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EIGHT HOUR DAY

How the Question Was Dealt With in the House of Commons.

Effects of the Measure As Put Through Parliament Explained by J. D. Taylor

A dispute has arisen in connection with the Dominion government work now in progress on Digby Island with respect to the eight-hour day principle. Labor men in the city have been under the impression that the Dominion government recognizes an eight-hour day, and insists upon it, but it is alleged that J. D. McNiven, the fair wage officer, has in some way given permission for a nine-hour day under this government contract and that that rule is being enforced.

In this connection the eight-hour bill which was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Verville, the Labor candidate, will be of interest, together with the debate upon different changes that were made in it.

The bill as introduced by Mr. Verville is as follows:

BILL 3

An Act Respecting the Hours of Labor on Public Works

His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows.

1. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—"extraordinary emergency" means an emergency that cannot be foreseen, such as might be necessary for saving life or property and not causes which depend for their emergency solely upon economical methods of work or importance of rapid construction.

2. This Act shall not apply:

(a) To purchases made in the open market by the Government of Canada;

(b) To work upon public, military or naval works or defences in time of war;

(c) To purchases made in the open market by the contractor, subcontractor or other persons referred to in Section 6 of this Act;

(d) To contracts for the transmission of intelligence;

(e) To contracts for transportation by land or water;

(f) To agricultural work.

3. This Act shall apply to work undertaken by the Government by day labor.

4. Without restricting the application of this Act, it is declared that it includes:

(a) Contracts for the erection, remodelling, construction or repair of all public works, such as post offices, custom houses, armories, Intercolonial stations, freight sheds or locomotive equipment, wharves, piers, break-waters, railroads, canals, dredges, navy yards, arsenals, public buildings and vessels for the use of the government;

(b) Contracts for dredging;

(c) Contracts for uniforms, saddlery, etc., for the militia or permanent or volunteer forces or Royal Northwest Mounted Police, ordnance, rifles, ammunition, mail bags, paper for Government printing offices, and also contracts for printing;

(d) Contracts for clothing required for employees of any department of the Government, such as letter carriers, navy, prison guards, etc.;

(e) All contracts which contemplate the performance of labor after their execution;

(f) All work done on construction premises, whether the property in the thing contracted for is vested originally in the Government or passes to it on acceptance as fulfilling specifications laid down in the contract.

5. No laborer, workman or mechanic in the employment of the Government, whether or not engaged on public works, shall be required or permitted to work more than eight hours in any one calendar day except in transportation services or in cases of extraordinary emergency.

6. Every contract (See Verville's speech for words inserted) to which the Government of Canada is a party, which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics shall contain a stipulation that no laborer, workman or mechanic in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be required or permitted to work upon or in connection with the work contracted for, more than (See Verville's speech for alterations here) eight hours in any one calendar day except in case of extraordinary emergency.

7. Every such contract hereafter made shall contain a provision that unless the person making or performing it complies with the provisions of this Act, the contract shall be void, and such person shall not be entitled to receive any sum, nor shall any officer, agent or employee of the Government of Canada pay or authorize payment from the funds under his charge or control to such person for work done upon or in connection with the contract which in its form or manner of performance violates the provisions of this Act.

8. The wages to be paid to all laborers, workmen or mechanics coming within the provisions of Section 6 shall be the current per diem wages in the locality where the work or labor is performed.

At Instance of Labor

The bill was presented to Parliament at the instance of the Trades and Labor Congres of Canada. This bill had been before Parliament in one form or another for about five sessions, but always had been sidestepped by the minister, first by Mr. Lemieux, and then by his successor, Mr. King.

Last year, 1910, when it seemed up to Mr. King to face the music Mr. King hit upon the expedient of referring the bill after its second reading to a special committee chosen by himself, and consisting for the most part of members whose constituents might not be supposed to be interested in such a movement. And to relieve his department of responsibility, a university professor was called in to supply the committee with data respecting the experience of other countries, which perhaps it was hoped might justify the abandonment of the idea of legislation of this kind. But following distinguished precedent, this man who had been called in to curse remained to bless. His report was strongly in favor of the proposal. Copies of this report and the evidence on which

(Continued on Page Eight)

ACTIVE MARKET

Real estate in Prince Rupert is showing steady activity. Within the last few days the double corner on First Street and Third Avenue has been sold to J. L. McLaren and A. T. Broderick for about $13,000. The purchase is in what will be almost immediately excellent business property. There has been an increasing demand the business section of the city which promises well for the immediate future of real estate in Prince Rupert.

INDIANS POISONED

Deaths Resulted at Essington From Ptomaine Poisoning in Eating Salmon Roe.

Mrs. Stephens dnd Her Son Succumbed—Daughter Not Expected to Recover

At Port Essington there has been a serious loss of life through the practice of Indians using food that has not been properly prepared for use. In this case, Mrs. Stephens, her son Daniel and a married daughter were the victims of poioning from salmon roe that had been prepared in anything but a proper way for consumption.

The roe had been put in boxes and buiried in the earth, according to the information obtainable. After being some time underground it was taken up and put in tins and from these tins used as food by the family. According to some who saw it, the dish was anything but inviting.

Poisoning resulted and in spite of the efforts of Dr. Large of Port Simpson, who was present, the mother and the son, a young man of about 21 years of age, died. The daughter,s life was prolonged, but her condition was such that no hopes were entertained that she will get better.

STILL EXAMINING

Mr. Yolen Williams of Granby Company Returned to Prince Rupert From Trip to Yukon.

