising a scheme for carrying the water pipes across, that the project of Ald. Barrow might be borne in mind and his investigations made on that connection at the same time.

Ald. Pattullo wished to know if the delay was prejudicing Ald. Barrow in any way.

Ald. Barrow said it was. He was anxious to have the matter settled.

Ald. Naden said he thought the matter should be investigated or the council should stand out of the way and let Ald. Barrow make other arrangements.

On motion it was decided to ask the engineer for a report on the subject.

Municipal Notice

TENDERS FOR PLANK ROADWAY AND GRADING

SEALED TENDERS endorsed "Tender (1)" and "Tender (2)" will be received by the City Clerk until FRIDAY noon, AUGUST 12th, 1910:

(1) For the construction of a 16-foot plank roadway on Eleventh street, Beach Place and Tenth street, between Second avenue and Water street.

(2) Grading and close cutting on Eleventh street, Beach Place and Tenth street.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
Wm. Mahlon Davis, City Clerk.
City Engineer. A5-9

Municipal Notice

TENDERS FOR STREET GRADING

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the City Clerk until SATURDAY noon, AUGUST 27th, 1910, for the grading of Second avenue, between McBride street and Eleventh street.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
Wm. Mahlon Davis, City Clerk.
City Engineer. A5-23

Municipal Notice

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert, intends to make the following local improvements:—

The Grading of all streets and avenues in Section One, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon, or to be benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lands proposed to be so especially assessed for the said improvements, or work, is now filed in the office of the City Clerk and is open for inspection during office hours.

The estimated cost of the work is $400,000.00.

Dated at Prince Rupert, this fifth day of August, 1910.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
A5-9 City Clerk.

Municipal Notice

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert, intends to make the following local improvements:—

A sixteen foot plank road on Second street, between First and Third avenues, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon, or to be benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lands proposed to be so especially assessed for the said improvements, or work, is now filed in the office of the City Clerk, and is open for inspection during office hours.

The estimated cost of the work is $2,610.00.

Dated at Prince Rupert, this fifth day of August, 1910.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
A5-9 City Clerk.

Municipal Notice

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the council of the Municipality of the City of Prince Rupert intends to make the following local improvement:—

A sixteen foot plank roadway along Fraser street, from Eighth street to Fifth street, along Eighth street, Seventh street, Sixth street, and Fifth street, from Fraser street to Third avenue, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon, or to be benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lands proposed to be so especially assessed for the said improvements, or work, is now filed in the office of the City Clerk, and is open for inspection during office hours.

The estimated cost of the work is $5,288.00.

Dated at Prince Rupert, this fifth day of August, 1910.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
A5-9. City Clerk.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Principle Set Upon Which to Assess Corner Lots

At the last meeting of the city council it was decided on the report of the city engineer to proceed with the work of planking Fraser street and crossing thoroughfares. The work will be done from Fifth to Eighth avenues at a total estimated cost of $5,288.

At the meeting, the principle of assessing corner lots where works of local improvement are concerned came up. After some discussion it was decided to assess such lots for half their frontage on the street side and for their full frontage on the avenue sides.

STREET USING FEES

Nominal Charges Will be Made by the City During Bulding Time.

Aldermen Deem is Essential in Order to Retain Control of the Thoroughfares

The city council has decided to charge nominal fees from builders for the use of the street during the time that building operations are in progress. On dwellings the fees will be $1 for buildings up to $1,000 in value, and $2 for dwellings over that value. For business places the charge is to be ten cents a day for each 25 feet of frontage. This is to apply only to planked streets.

The fees were placed at a low figure so as to offer no obstruction to construction work, but the majority of the aldermen thought it wise to hold control by such a system. There was some protest against it. The matter came up on a report from the building committee.

Ald. McIntyre pointed out that buildings were needed. It was a little contrary to the council's profession not to tax improvements to impose this tax. In the case of a cement building this would amount to quite a sum. He did not believe this was the usual practice in other places. The streets were given freely for building purposes.

Ald. Mobley said that he did not think that any builder would be frightened by this fee. It was a means of controlling the situation.

Mayor Stork thought this would be a good plan. It would tend to prevent the obstruction of the streets for any longer time than was necessary.

Ald. Pattullo pointed out that builders might under this make use of the streets claiming a right to obstruct them for considerable time on the ground that they were paying for the use of them.

Ald. Barrow was of the opinion that it would encourage building at once before the streets were planked.

The report was adopted.

ALPINE OFFICERS

Annual Meeting of the Canadian Club Held in Consolation Valley

The annual meeting of the Alpine Club of Canada was held around the camp fire in Consolation Valley, where the club had its headquarters again this summer, and the officers for the coming year were elected. Mr. A. O. Wheeler, who resigned the position as president of the club, was succeeded by Professor A. P. Coleman, F.R.S., of Toronto University. Following are the officers: Mr. J. D. Patterson, vice-president for the east; Mr. M. P. Bridgland, of Calgary, vice-president for the West; Mrs. C. G. Henshaw, of Vancouver, honorary secretary; Mr. C. W. Rowley, of Calgary, honorary treasurer; Mr. S. H. Mitchell, executive secretary-treasurer; Mr. Stanley Jones, of Calgary, Mr. Frank Leigh, of Toronto, and Rev. Geo. Kinney, of Keremeos, advisors. A new office was created, that of director, to which Mr. A. O. Wheeler, the retiring president, was elected.

ROWING CHAMPIONSHIP

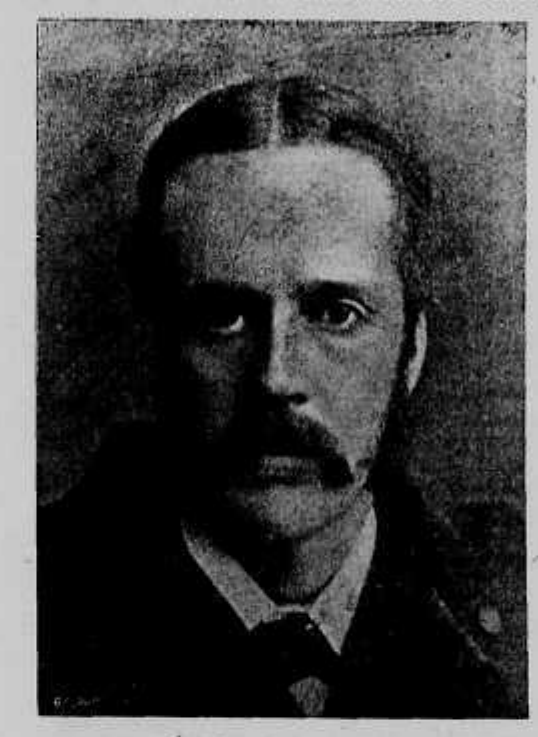
Will New York City be able to maintain its supremacy in the eight-oared shell championship race that is to be rowed in the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen in Washington, D.C., August 11 and 12?

In view of the fact that several of the members of the New York Athletic club crew which won the coveted honor last year, will be missing from the boat next month and that Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Baltimore, Washington, Michigan and Canadian rowing clubs are training crews to wrest the honor from New York, the New York oarsmen are speculating on their chances.

The race carries with it not only the championship of the United States, but of Canada Last year the New York Athletic club crew crossed the line first in a sensational struggle. The crew was regarded as the best the club has developed. It had to row hard every inch of the mile and finished with a spurt.

The Argonauts, the Hamiltons, the Winnipeg and the Ottawa clubs, of Canada, all of which were represented in some of the events in the National last year, are reported to have eight crews in training for the senior eight honors.

The Argonauts made a desperate try for the championship last year, finishing second. Only a short distance separated them from the New York A. C., with the eDtroit Boat Club of Detroit, a close third. The same Argonaut crew, with possibly one or two exceptions, is getting in shape to compete for the honor again this year.



RT. HON. A. J. BALFOUR
Leader of the Opposition in Imperial House of Commons

Levelling Streets

(Continued from Page One)

knocking at the door of the city for investment.

Ald. Lynch suggested that the call for tenders might be advertised in all the papers. They were not looking for protests from the citizens, and the advertising of the bylaw did not need to take any other course than the regular statutory one.

Ald. Naden did not, in view of the criticism that had been levelled at the council by a part of the press of the city, feel like transferring the advertising as indicating that the council was influenced by this criticism.

Ald. Smith said he only referred to the advertising for tenders for the work. It should be given the fullest publicity, he thought.

Ald. Pattullo did not propose to be driven by adverse criticisms into advertising in other papers. There were plenty of local contractors who would be willing to tender on this work.

Ald. Smith said he was not actuated by the adverse criticisms. He did not believe that that criticism was fair.

Ald. McIntyre said he was not actuated by the adverse criticisms, either. He was just as disgusted at the criticism by a part of the local press as any one. He only intended that the widest publicity should be given to the call for tenders.

Ald. Pattullo said he never intended to make an imputation against the aldermen of being influenced by the criticism.

It was decided to call for tenders for the work on Second avenue in all the local papers.

IMPERIAL POLICY

Question of Trade Preference Within the Empire was Discussed.

Leaders of Both Parties in House of Commons Express Themselves

In the Commons Mr. Balfour recently took the last opportunity before the next imperial conference to raise the question of imperial preference.

He remarked on the consistency with which every colonial statesman, since Canada made first her appeal for fiscal arrangement in 1843, had pressed the Mother Country on one policy, and he declared that the views of these great colonial statesmen were not merely commercial. They had in view the idea of empire with mutual good offices in the matter of tariffs as one of its bonds.

The leader of the opposition, emphasizing the fact that the colonies had developed into great nations, warned the government that they had also fully realized the value of tariff negotiations. He urged that the result of Canada's treaties with France, Germany and the United States had been a diminution of the preferential advantages of the British Government. Those who supported them appeared to think they could retain preference outside this network of treaties, which more and more were arranging the channels into which international trade was to go.

Canada had left as an impossibility the policy of isolation, and it was quite certain that the great dominions who had entered upon this course of independent fiscal negotiation could not by force of circumstances stop where they were. The process was just beginning, and must go on.

In concluding, he made a strong appeal that the policy of preference should become the policy of all British statesmen, instead of the policy of only one party.

Mr. Asquith, who replied immediately, said he heard with great satisfaction that the question which had slumbered so long would be raised again. It had been suggested that the government was insensible and unresponsive to the wishes expressed at the colonial conference of 1907, but that conference had passed twenty resolutions, and with regard to seventeen the government had taken action.

Mr. Asquith, continuing, said that the resolutions with respect to preference were carried against the British Government, but the position of the government was unchanged since that time. When it came to the practical, concrete working out of the policy of prefrence, it remained as nebulous and full of inconsistencies and absurdities as it was seven years ago. The colonials were not going to allow British manufacturers to become effective competitors with their own cheap raw material.

The premier proceeded: "It is absolutely essential to industries that the government should not consent, either upon food or raw material, to impose a tax which would enhance the cost, and thereby handicap our productive power. With the industrial competition of the world the Empire could never have been kept together, or be what it is today, an empire bound not so much by material as by moral and social ties, loyal affection and sympathy."

Mr. Chaplin urged that a two-shilling duty on foreign wheat would only equal one shilling on the whole supply, which would not raise the price of bread the fraction of a farthing. He declared that what Canada, in effect, said was: "We have to buy £50,000,000 in manufactured goods every year, and if you give us preference we are ready to put such duties respecting these articles on all foreign countries as will give you control of the market."