Expert Will Investigate Still Further Upon Northern Supplies of Ore for Smelter

W. Yolen Williams, after a visit to the White Horse and Carcross mining sections of the Yukon, returned to Prince Rupert a few days ago. He represents the Granby Smelter Company, being engaged in looking the whole northern field from the standpoint of mineral production. Shortly after the Granby company took over the Hidden Creep proposition at Goose Bay Mr. Williams, one of their experts, began his duties of examining into the properties and camps which might be considered tributary to the smelter which the company has in view. He is still engaged in that work and will not desist until he has visited practically every camp in the north. This will take several weeks longer to accomplish, after which Mr. Williams will leave for the south and report to the company for the October meeting.

When at White Horse, Mr. Williams is reported to have stated that he had in view the inaugurating of some means whereby the outside and local properties may be worked in conjunction, the ore from the latter shipped out or, what he gives as a more feasible plan, the erection of a reduction works here, the unrefined output of which would be shipped to the other smelter for use in treating the ore of the company's British Columbia mines. Immediately on his return to the outside his report will be submitted to this company.

Mr. Williams left the north the very day that the reports upon the new strike were received. He, therefore, was not in a position to pass an opinion upon that strike. He, however, seemed, inclined to think there was some considerable exaggeration about this, as usual.

IS NOT DEFERRED

Comox-Atlin Election Will be Held on Same Date as is General in the Dominion.

In Quebec Chicoutinni and Saguenay Will Be Postponed Until September 25

(Special to The Journal)

Ottawa, Aug. 29.—The elections in Comox-Atlin and Yale-Cariboo are not to be deferred. Nominations in each of these ridings will be advanced, those in Yale-Cariboo taking place September 4, and in Comox-Atlin September 17.

In Chicoutimi and Saguenay the polling will not take place until September 25.

In the case of Comox-Atlin, the returning officer, Fred G. Dawson, has already had the proclamations posted calling for the nomination in this city on September 7.

Alderman Kerr left yesterday for Hazelton on business.

AWARD CONTRACT

Foley, Welch & Stewart Will Construct Last Section of the G.T.P. in B.C.

President Hays Announces That the Award Has Been Made by the Company

(Special to The Journal)

Vancouver, August 29. — Foley, Welch & Stewart have been awarded the contract on the G. T. P. for the 410 mile section between Aldermere and Tete Jaune Cache.

Work is to be rushed on this last uncompleted gap in the province, said the president of the railway, Charles M. Hays, who arrived here on the way north with his party.

This official announcement bears out the reports previously made that the firm was to receive the award.

Foley, Welch & Stewart are equipped ready for the contract. They have the material on the ground, simply requiring to move it on from the work now in progress. It is generally expected that this last gap, which will be attacked from both ends, will be finished in much faster time than any that has been so far constructed.

TUG WAS LOST

Wreckage From Vessel Shows That She Sank With All on Board

(Special to The Journal)

Byng Inlet, Ont., Aug. 29.—Uncertainty as to the fate of the tug Martin was removed by finding wreckage from the vessel, which went down August 21 in a storm with the entire crew of ten. The tug was towing the barge Albatross on Georgian Bay off French River when the barge was sunk, dragging the tug down with it.

Wanted Sewer

Jerry Bonneau petitioned the council last evening for a sewer to connect with the St. John Hotel. This was referred to the streets committee.

TRIUMPHANT TOUR

R. L. Borden Has Been Well Received in the Province of Ontario

He Closed His Campaign in That Part of the Dominion With Grand Success in Brockville

(Special to The Journal)

Brockville, Ont., Aug. 29.—With a mass meeting in the skating rink last night, R. L. Borden closed his Ontario tour, which has been marked by a series of triumphs since the opening meeting at London.

At no place did the people acclaim the Opposition leader more heartily than in the stronghold on Hon. G. T. Graham, which has returned a Liberal to Ottawa since the death of the late Hon. John F. Wood.

Controls Store

Harry Smith of Stewart is again the sole proprietor of the Big Store in that town. His partners have sold out to Mr. Smith and he is again in full charge.

CONSERVATIVE SMOKER

THERE WILL BE A SMOKER IN THE CONSERVATIVE

Committee Rooms

Corner 6th Street and 2nd Avenue

Wednesday Evening

Music and Other Entertainment

All Conservatives are invited. Everyone who is willing to assist in the campaign will be given an opportunity to get in the fight.

G. R. T. SAWLE,
Secretary Committee.

One Inch Pipes

A petition was presented to the council last evening asking for a water pipe from beyond Hays Cove Avenue. Ald. Hilditch suggested that an inch pipe might be put in to serve this part of the city, which was not very thickly populated. To put in a two-inch pipe would mean a considerable outlay, which should be avoided if possible, as a permanent pipe would be put in later. The matter was referred to the finance committee.

Wedded in Victoria

At First Presbyterian Manse, the Rev. Dr. Campbell celebrated the marriage of Mr. David Cook Strang og Prince Rupert, second son of Mr. William Rankin Strang of Kirkinfilloch, Scotland and Barbara Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. David Campbell McDougall of Melbourne, Australia, says the Victoria Times. The bride arrived from Australia in the morning. Mr. and Mrs. Strang leave by boat to-morrow for Prince Rupert, where they intend to reside.

Oil Stock on Market

The Graham Island Oil Company, which is a local organization with large holdings of oil claims on the west coast of Graham Island, has put on the market a limited number of shares at 25 cents a share. These have a par value of $1 a share. The issue is limited, the intention being to sell only sufficient to meet the initial needs of the company in developing the property. The Mack Realty Company has the handling of this stock, which will be left on the market only for a short time.