Mr. Donald McMaster said there was a firm determination in Canada to build up, with the co-operation of Great Britain, a great and powerful nation. The true policy was to lend all encouragement possible to settlement in Canada by giving her a reasonable preference.

Miss Emilie Craig entertained a number of her friends on Wednesday evening in honor of Miss Milligan, who left the city last night with her parents on the Prince Rupert. Miss Milligan has been in the city for several weeks and has become quite popular in the social circle where she will be missed very much. The family intends to reside in Kelowna, B.C., for the winter, and Miss Milligan will go to Europe next year.

The Royal Standard

It is interesting to note that the Queen Mother Alevandra has caused her own standard to be hoisted above Buckingham Palace while she is in residence there. The arrangement of this standard shows that the science of heraldry is not a dead one, as some would have us believe, although of nothing like the importance that it was in the age of chivalry. Following the ancient and honorable laws of heraldry the queen mother's standard is a combination of those of England and Denmark.

There are few people who cannot tell you something of the story of the Union Jack, but of the history of the royal standard of Great Britain most people are ignorant, writes A. St B. H., in the Montreal Star.

Various writers have from time to time assigned armorial bearings to every one of the Saxon kings of England, but as in the pre-Norman age no heavy disguising armor was worn necessitating the use of distinguishing marks, it is very probable that they are absolutely fictitious.

Although some historians state that the Norman Kings of England bore two gold lions on a red shield, the first sovereign for whose armoria bearings we have contemporary authority is King Richard Coeur de Lion, who, in the first part of his reign employed a red shield with two gold lions on it standing erect and facing one another—to use heraldic language, "Two lions combatant." On the seal which he employed during the latter part of his reign, however, there appear three gold lions on a red shield, with the right forepaw raised; to again employ heraldic terms, "Three lions passant gardant in pale."

This same coat of armor was worn by King John of evil memory, as well as by his successors, Henry III, Edward I and Edward II.

On January 25th, 1340, King Edward III commenced to reign over the two kingdoms of France and England and in token of this, combined the arms of France—a blue shield speckled with golden lilies—to those of England.

For some time these combined shields were recognized in England, if not in France, as the royal arms. When Charles VI ascended the throne of France, however, he was so annoyed at the perseverance of England, in bearing his arms that he altered his own coat by reducing the number of lilies to three. Henry V of England, not to be outwitted by his neighbor, altered his arms in exactly the same manner.

The royal arms of England, therefore, continued to be three gold lilies on a blue field, until the reign of Queen Mary, when the arms of Spain were added to those of England through the marriage of the Queen to King Philip of Spain.

With the return of a Protestant sovereign the old arms were again brought into use.

In 1603 the crosess of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick were united to form the Union Jack, and at the same time the familiar harp of Ireland, and lion of Scotland were added to the arms of England and France to form King James standard.

There was no further change in the royal standard until 1688, when William III and Mary were elected joint sovereigns, and the arms of Nassau were added to the standard.

Queen Anne reverted to the Stuart standard, which continued to be the personal flag of the royal house until 1801, when, by a clause in the treaty of Amiens the arms of France, which had been borne by the English sovereigns for four hundred years, were at length abandoned.

In this way has the royal standard as used by King George V and "quartered" by the queen mother today been gradually evolved from the "Three lions passant gardant" of King Richard Coeur de Lion.

There may, however, soon be yet another change, for lately there has been no little agitation in Wales that that country should be represented in the standard. Whether the heralds—to whom the decision in all such matters belongs—will allow this principality to rank with the kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland reland remains to be seen.

F. G. Pell of the contracting firm of Pell & Bell, has been appointed postmaster vice Harry Smith, resigned, at Stewart. Mr. Pell has entered upon his duties in the Baldwin block on Columbia street. Mr. Pell was for twelve years postmaster at Beaumont, a suburb of Victoria, and brings to his duties a thorough experience in postal matters.

Municipal Notice

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

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

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

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

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

BY-LAW NO. 11.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AND WHEREAS, it will be necessary to raise annually by special rate for paying the new debt, namely, the said sum of Forty Thousand Dollars ($40,000), during such period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1910, and ending with the year 1930, the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents ($1,414.45), the computation for the reinvestment of the said sum by way of sinking fund, being based upon an interest percentage of three and a half (3½) per centum per annum;

AND WHEREAS, the said two sums so required to be raised annually by special rate for paying the new debt and interest make a total of Thirty-two Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents ($3,214.45);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. There shall be raised in each year during the said period of twenty years, beginning with the year 1910, and ending with the year 1930, by special rate sufficient therefor, on all the ratable land of the City of Prince Rupert, the following sums respectively, namely: the sum of Eighteen Hundred Dollars ($1,800) to pay the interest of the said debt at the rate of four and a half (4½) per centum per annum during the currency of the said debentures, and the sum of Fourteen Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents ($1,414.45) for the forming of a sinking fund for the payment of the said debt, the computation for the reinvestment of the said sum by way of sinking fund being based upon an interest percentage of three and a half (3½) per centum per annum during the currency of the said debentures as aforesaid, the said two sums making in all the total of Thirty-two Hundred and Fourteen Dollars and Forty-five Cents ($3,214.45) to be raised annually as aforesaid.

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

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

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

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

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of 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

LAND LEASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

PEARL CASPELL.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 3, 1910. jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

LAURA GORDON.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated June 4, 1910. jy8

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Sandford Burton, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation mining engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwancool or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 23½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwancool Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

OPENING UP NORTH

Trip to Fort George is to be Robbed of Many of its Difficulties.