Indian Work

Rev. Mr. Ferrier of Brandon, the superintendent of the Indian work of the Methodist Church in Canada, and who takes active charge of the inlustrial school at Brandon, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday evening. He gave a very interesting address upon the training of children, using information gathered from years of work in this line. Mr. Ferrier, on behalf of the Methodist Church, visited Hazelton in connection with work there related to the missionary efforts of the denomination.

WILL ARRIVE TOMORROW

When the G. T. P. steamer Prince Rupert reaches port tomorrow she will have on board Chas. M. Hays, president of the G. T. P.; A. W. Smithers, of London, chairman of the board of directors; A. J. Chamberlin, vice president of the company, and several other officials. They will go as far as Hazelton at least before returning.

BORN—In this city, on Monday, August 28, to the wife of C. C. Perry, a daughter.

AN INITIAL RALLY

Smoker Will be Held in the Conservative Committee Rooms Tomorrow Night.

Comfortable Quarters Taken by the Party at Corner of Sixth Street and Second Avenue

The first rally of the Conservative workers for the present campaign is to be held tomorrow night in the committee rooms of the party, corner of Sixth Street and Second Avenue. The quarters are in what is known as the Hart Building and have been fitted up for the campaign in comfortable style. G. T. R. Sawle, the secretary of the committee in charge of the campaign, has taken up his headquarters in the building and from now until after the election a vigorous fight will be kept up in the interests of H. S. Clements, the candidate.

The smoker tomrrow night is intended as a gathering for organization purposes largely. There will be music and a few short speeches.

All who are supporters of Mr. Clements and the Conservative party are invited to be present at the meeting and lend their assistance in the work of organization.

MR. LOVE COMPLAINS

Superintendent of Light & Telephone Has Complaints to Make Against Someone.

Ald. Clayton Takes to Himself the Insinuation of Officials and Wants Full Investigation

The superintendent of the electric light and telephone systems in the city, E. Love, wrote a letter to the council last evening in which he showed that he felt aggrieved at the action of some one.

Ald. Clayton was not long in accepting what he seemed to think was a challenge to him in the matter, and in no uncertain way he made his position clear.

The circumstances prompting the letter of complaint of Mr. Love will be investigated.

The letter read as follows:

Gentlemen—A matter of great importance has just arisen in connection with stories being carried by individuals to members of your council, in connection with the operation of this department which appear to have been listened by some members. A case came up today, when a member of your council challenged my weights of the coal now being delivered at the electric light plant. On investigation my weight was found to be correct. The alderman in question was informed by a certain person in the department, but this fact I am not prepared to swear; however, the fact remains that some person has been carrying tales to the alderman. Now, to get to the point, if an alderman will stoop to listen to all the hearsay he may gather on the streets and then put the head of a department in the position in which he placed me, I claim that the alderman must have little faith in me. That being the case, I ask that the council give me power to discharge any employee of the department, wnether he be working by the day or month.

This man knows I cannot discharge him without the consent of the council and therefore he stabs me in the back at every opportunity. I would therefore ask that I be given power to discharge this man, as I do not feel I can continue to manage the electric light plant while his dirty tactics are being carried on behind my back, and are receiving recognition by some of the aldermen. I trust you will give the matter your earliest attention.

Yours very truly,
ERNEST LOVE.

Upon the reading of the letter before the council, Ald. Clayton at once took the floor. He said he felt that this communication was directed against himself (Ald. Clayton). It was a weak effort, he thought, to defend himself (Mr. Love) against something which was never charged against him. He would, as a member of the committee, look into this and if he found there was anything in the charge which seemed to be made against himself he would promise to make Mr. Love answer for it. He would take upon himself, whenever he felt convinced that there was any need of checking up anything like this comment on it, in spite of any official or minion of the city council. His action in this instance was prompted by the fact that when coal was taken in before there had been a shortage of fifteen tons to make up.

The letter was referred to the light committee.

CONTRACT IS LET

Vancouver Firm Will Build the New Block to Complete Parliament Buildings at Victoria.

It Is Estimated the Cost Will Be Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars

Victoria, Aug. 29.—The contract for the erection of the new central block to face Superior Street, which is to complete the provincial buildings scheme for Parliament Square, has been awarded to MacDonald & Wilson of Vancouver. The exact amount of the tender is not officially announced, but an approximate estimate made by the architect showing the cost of this particular section of the new building was from $200,000 to $250,000.

PRAISES CLEMENTS

Liberal Wholesaler Informs His Customers as to Merits of the Conservative Candidate.

Plain Statement of Fact for the Information of Residents of Comox-Atlin

The following letter has been received by a number of retail dealers in this northern part of Comox-Atlin constituency, having been sent out by a Liberal wholesaler in Vancouver who seeks to make clear to his customers the worth of the Conservative candidate. The letter is self-explanatory:

Dear Sir—I am taking the liberty of addressing this letter to you, not for the purpose of soliciting your vote or to influence you in the coming elections for any one of the candidates that may be running in the interests of either political party, nor even to suggest why you should or should not, suggest, or advocate, reciprocity with the United States. My sole object is to introduce to you Herbert S. Clements, the Conservative candidate in Comox-Atlin at the coming general elections to represent your district in the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, and to give some facts as to his life and career previous to coming to British Columbia. I have personally, and most intimately known Mr. Clements for many years past, and, as you and I are aware, many of the electors of Comox-Atlin never have seen, or heard, of this gentleman before. I merely wish to outline his conduct in the east, ere he became a resident among us. He came to the Coast some three years ago, and resided a good part of that time at Prince Rupert, and, I think knows the needs of the Coast well. He is a young man, unusually bright and intelligent, and I think has a keen liking for political affairs. He is a native of Kent County, Ontario, and was raised on his father's farm in that country. In his early manhood he left the farm, and went to the nearby city of Chatham, where he accepted a position clerking for the T. H. Taylor Co., in the wool and flour business, and, as he was an active young man, he soon took more or less interest in the political affairs of his county. At this time the Conservatives there were very much in the minority, and when I left Chatham about eight years ago, Mr. Stephens (whose partner I was in the hardware business) was the Reform member for Kent. Mr. Stephens was a strong and popular man with his party, and considered a hard man to beat when the next general elections should come on. Mr. Clements had had no former experience in politics other than the interest he had always shown in any municipal or political contest in his community. I believe he served one term as school trustee for the ward of his city in which he resided before he was nominated by the Conservatives to oppose Mr. Stephens at the next general elections. All the Conservatives of Kent strongly centred at this time around Mr. Clements, because he was considered thoroughly straightfordward, well liked by all with whom he came in contact, of untiring energy, and without a blemish politically, morally or socially. His financial standing was practically nil, as his means were very limited. This was considered his greatest weakness, but as Mr. Stephens had conducted his former campaign within reasonable legitimate expenses, it was expected he would do so again, as the Reformers did not look upon Clements as a dangerous candidate, and Mr. Stephens was not a man who would needlessly loosen up. The campaign was a long one, which was in favor of Clements, and Stephens, not realizing what he was up against, woge up too late. Clements won with a good majority, and so honestly had his election been conducted, that there was no hope of a successful protest, so he became Kent's member at Ottawa. Now the fact of being among the Opposition did not deter him from obtaining all he could get for his riding, nor yet prevent him from most vigorously exposing what he considered wrong. This made him a marked man. Now awoke the measures his opponents took to defeat him at the next general election. The government, no doubt, was tired of his constant nagging, hence he must go at any cost. In his city (Chatham) there was a young man very smilar to Clements in nearly every respect, just as vigorous and energetic as Clements. He, too, was very popular, and could work almost the twenty-four hours in the day if necessity compelled; was a Liberal reformer, and considered the only one in the constituency who stood any chance of beating Clements, but unfortunately he was shelved to all intents and purposes, and could not be had, for he was the memberelect to represent his district in the Ontario legislature at Toronto; consequently he could not sit as Kent's representative in both houses. This did not discourage the Liberals, they called their convention and nominated Archibald McCoig for the Dominion House. This convention took place, leaving a good long interval between it and election day. In the meantime he (McCoig) was still their local member, with the great advantage of being backed in his Dominion campaign by the government at Ottawa. I may say here that when McCoig did resign his local seat, it was won by a Conservative, and is still held by one. The contest between Clements and McCoig was considered the hardest fought political battle that ever took place in that county; everyone had plenty of money, and, when the smoke cleared away, Clements had been beaten by the small majority of about 70, out of a vote polled by something like 2,000 votes. Still, he was beaten by a government candidate, and even though there were strong grounds for protesting the election, what was the use? They could easily beat him again in a bye-election, so Clements came west. He has been so well pleased with the Coast that he has refused to go back for another fight in Kent,and now hopes to represent Comox-Atlin at Ottawa after the next election.

You may wonder why I address this letter to you. I am doing so because I am a warm friend of Clements, and I want him known as he really is. I am writing this of my own dictation; Clements has not seen, or suggested it; he is out of the city, and as I have met you on several occasions in a business way, and consider you among the foremost business men along the Coast, I am, as I said, taking this liberty, and I trust that should Mr. Clements pass your way, for doubtless, he will endeavor to cover as much of the territory as possible before the election. You will find what all good men love to see in another, xiz: a good, but fair, fighter. I am taking no part in this election, and, up to date, don't even know who Mr. Clements' opponent is. I am jusy trying to say a word in favor and describing a friend as I have known him. I wish to reserve, or ask the privilege of being allowed to send a copy of this, should I deem it expedient, to other gentlemen in the district, that they too may have some idea of this young man's standing in his old home before he came to British Columbia. While I have been in the west, I have kept in close touch with events in Chatham, which I resided about twenty years, and what I have said in this letter I know to be facts. You and I know how impossible it will be for Mr. Clements to reach all the voting divisions of Comox-Atlin in the short time allowed before the election takes place, hence my request for being allowed to send copies, if the expediency should arise.

Apolgizing, if I have trespassed too much on your valuable time, I am, Sir, yours truly,

———o———

LAWS FOR ALASKA LANDS

New York Congressman Would Apply British Columbia's Methods to Areas of Far North

Firm in the belief that British Columbia methods in dealing with the development of public lands in the disposition of timber, the settlement of farming lands and the retention of areas for reforestation, are suitable for Alaska and furnish a solution of the present unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in that section, Congressman William Sulzer of New York, who has just completed an exhaustive examination into methods in use in this province, will soon introduce a bill in Congress to provide for leasing laws for Alaska lands.

Mr. Sulzer recently arrived at Ketchikan and left for Sulzer, the scene of his mining operations on the Prince of Wales Island. The New York congressman has been studying Canadian land laws. His idea is to apply the important features of the leasing system in use in this province to the forest reservations of Alaska and if the results prove satisfactory he will extend them to the forest reserves of the States.