Improved Service is Promised Which Will Allow Easy Access to Interior Point

Henceforth the trip to Fort George the new northern city, the building of which thousands of men are watching, will be robbed of much of its interest and all of its uncertainty. The journey to the old Hudson Bay fort, that within the last year has shaken from itself the torpor of over a century, will henceforth be as much a matter of organization and routine as taking the Imperial Limited for Winnipeg or one of the Princesses to Seattle, says the News-Advertiser.

A bi-daily service is scheduled and within a few days will go into eqect. The trip from Vancouver will be by rail, auto and steamer. Close connections will be made at all points, and the time actually consumed in travelling from this city to Fort George—a distance of 630 miles—has been made in less than thirty-six hours. When it is considered that a large part of this journey is made by steamer, that has to buck against an eight to ten mile current, and that change had to be made from train to auto, and from auto to river steamer, and that the latter had to run two dangerous canyons, the average speed of fifteen miles an hour through the whole trip becomes impressive.

The return journey is regularly made in less than thirty hours of actual running time, an average speed of eighteen miles an hour.

This really fine performance, conditions considered, has been rendered possible by the placing in commission of the British Columbia Express company's fine new steamer, the B. X. This boat, which is 130 feet in length, and as luxuriously fitted as the Princess Charlotte, has ample power to ascend the worse canyons in the Fraser between Soda Creek and Fort George under her own steam, and without "lining up.' She climbs through the dreaded Fort George canyon in three minutes, the record previously being four hours. Many a steamer has come to grief at this point, at which, in addition to a terrible current, rocks and islands make the deep water channel tortouous and doubly dangerous.

It is the intention of the British Columbia Express company to immediately inaugurate a three-round-trip-a-week schedule between Soda Creek and Fort George, the B. | going up one day and down the next. This decision was announced by Messrs Miller and West, the managing director and superintendent respectively of the company, who were in Vancouver last week.

In connection with this river service, the company will supplement their present stage service between Ashcroft and Quesnel by a new auto service. Orders are being placed for the necessary machines, and the service will be so arranged as to make closer connections between steamer and railroad.

At the same time that these improvements have taken place in the transportation facilities to Fort George, corresponding improvements have been achieved in the accommodation that will greet the traveller on his arrival at the town. This is a much-needed change from the conditions of two months ago. A vigorous and successful advertising campaign has made all America familiar with Fort George and its future. Almost the moment spring opened up, hundreds rushed into the country. The existing transportation facilities broke down utterly under the pressure. Hundreds got no farther than Ashcroft, hundreds more did not get past Quesnel. None of these people ever got within over a hundred miles of the place they had come, in many cases great distances, to see. And those who did endure the hardships and delays necessary to a disorganiezd and inefficient system of travel found on their arrival that the town could neither properly feed or sleep them. Under those conditions is required much bots of faith and fortitude to continue to strongly believe in the future destiny of a city that gave its well-wishers such discomforts in travelling to view it, and such a chilling reception on their arrival.

It speaks volumes for Fort George—for the hold it has on the people who know it—that it came triumphantly through this unavoidable phase of its development. The remedy lay wholly with the improvement in the means of access to the city. As soon as this was done, immediate betterment took place in the town itself. The regular receipt of necessary supplies by the merchants, the lifting of the freight blockade at Ashcroft, resulted in instant improvement in the conditions at the Fort George end. The local mill worked day and night sawing and planing lumber, and every week saw additions to the permanent buildings, both at Fort George proper and the older settlement south of the Hudson Bay fort.

Today Fort George boasts an hotel that will accommodate 100 guests, and at which the meals are second only to those that can be secured at the best hotels in Vancouver and Victoria. Every week the town is approaching more and more the status of a hustling, modern metropolis, and every week the Fort George of a year ago—the Fort George that was founded in 1806, the lonely, fur-trading post—is receding towards a mere historic memory.

For those who want a week's holiday trip that is out of the highways of summer travel, and that will give them an opportunity to see the tremendous forward strides of a country just beginning to feel the quickenings of an enormously rapid development and of a city in the making, few towns present greater attractions than a journey to Fort George, which today offers visitors not only an interesting trip, but also care and comfort that are astonishing when it is remembered that six months ago there were less than a score white people in the place.

MONEY FOR CANADA

Col. Davidson Tells of Conditions in the Old Land Affecting Investments.

Land Commissioner of Canadian Northern Railway Had Prominent Part in Raising Capital

Luminous and interesting observations on the growth of Imperial unity, the changing attitude of the motherland towards the Dominions over Seas, Canada's wonderful development, the vast and varied resources of British Columbia, railway and financial affairs were made by Col. A. D. Davidson, land commissioner of the Canadian Northern railway on his visit to the coast.

He recently returned from London, Eng., where he assisted Mr. Wm. Mackenzie, president of the new transcontinental line in successful financial negotiations respecting various enterprises. Sixty-two million dollars represents the amount of capital secured—a larger amount than any figure ever raised by any two Canadians in England for the upbuilding and development of the Dominion. A noteworthy feature is that nearly half of this immense sum was secured purely on behalf of British Columbia industrial enterprises in which Messrs. Mackenzie, Mann & Co. are interested. Not one cent has yet been raised either for the building of the British Columbia section of the Canadian Northern, its two chief owners having ample facilities of their own for getting the work under way, west of the Rockies without entering the money market.

While Col. Davidson unreservedly gives all the credit of the success of the London mission to Mr. Mackenzie his friends declare that he is too modest in his estimate of himself. The colonel to those who are familiar with his career, describe him as "a modern wizard of finance." He deals in millions with the same nonchalance that smaller men handle thousands. Perhaps his strongest characteristic is the quiet reserve he displays in closing deals involving enormous amounts. In every sense he is a clear-headed, far-sighted, broad-guage Canad'an, the type of man that has contributed so much to the creation of the great Canadian West.

Col. Davidson laid great stress upon the growing importance of Canade in England as a field for every variety of investment. He was no less emphatic in expressing his opinion about the growth of imperial sentiment and its inevitable result in the direction of strengthening imperial unity. His facilities for forming correct impressions about British sentiment are exceptional. For over thirty years he has paid frequent visits to the Mother country. His early visits in the eighties were, on business in connection with colonization and land enterprises in Minnesota and the Dakotas before the building of the Canadian Pacific railway.

During their stay in England the two Canadians raised fourteen million dollars in connection with the flotation of the Dunsmuir collieries on Vancouver Island and another seven and one-half million dollars for the Western Canada Lumber Co., the successor of the Fraser River Lumber Co. of Millside. Conversion of the bonds of the Canadian Northern railway also represented another fifteen million dollars. There was also represented another twelve million dollar transaction for completing the company's line from Winnipeg to Duluth and for other railway construction. The colonel also assisted in the organization of the company's steamship system known as the Royal line.

"Looking back over the impressions formed on the occasions of many visits to England covering thirty years, I cannot recall any period when the British people exhibited as much friendliness towards the Dominion as they entertain at present. Among high and low, rich and poor, it is Canada, Canada, everywhere. Never before has our young nation held so preminent a position in the limelight of newspaper attention, everyday conversation of the calculations of shrewd bankers and capitalists," said Col. Davidson.

"This sentiment is a mixture of business acumen and genuine admiration for the way Canada is coming to the front. We are looked upon over there as one of the most progressive countries on earth, as a people who have been entrusted with a priceless heritage that is being wisely administered. I forsee a period in the near future when the Dominion will exercise a great, if not dominating influence in the councils of the empire. Our place as the biggest and strongest of the junior partners in the firm is already conceded. Within the past three or four years there has been a remarkable trend of sentiment in Great Britain in favor of the realization of some all-embracing scheme of closer imperial unity. It will come, it is inevitable for the feeling is in the air. We will live to see representatives from the various self-governing dominions sitting at Westminster to deal with matters of purely Imperial concern. Already they are represented by British subjects from overseas who have secured seats in the Imperial House. Hon. Joseph Martin, one of Vancouver's bright men, can be cited as an example.

"On various public occasions during my stay in England I had an opportunity to express the opinion that England is our largest and most natural market for all our surplus products, notably, grain, meats, fish and lumber and that to her we should be indebted for a large proportion of the capital that has been and is now developing our vast natural resources. Our country is so vast that it is a certainty we shall have to be a borrower over there for many years to come. While I am in favor of Canada manufacturing all she can at home, I realize that many lines can be manufactured more cheaply over there. Well, as long as those conditions exist I am in favor of our people buying as much English-made goods as possible in those varieties of manufactures in which our home industries can not compete. This is not only a good business but a real sentimental policy. With increased trade relations comes more personal inter-communication and acquaintainship and with it will follow increased investments in the Dominon by the people of the British Isles.

"British Columbia is beginning to occupy a unique position of favor over there. Its vast and varied resources are now becoming better known, and financiers already speak of it as one of the best fields for investment in the entire Dominion. Lumber, timber, mines and fish are the chief resources about which I was besieged with inquiries. In your climate you also possess an asset that can not be overestimated. Fruit-growing in this province also occupies public attention. There are thousands of well-to-do people in the British Isles who are ideally adapted for cultivating small holdings, say devoted to garden truck or fruits, in scores of your fertile valleys. I feel confident that next year will see a big trek across the water to British Columbia. Anticipating this movement as well as for other reasons the Canadian Northern is now inaugurating its own immigration system in the agricultural districts of the Old Country, so next year we hope to do our share in bringing to this province a large number of the most desirable settlers."

During their stay in London, Messrs. Mackenzie and Davidson sold 150,000 acres of Saskatchewan farm lands to an English company, which it proposes to colonize. Another deal for the sale of 25,000 acres of Saskatchewan lands was closed with a Dutch company, which will bring out settlers from Holland. This company is now erecting dwellings and farm buildings so that the immigrants will find everything in shape when they arrive, thus enabling them to devote their energies to tilling the soil.

Subscribe for The Prince Rupert Journal now.

JOE MARTIN'S STAND

His Difference With Liberals of the Old Land Made Clear.

Other Politicians in Imperial House Give Their Views on His Break

The London Times of recent date contains the following correspondence:—

The Hon. Joseph Martin, M.P., dealing with the Conference on the Constitutional question, and the possibly of a compromise being reached, writes:

On the strength of Mr. Asquith's pronouncement (that the Liberal party would not remain in office unless their policy embodied in the veto resolutions could be carried through), I pledged myself that I would oppose the government if I were elected just as soon as they showed any signs of weakening. I must carry out that pledge or resign my seat.

I am very much alarmed at the attitude of the government. Statements have appeared in practically all the Liberal papers, apparently inspired by the government, that the compromise which would be accepted would be an arrangement by which the House of Lords would give up all right to interfere with measures of finance, and, so far as other legislation is concerned, the provisions of the veto resolutions would be dropped if an assurance were obtained that Liberal measures would be considered by the House of Lords on their merits and have a chance of being passed.

This means a complete abandonment by the government of the most important part of the veto policy.

Mr. Asquith cannot get the support of many Liberals elected on the veto policy to a compromise on that policy, but he can get Tory support; and it seems clear to me that the government intend to put their compromise through the House by the aid of the Opposition, thus dishing the Nationalists, the Labor party and the Radicals.

I do not think the Liberal party was returned to power at the last election through any confidence which the electors had in the Premier, but the electors who supported the government had confidence in Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill.