A recent despatch to the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, from a staff correspondent who met Mr. Sulzer and party at Ketchikan, says:

Admires Canadian Law

"Mr. Sulzer's first interest in a bill of this sort was due to his desire to see the development of the north, and not with a view to extending such laws to the reserve lands within the States. When it was pointed out to him that same classification of lands would be possible under a leasing law as is now in force in British Columbia, and that under its operation agricultural lands now within forest reserves would go back into the public domain for settlement and development, he said he would take up and study that phase of the question, and the possibilities for further legislation along that line.

Congressman Sulzer said he had long been impressed with the successful operation of the so-called timber limit system in British Columbia, and the opportunity for disposition of timber, the settlement of farming lands, and the retention of timbered areas for reforestation under laws similar to those through which the Canadian province of British Columbia has so well safeguarded public interests in the disposition of its public lands.

"Over there timber areas are leased at so much annual rental per acre, and the stumpage fee is paid to the government when the timber is cut. The lands remain government lands, and when reforestation is impractical, they can be sold as logged-off land.

Fee Remains in Sovereign

"No timber lands pass to private ownership. On the other hand, no agricultural lands can be leased as timber lands; they are opened to pre-emptors as soon as classification can be made, and classification is the next immediate step following survey.

"Such a step, Mr. Sulzer believes, would eliminate arbitrary reserve boundaries with all the handicap to mining and other pursuits these boundaries now impose, and would be a step in the direction of development of idle areas which promise at present to remain petpetual wildernesses, and would develop them for the benefit of the whole people."

———o———

KING GEORGE ON MANNERS

Says Englishmen Lose Place by Their Faulty Behavior

Speaking at a speech day celebration at Wolverley School, Worcestershire, recently, the Bishop of Worcester gave an account of a conversation he once had with the King, when Duke of York, on the subject of manners.

The bishop said that on the occasion in question he was about to address some public schoolboys when the King remarked: "Why do you not ask that at public schools manners be taught?"

In response to the bishop's question as to why he should specially emphasize manner, the King replied: "Because, as you now, I mix among all sorts and conditions of men, and it has been a positive distress to me to see how often, when abroad, Englishmen lose in the race with Frenchmen, Italians and Germans because of their want of manners.

"The foreigners know when to bow, to shake hands, to converse, to stand up or sit down in the presence of their superiors, while the Englishman is wanting in these manners. When vacancies have to be filled those are the points which very often tell, and that is where the Englishman does not shine.'

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar

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

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Police Station, Naas River

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

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

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

J. E. GRIFFITH,
Public Works Engineer.
Department of Public Works, Victoria, B. C., August 15, 1911. a22s12

WATER NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia

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

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

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

NOTICE.

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

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

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
District Registrar.
Land Registry Office,
Prince Rupert, B. C.,
May 26, 1911. J23

NOTICE

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

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

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
District Registrar.
Land Registry Office, Prince Rupert, B. C., August 14, 1911. a15-s15

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

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

WATER NOTICE

I, C. N. Pring, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation broker, give notice that on the 12th day of July I intend tho apply to the Water Commissioner at his office in Prince Rupert, for a license to take and use 2.8 cubic feet of water per second from Hot Springs on border of Lake Lakelse in the Skeena Land Division of Coast District. The water is to be taken directly from the Springs and is to be used on Lot No. 3983, for sanitary purposes.

Dated June 12th, 1911.

C. N. PRING,
6-13-1m Prince Rupert, B. C.

Skeena Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Job Printing of all kinds neatly executed at the Journal Office.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5.

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

TOM HUGH HUGHES.
Dated June 5, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

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

WATER NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land Notice—District of Coast—Range V

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

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

You Can Avoid This

by sending your Clothes to the PIONEER STEAM LAUNDRY

There are Many Reasons Why

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST

We do first-class work and are careful with your Garments. We can do your work and return it within 48 hours if necessary. We call for your Laundry and return it to you. Should anything be lost or misplaced we will make it satisfactory. When your Laundry goes to the Chinks there are many drawbacks. When you send it to us your money helps pay WHITE LABOR.

PIONEER STEAM LAUNDRY

The Liberal Revolt

It is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's chief reason for accepting the Conservative challenge to go to the country was because he became convinced that in actual operation the trade agreement would work such immense mischief to Canadian interests and so revolutionize commercial conditions that the government could not hope to survive a general election twelve months later. It is doubtful if the prime minister has ever had any enthusiasm for the contract which was impsed upon the government by the minister of inance and the minister of customs. At first he cannot have realized that the contract was in direct conflict with his whole transcontinental railway policy. He induced the country to sanction an undertaking which will cost two hundred millions of dollars by the argument that it would make us forever independent of theh United States and ensure that Canadian trade would not be diverted from Canadian channels. But his two ministers even before the great enterprise was completed entered into a compact with Washington which must immensely impair the investment, infallibly drive trade into American courses and ultimately perhaps affect even the political destiny of the country.

It is believed that not even a single member of the cabinet except Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew the nature of the trade agreement until Mr. Fielding and Mr. Paterson returned from Washington. It is doubtful if even the prime minister himself understood the revolutionary character of the contract. It is certain that its terms were withheld from every Liberal member of parliament and that there was an absolute failure to consult even a single representative of the Canadian business interests. As the prime minister entered into a secret compact to impose emasculated constitutions upon Saskachtwan and Alberta, so he made his agreement with Washington behind the backs of the people. Moreover, he violated his solemn pledge that he would make no revolutionary tariff changes until a commission was appointed to consult with the business interests as he invalidated every argument he had used to justify the railway policy of the government. The whole transaction shows contempt of the cabinet, contempt of the commercial interests and contempt of the Canadian people.