Let me ask what has become of those two gentlemen in these stirring times? I very much fear that they have been found wanting, and that the great Liberal fight against the House of Lords will have to start all over again.

Mr. H. H. Raphael writes:

Mr. Martin affects to speak on behalf of the Radical party. By what right or title that claim is justified is not very apparent, and, in fact, as a Radical, I entirely disavow his leadership. He is very ready to impute interested motives to those who disagree with his views, and shows his loyalty by an all-mannered and ill-conditioned sneer at the prime minister.

Mr. Martin appears to belong to that class of politician who thinks all reform bad which is not effected by violence, and that the aim and object of statesmen should be not to effect their policy by peaceful methods, but by stirring up as much heat and unrest as possible in the country.

Let Mr. Martin carry out his threat to resign his seat; there will be then one leader the less in the House of Commons and the party system will be vindicated, but perhaps not in the sense he may anticipate.

Mr. R. D. Denman, M.P., writes:

As a fellow Liberal I read with regret Mr. Martin's letter.

To suspect the government of proposing to drop the provisions of the veto resolutions is to show a distrust of the government for which they have given no shadow of justification. I do not wish unduly to emphasize the fact that ordinary party loyalty should dispose a private member to give his leaders the benefit of the doubt in a matter of that sort. But I would point out that to advertise yourself as one who a few months ago fought under the victorious leadership of persons whom you now suspect of lacking the rudiments of political intelligence is an indiscretion.

China's great wall was conceived by the Emperor Shih Hwang Ti in 214 B.C., for the purpose of keeping the hordes of the north out of his domain. It commences at the town of Shan-hai and extends westward to the barrier of Chia-yu, known to the ancient Chinese as the "Gate of the Western Regions." If the wall had been built in a bee line it would have been 1,225 miles in length, but following all its curves and windings the actual length is 1,500. West of the River Ho, it is not so imposing, being of lesser height. Two retaining walls constructed of brick were filled with earth and stones; at the base it is twenty-five feet wide, gradually narrowing, till at the top it is but fifteen to thirty feet. On top it is covered with bricks, and at the present time is green with grass.

A great many women believe everything that a man says and suspect everything he does.

Diamonds ! Diamonds !! Diamonds !!!

I have a stock that is unsurpassed in variety and quality and for ten days I am offering any in the stock at prices that will warrant you looking at them whether you have any intention of purchasing or not.

Don't miss this opportunity of seeing the best values ever offered in British Columbia.

C. B. WARK

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

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Splendid Accommodations
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General Hardware
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A PLACE TO EAT

Seats For Ladies
Everything Clean and Tasty
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Some Rock Bottom Prices

See Us For Investment

Rupert City Realty & Information Bureau, Ltd.
PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

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.)

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.

Canadian Pacific R'y

Steamers leave Prince Rupert for Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle

Princess Beatrice, every Monday at 1 p.m.

Princess May or Princess Royal every Saturday morning.

Steamers leave Vancouver

Princess Beatrice every Thursday night.

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

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 collision or wreck.

J. H. ROGERS, Ticket Agent

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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.

The Thompson Hardware Co.

—SECOND AVENUE—

Paints. General Hardware, Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

MARINE NEWS OF THE COAST

BELLE OF SCOTLAND LEAVES

The steamer Belle of Scotland has left after discharging her cargo of rails. She will take on lumber for the Orient.

WILL OVERHAUL

In order to be overhauled, the Prince Rupert, which has been running continuously since she arrived on the coast will be taken off her run on reaching the south this trip. She will miss one trip north, not arriving next Wednesday.

MARINE NOTES

The Cottage City arrived this morning on her way north with about 100 tons of freight, 70 of which was lumber for the G.T.P. Beside her regular Prince Rupert passengers she had quite a number of tourists who spent the morning looking over the city.

NEW JAPANESE STEAMER

Arriving at Seattle, the steamship Panama Maru, Capt. Ogata, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha line, completed her maiden voyage from Japan.

She is under traffic arrangements with the Milwaukee & Puget Sound railroad, and after taking on board cargo will sail August 6 for the Orient.

The Panama Maru is a sister ship to the Mexican Maru and the Canada Maru, all three of which were built at the Nagasaki shipyards and launched within the last six months.

The Panama Maru is the fastest of the triumvirate. Her 5400 indicated horsepower gave her a speed of 15½ knots during her trial trip.

She is equipped with four boilers, while the Canada Maru and the Mexico Maru have only three.

Although the Panama Maru is primarily a freight boat, with a net tonnage of 3756, splendid accommodations have been made for passengers.

The quarters of the 186 steerage passengers are better than th second cabin on most trans-Pacific liners. The crew numbers eighty men, including twenty-three officers.

SHIPPING GUIDE

To Arrive

Friday, August 5.—Camosun from Vancouver.
Saturday, August 6.—Humboldt from Skagway.
Princess Beatrice from Vancouver.
Princess May from Skagway.
Prince Albert from Skigedate, etc.
Sunday, August 7.—Camosun from Stewart.
Prince George from Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver.
Monday, August 8.—Cottage City from Skagway.
Princess Beatrice from Stewart.
Prince George from Stewart.
Princess Royal from Vancouver.
Tuesday, August 9.—City of Seattle from Seattle.
Prince Albert from Masset, Port Simpson, etc.
Wednesday, August 10—Cottage City from Skagway.
Prince Rupert from Vancouver.
Thursday, August 11.—Prince Rupert from Stewart.
Friday, August 12.—Humbodlt from Seattle.
Camosun from Vancouver.