It is no secret that even with the Cabinet itself the agreement was regarded with doubt and suspicion. Mr. Sifton, Mr. Harris and Mr. German were by no means the only Liberal members of the Commons to protest to the government against ratification of the compact. All but these three were silenced but they had sympathizers who gave only a sullen assent and answered only to the party whip. So there are thousands of Liberals in the country who will vote against reciprocity and against the government. Nothing so encourages the opposition as the accumulating evidence of widespread disaffection in the Liberal party. There may be Conservatives who are in favor of the agreement but they are not numerous and day by day they yield to the arguments against it. On the other hand, multitudes of Liberals grow steadily more hostile, and beyond doubt have broken finally with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues. For once we have a question which overrides party interest and party prejudice. The feeling spreads and strengthens that the fiscal independence of the country is threatened and that simple loyalty to Canada and the Empire leaves patriotic Canadians no option but to reject the agreement and defeat the government.

What could be more offensive than Mr. Taft's statements that Canada is at "the parting of the ways," and that the object of American policy is to effect the fiscal separation of the Dominion from the Mother Country. No one can move amongst Americans without exasperation at their easy confidence that as last they have found the key to the fiscal subjugation of Canada, and that the ultimate result can be only the political amalgamation of the two countries. This in itself is no reason for quarreling with the American people. It is natural that they should desire to manufacture cor Canada and to have an equal partnership in our markets and resources. But it is surprising that the object should be so boldly avowed. They thoroughyl understand that we cannot compete with the huge American trusts, that access to Canadian raw material will enormously strengthen their industrial supremacy, and that under the trade agreement they will divert a great volume of business from Canadian ports and Canadian c...

companies, and seriously cripple the Dominion as a competitor in foreign markets. But the very reasons which commend the agreement to the United States should ensure its rejection in Canada if we are not a less spirited people, with a less intense national consciousness, and a less zealous regard for our fiscal independence and our national integrity.

The whole history of the United States proves that in our situation Washington would sumarily reject the trade agreement. It has become one of the mighty nations of the earth by protecting American labor, American industries and American agriculture. Who believes that if the United States had only three or four millions of farmers it would open the door to the competition of thirty millions of farmers in an adjoining country? Who believes that Washington would legislate to check the inflow of foreign capital and foreign industries? Who believes that the United States with unexhausted natural resources would share its patrimony with an aggressive rival? Who believes that the Republic would consider a policy that would drive trade from its ocean ports, railways and steamships into foreign channels? Only by the policy that the United States has pursued can we create home markets for Canadian producers, ensure the growth of Canadian towns and cities and the expansion of Canadian industries, avoid a surplus of labor with decreasing wages, and maintain and extend the great transportation enterprises that we have created at enormous cost and upon which largely depend the commercial unity and the poltical cohesion of Canada. For this country the trade agreement is a form of self-destruction and it is inconceivable that the Canadian people will commit suicide in order to save a group of party politicians who already have had fifteen years of office, patronage and plunder.—Toronto News.

—o—

WONDERFUL MECHANISM

The Wonderful Mechanism of the Watch

Few pieces of machinery show more marvelous features than that of the watch. As a general proposition, it may be stated that a watch is the smallest, most delicate instrument of the same number of parts that has ever been devised. About one hundred and seventy-five different pieces of material enter into its construction and upward of twenty-four hundred separate operations are comprised in its manufacture, says the Scientific American.

Certain of the facts connected with its performance are almost incredible, when considered as a whole. A blacksmith strikes several hundred blows on his anvil in a day and, as a matter of course, is glad when Sunday comes; but the roller jewel of a watch makes every day—and day after day—432,000 impacts against the fork, or 157,680,000 blows during the course of a year, without stop or rest—or some 3,153,600,000 blows during the space of twenty years, the period for which a watch is usually guaranteed to keep good time.

But the wonder of it does not cease here. It has been calculated that the power that moves the watch is equivalent to only four times the force used in a flea's jump. The watch-power is, therefore, what might be termed the equivalent of a four flea-power. One horse-power would suffice to operate 270 000,000 watches.

Furthermore, the balance-wheel of a watch is moved by this four flea-power one and forty-three one-hundredths inches with each vibration, or 3,558 3-4 miles continuously in one year.

Not much oil is required to lubricate the little machine on its 3,500-mile run. It takes only one-tenth of a drop of oil to oil the entire machinery of a year's service.

—o—

A Valuable Report

The report of the Canadian Forestry Convention at Quebes has just been issued, and makes a volume of 160 pages, of addresses, papers, and discussions by Canadian and United States authorities on forestry and lumbering. All parts of Canada are embraced in the report, and all phases of the subject, comemrcial, education, administrative, and protective, are dealt with. The resolutions passed and changes suggested in the laws are included. Persons interested may receive a copy free upon application to The Secretary, Canadian Forestry Association, Canadian Building, Ottawa, Canada.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.

Dated July 16, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.

Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

EDWARD H. PORT,

By C. N. Pring, Agent.

Dated June 26, 1911. 6-26

6-26

Queen Charlotte Land District—District of Skeena

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

S. BARCLAY MARTIN, Jr.

Dated July 21, 1911. 8-8

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

W. G. McMORRIS,

Dated July 29, 1911. Locator.

Skeena Land District—District of of Coast.

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

JAMES G. CROMBIE.

Fred Bohlen, Agent.

Dated June 14, 1911. 6-23

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

JOSEPH PASTL.

George Hir, Agent.

Dated May 5, 1911. 6-2

Prince Rupert Private Detective Agency

N. McDonald, Manager

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

P. O. Box 893 — Phone 210

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

CHARLES LAMB.

George S. Mayer, Agent.

Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

HATTIE SUTHERLAND.

George S. Mayer, Agent.

Dated July 16 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

ABRAM SUTHERLAND.

George S. Mayer, Agent.

Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

MIRIAM HALLER.

George S. Mayer, Agent.

Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

JAMES MULLIN.

George S. Mayer, Agent.

Dated July 16 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

BELLE LAMB.

George S. Mayer, Agent.

Dated July 16, 1911. A-15

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

CHARLES PRECY HICKMAN.

Dated June 7, 1911. 6-30

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

VICTOR H. REYNOLDS.

J. H. Pillsbury, Agent.

Dated Feb. 18th, 1911.

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Prince Rupert Journal
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Advertising rates furnished on application.

O. H. NELSON,
Editor.

Tuesday, August 29, 1911.

A NOTABLE LIBERAL "VICTORY"

The following clipping is taken from the Montreal Star:

Will Oppose Mr. German

Welland, Ont., August 17.—Welland County Conservatives met here yesterday in convention and unanimously selected Mr. William Munroe of Thorold as their candidate for the House of Commons. There was a feeling in some quarters that the party in view of the position of the late Liberal member, Mr. W. M. German, in the matter of reciprocity, should not nominate a candidate. Mr. German, it was staed at the convention, had met a deputation and agreed to vote against the pact in Parliament, and also to support Mr. Borden in the divsion for a speaker in case the vote should be close. The convention, however, by a vote of 107 to 50, declared in favor of bringing out a candidate and the vote was afterwards made unanimous.

Commenting on the above editorially, the Star said:

The Conservatives and Mr. German

The decision of the Conservatives of Welland to oppose Mr. German, who took his political life in his hands to fight reciprocity, needs some explaining. This election is a referendum on reciprocity. No friend of the national cause which seeks to save Canada from the most dangerous attack ever aimed at her integrity, should be exposed to the fire of the anti-reciprocity forces. There are enough pro-reciprocity men for us to fight and beat, without going out of our way to destroy men who are with nus, but who do not fly the part colors which some opponents of reciprocity seem to take so seriously.

In truth, it matters not a rap whether a man be a Liberal or a Conservative, so long as he is against the suicidal policy of national capitulation, and will vote right when in Parliament. It would seem to us that the Conservatives who are a minority party—should welcome the adhesion on this decisive issue of every Liberal who proposes to put patriotism above partyism.

In Monday night's News, we find the following:

"Toronto, Aug. 28.—(Special)—William Munroe, the Conservative candidate at Welland, has dropped out and no Conservative will be in the field."

Walk-Over at Welland

A few more "walk-overs" like this and the Liberals will walk over to the Opposition side of the House.

LIBERALS OPPOSED

Lloyd Harris, Liberal M. P. for Brantford, Ont., in the last House, told a meeting of the Brantford Liberal Association: "When reciprocity was first mentioned, 90 per cent of the Liberal members at Ottawa were not in favor of it. When the question of negotiations actually came up, I put the question to the Liberal members and I honestly believe if a caucus had been held the vote would have been 90 per cent against it."

The member's remark was accepted with silence and the meeting proceeded to nominate him unanimously as the representative of Brantford Liberals in the coming fight.

"Doctor, I suffer dreadfully from rheumatism in my knee."

"Well, there's some satisfaction in that."

"Yes; it shows, you know, that it's a real case of rheumatism."

AWAITING ITS TIME

Prince Rupert Will be a Busy Place in a Few Months Time Says One Qualified to Judge

It Will Be the Gathering Ground for Some of the Best Business Men in the West

J. E. Hayes of Calgary, whose company, the Fidelity Trust and Savings Company, has underwritten a large issue of stock of the British Pacific Coal Company, was a visitor in the city last week. He came north with W. G. McMorris, the managing director of the company, and went west on to Graham Island, where he will inspect the work being done.

Mr. McMorris took over a number of men who will be put to work at once on the opening up of the mine and the building of the necessary road to the property which is showing up so well.

Mr. Hayes says that the British Pacific stock sold in Alberta better than any other stock that has been put on the market within recent years.

Speaking of the city of Prince Rupert, Mr. Hayes says that the amount of advertising the place has received in the last few years ensures the greatest movement here about the time the railway is completed, that will eclipse anything in the world heretofre. People are all awaiting it and will pour in by thousands.

"Every live wire in Western Canada and the United States will connect with Prince Rupert," is the way Mr. Hayes foretells the coming of the brightest business men of the country. He went over the city while here and was delighted to see the way in which preparation was being boom comes.

B. Conrad, who is associated with Colonel Conrad in the mining ventures of the latter at Carcross, visited the city this week on his way south.

Dr. Wrinch of the Hazelton hospital spent Sunday in the city and left for home yesterday. He was a witness in the shooting case from that place.

INSPECTION TRIP

G. G. S. Lindsay, R. W. Brock and Mr. Marriott Back From Hazelton.

Mining Men Are Making Hurried Inspection of Mineral Outlook in the North

After a hurried trip to Hazelton, G. G. S. Lindsey, K. C., of Toronto; R. W. Brock, the head of the Geological Survey of Canada, and Mr. Marriott, the engineer representing Ryersbach & Company of London, returned to the city on Sunday evening. The trip was too short a one to allow of a visit to Groundhog Mountain, where Mr. Lindsey is deeply interested in coal with other Toronto men.