To Depart

Friday, August 5.—Camosun for Stewart.
Saturday, August 6.—Humboldt for Seattle.
Princess Beatrice for Stewart.
Princess May for Vancouver.
Sunday, August 7.—Camosun for Vancouver.
Prince George for Stewart.
Prince Albert for Masset, Kincolith, Port Simpson, etc.
Monday, August 8.—Cottage City for Seattle.
Princess Beatrice for Vancouver.
Prince George for Vancouver.
Princess Royal for Skagway.
Tuesday, August 9.—City of Seattle for Skagway.
Wednesday, August 10.—Cottage City for Seattle.
Prince Rupert for Stewart.
Thursday, August 11.—Prince Rupert for Vancouver, etc.
Prince Albert for Skidegate.
Friday, August 12.—Camosun for Stewart.

MAMMOTH DOCK

Liverpool has determined to maintain her reputation as one of the premier ports of the world. The big dock scheme, involving an expenditure of three and a quarter millions, which was decided upon in 1905, but was held back for financial reasons, still remains in abeyance, but the dock board has decided to proceed at once with a smaller scheme, which will provide accommodation adequate to meet the requirements of the port for many years to come.

The new dock will cost $2,500,000, and will be completed in three years. It will be 1,020 feet long, with an entrance 120 feet wide, and a sill laid at a level of 25 feet below the old dock sill. It will be so constituted as to be available when specially required as a graving dock. The river at the entrance to the channel and the channel itself will be deepened 27 feet below the old dock itself, so as to allow very big vessels to come straight into dock from the river. The channel will be protected by an embankment, which will shield vessels entering the dock from the fierce winds blowing from the northwest.

The channel entrance will present the apearance of a huge bell mouth, and will be 400 feet wide, gradually narrowing down to a width of 120 feet at the entrance to the dock.

When one remembers that the Mauretania, the largest ship in the world, measures 790 feet in length, it will be seen that the new dock, over 1,000 feet long, will be able to accommodate any of the ocean monsters now afloat or building.

Two Irishmen were in a city bank recently waiting their turn at the cashier's window. "This reminds me of Finnegan," remarked one of them. "What about Finnegan?" inquired the other. "'Tis a story that Finnegan died, and when he greeeted St. Peter he said, 'It's a fine job you've had here for a long time.' 'Well, Finnegan,' said St. Peter, 'here we count a million years as a minute and a million dollars as a cent.' 'Ah!' said Finnegan, 'I'm needing cash. Lend me a cent.' 'Sure,' said St. Peter, 'just wait a minute.'"

THE LABOR SITUATION

Collingwood Schreiber Does Not See Why Workers Do Not Offer Services.

He Hints That There May be Spirit of Rivalry in South Which is Affecting it

Collingwood Schrieber, of the Dominion government staff, who is here inspecting the work on the G.T.P. line, has made an official trip over the part on which the rails are laid and reports that it is in good shape. He is now going up the Skeena to work along the line which the contractors have in hand.

Asked by a Journal representative how the work looked to him, Mr. Schrieber, who never minces matters in the least, replied that the work was being done all right. It was in good shape but there was not enough of it. He lamented the fact that the company could not get sufficient labor to prosecute the work as vigorously as it would like to do it.

"I don't know what's the matter," added he, "with the labor in British Columbia. On the prairies there is good labor available but for some reason it cannot be got in this province."

When it was suggested to him that there was reported to be plenty of laborers offering in Vancouver and Seattle, Mr. Schrieber suggested that possibly Vancouver did not feel very much inclined to direct labor this way in view of the rivalry in the matter of the future seaports. He agreed there should be nothing of the kind—that Vancouver would not be affected by the rise of another great shipping port here, but he hinted that some spirit of this kind seemed to prevail.

If the labor were to offer now the Dominion engineer believed the company could handle several thousand more men than they had this winter. It was a serious thing, he realized, for Prince Rupert that the work should be delayed.

Now that the restrictions had been taken off by the Dominion government there should be more offering but he agreed that it might take a little time before labor lost its timidity in the matter, having been turned back because of the lack of $25 on the part of those who had attempted to come in previously.

TEMPORARY LIGHT

City Engineer is Going Into the Subject of a Supply for This Winter.

Boilers of B. C. Tie & Timber Company Suggested as Means of Power

At Wednesday evening's meeting of the city council, in reply to a question, it was explained that the city engineer is at present in possession of data furnished him by the light committee and which was collected from various sources by that body. The engineer is going into the subject of a temporary system of lighting and is expected soon to make a report.

Ald. Naden called attention to the fact that a representative of the B. C. Tie & Timber Company was now in the city with instructions to either sell or move the machinery to Vancouver. There were some boilers in place and while he did not know in what shape these were, he thought it might be worth investigating to see if they could be used to supply power for a temporary light system.

Ald. Pattullo moved to have the light committee look into this

BIG GAME HUNTERS

A Number Will Pay Visits to This Province This Year

Sir Richard Musgrave, of England, the man who several years ago captured a 72-pound salmon, the largest ever caught in British Columb waters with a hook and line, is now on his way from Great Britain to this province with a party of friends. They will spend some weeks fishing in the Campbell river, the stream from which Sir Richard made his phenomenal catch, according to information received by Bryan Williams, provincial game warden. Sir Richard's wife is a sister of James Dunsmuir, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

Several people of note will visit the province this fa. ent in the Cassiar and Lillooet districts during the season for big game, which opens September ; and closes December 31. The northern portion of British Columbia is one of the few sections of the world in which big game can still be found in numbers and in their primitive wildness. Among those who have signified their intention of coming are: Colonel A. L. Parry, D.S.O., England; Mr. Homer Sargeant, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. A. I. Smith, Pittsburg, Pa.; Mr. Franz Rasenberg, Norway, who is now hunting in Patagonia; Mr. George Wilder, of England, and Mr. A. C. Smith, of Boston, Mass. Al these men are more or less famous as big game hunters.

OFFICIALS COMING

G-T.P. Party Will Reach Here on Inspection on August 24 by Prince Rupert.

President of Company, Vice President And Others Will Pay Visit to the City

Following the visit of the Premier of the Dominion, Prince Rupert will have an opportunity to welcome a party whose connection with this city is fraught with the greatest promise for the future. It is the officials of the G. T. P., including Charles M. Hays, the president of the company, and E. J. Chamberlin, the vice president and general manager. There will also be a number of the other officials, among those expected being D'Arcy Tate, the solicitor, G. U. Ryley, land commissioner. The party will reach here on August 24 by the Prince Rupert.

The visit of the officials of the company is always looked forward to with the deepest interest in view of the fact that questions of policy relative to the Pacific section are always expected to be made then. The subject of additional mileage to be let will probably be gone into during the visit, as the engineer, C. C. Van Arsdol is now covering the route.

F. O. E.

Prince Rupert aerie, No. 1845, is still growing rapidly. Last Wednesday night a class of twelve was initiated. The aerie will meet every Wednesday at 8.30 hereafter in the K. of P. Hall, which is in the Helgerson block. The Grand Aerie will be held in St. Louis, Mo., from August 22 to 27. $1,500 is to be given in cash prizes for best drill teams.

Pleads Insanity

(Continued from Page One)

Mrs. Unmuth, who had been housekeeper for a long time for accused in her cross examination gave evidence that she believed Williams was not responsible. She had been a nurse and had had to do with apoplectic people. "He was a queer little man," she said. When she first saw him she thought he was subject to apaplectic fits or was a heavy drinker. She was led to believe he was apoplectic because of the sleepiness. He would go to sleep with men talking in the office. He would sleep at the dinner table. He had been worse since the fire on First avenue and had been getting worse.

Her husband had had experience in an asylum. They regarded him as not right. He was known as "Dippy Williams." He would be cross when these fits were on him and irritable. He did not sleep at nights, lacked appetite and complained of headaches.

She understood that he had fracture of the skull. He had told her how the accident happened. It was that a heavy iron bolt or peg had dropped from the top of a ship on his head. He was insensible for some time. That was three years ago last may. She had read letter from friends asking if the operation had been successful and if his head bothered him. She had advised the accused to go back to Wales to be treated, telling him he would lose his mind entirely if he did not. He was very timid about fire. He would not allow anyone to go upstairs smoking and ordered lights out at 11 o'clock. He used to take a step ladder and peep over the transoms to see if they were using 16 candle power lights. This was after the electric lights were not in use. He would mumble about it. Witness said he wasn ot stingy. He was ready always to give to anything. He had lack of memory. His bad spells were brought on by excitement.

Accused, she said, slept in the linen room . He kept the window locked and the door locked. He said some one wanted to harm him and he wanted to be safe. He kept a lantern burning always after dark. Accused was always afraid of people stealing from him.

Witness said she understood that accused had been an engineer. He had twelve years experience on boats

Witness said that when he had these despondent fits she used to get him in the kitchen and make him tell what was the matter. When he had done this he was better for some weeks. He would follow witness about like a child. Since March he had been in one of these fits continuously.

Questioned as to the habits of Mr. Williams towards women, witness said she considered he was altogether too good to them. He could not do enough for them. After witness left Mr. Williams was in one of these spells. He would come down very day to the Queen's Hotel.

When in these fits Mr. Williams lost his nerve completely. About four or five weeks before the fire Mr. Williams was offered $7,000 for his place. He wanted $10,000.

Witness had no doubt about his insanity at the time of the fire.

In reply to Mr. Fisher, witness said she considered Mr. Williams harmless. During these spells she thought he realied what was right and what was wrong.

In reply to Mr. Patmore witness said that she did not believe that Mr. Williams would do anything wrong when in his senses. She did not believe that when he set fire to the house he knew what he was doing.

To the judge she said she never saw him do anything criminal when under these spells. He had a high standard of honor as far as she knew him.

Chief McCarvell of the police force told of his visits to the scene of the fire, and of his arerst of Williams. His cautioning of him and the confession later by the accused, all of which was given at the time of the preliminary hearing.

Mr. Naden being recalled, andask-

Mr. Naden, being recalled and asked as to Williams actions, said "he acted more like a kid than a sane man."

For the defence, Mr. Patmore called O. M. Helgerson. He always regarded Williams as "light-headed." He told of playing a practical joke on him in which he had him accept a twenty-five cent bill (shin plaster(as twenty-five dolalrs.

John Goodwin testified that assuced acted strangely on July 16, asking witness why he did not talk to him.

Max L. Unmuth, who had had charge of wards in an insane asylum, testified to the accused having delusions at times. His wife was housekeeper and he lived there also. He said he regarded the man as insane at times.

C. R. Stewart said it was a standing joke that accused was "batty."

E. W. McCulloch said he thought there was something wrong with him the first time he met him Witness said he had had experience in the asylum in Australia.

The evidence of Dr. McNeill was here submitted when the case was adjourned.

M. Eastman, who has been running a men's clothing store on Third avenue, sold out his stock and left last night on the Prince Rupert with his wife, and Mr. and Mrs. Milligan and family. He will take up his residence in Kelowna.

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RICH MINING

Engineer Has Faith in Properties About Hazelton

Mr. Cue, a well known mining engineer, was a passenger on the Prince Rupert's last trip. He went on to Stewart to examine some mining properties there.

Mr. Cue recently visited Hazelton in an advisory way and was quite taken with the mining prospects there. He believes that some very rich propositions will be opened up about Hazelton and looks forward to that becoming quite a good mining centre.