The work at Groundhog, Mr. Lindsey said, was being proceeded with under Mr. McEvoy, the engineer in charge, and the situation there was all that could be desired.

The trip made last week was to give Mr. Marriott an opportunity to look into the mining districts of this northern coast, his company being interested in finding out all that could be learned with the object in view of investing.

On Monday the party left for Stewart and other properties in the north, going by launch.

Mr. Brock will go to the Stickine in connection with his work before returning.

MEETING TONIGHT

Mayor and City Council Will Address the Public in Empress Theatre

The Ratepayers Are Asked to Attend and Be Informed on Bylaws

This evening in the Empress Theatre there will be a meeting held in the interests of the two bylaws now before the public—the agreement with the G. T. P., and the water works and electric proposition.

At this meeting the mayor and members of the council will be present and will present the case from the standpoint of the city.

The waterworks bylaw is the only one about which any difference of opinion has been shown. The council has taken expert advice in the matters and the members of the council will be prepared to give information on the subject which they are satisfied will convince the public that the proposition is in the very best interests of the city. The property owners who are to vote on these questions on Saturday should attend the meeting tonight and become informed upon the question so that they will be in a position to vote intelligently on Saturday.

ON PLEASURE TRIP

Visitors From the South Spent Few Days in Prince Rupert Before Proceeding on Tour.

R. P. Butchart of Tod Creek Cement Works Was a Visitor to City Over Sunday

Two of the best equipped gasoline launches on the Pacific Coast spent Sunday in this port. These were the Ilo-Ilo of Victoria, which flies the Canadian flag and is the property of R. P. Butchart, and the Calcite of Seattle, the property of Mr. McMillan.

The two launches have been making a leisurely trip along the coast in company with one another, the owners and their guests enjoying a holiday in this delightful manner. Mr. Butchart is the managing director and practically the owner of the Vancouver Portland Cement Company located at Tod Creek near Victoria. Mrs. Butchart accompanied her husband and in the party was also Mrs. J. W. Ambery of Victoria. Mrs. Butchart is a lover of the open and enjoys a tramp through the woods to a trout stream quite as well as does her husband. She is also a skilled fisher, and on the way north a stop was made at the Nimpkish River, where the sport was engaged in by the party.

In the other launch, which is built upon much stronger lines than the one which Mr. Butchart uses as a pleasure yacht, was Mr. McMillan and Mr. McCracken, who are interested in the lime works at Roche Harbor on San Juan Island.

On the way here he Ilo-Ilo met with an accident through the rusting through of certain pipes which were exposed to the salt water. The Calcite had to take the Canadian craft in tow and bring her into port here, where the repairs were made.

All members of the parties were delighted with the city. It was the first time that any of them had been here and it was quite a surprise to find conditions as they were here. They became deeply interested in the place and with all that is going on in the development of the city. Mr. Butchart was attracted to the permanent character of the wharf which is being built by the government.

They left yesterday forenoon, and would probably proceed south from this port home.

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Public Meeting

A public meeting will be held in the Empress Theatre on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., at 8 p. m, at which the members of the City Council will be present and discuss the provisions of the bylaws to be voted upon on the 2nd September.

A full attendance of the ratepayers is requested.

WM. MANSON, Mayor.

H. Gordon Munro W. Nicholson Lailey

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By-Law.....

BYLAW OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A HYDRO-E LECTRIC SYSTEM TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT WITH WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER AND TO CREATE AND SECURE A DEBT FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING THE SAID SYSTEM AMOUNTING TO $550.000.00.

WHEREAS, by the Municipal Clauses Act and Amending Acts, the City of Prince Rupert is authorized to construct, operate and maintain works for supplying for any or all purposes, water, water power, electric light, and electric power to the inhabitants of the said city and localities adjacent thereto, and for regulating rates, conditions, and terms under which such works are to be completed and used.

AND, WHEREAS, it has been considered expedient for the City of Prince Rupert to construct and maintain works to obtain a permanent supply of water for the use of the inhabitants of the said city, and any persons, who may be adjacent to the pipe lines, constructed hereunder, such water to be used for all purposes for which the said City may legally supply water, such works to be so constructed as to furnish electric power to be used by the said City for all purposes for which the said City is authorized by statute to apply the same.

AND, WHEREAS, the water from Woodworth Lake, situated on the Tsimpsean Peninsula, can be utilized for the purpose of obtaining a good and sufficient supply of water for the said City, and also for the purpose of supplying electric power for the use of the said City.

AND, WHEREAS, instead of constructing two separate systems, one for the supply of water, and the other for producing electric power, the Council have concluded that a combination of the two systems in one will be much more economical and equally as efficient.

AND, WHEREAS, in order to effect such a combination, it will be necessary to install mains from the point of diversion to the point, where the power plant is to be constructed, of sufficient diameter to carry water for both purposes, which will be much more than would be required for either the water supply or the electric system alone.

AND, WHEREAS, considering the above recited facts, the Council have determined to treat the whole scheme as a joint undertaking and to provide for the construction of the same as such.

AND, WHEREAS, the general description of the proposed Hydro-Electric System is as follows:—

A dam to be erected at a suitable point near the outlet of Woodworth Lake; from that point the water to be piped down to a point at or near the head of Shawatlans Lake, the said pipe to be of a capacity large enough to carry sufficient water for the supply of the City of Prince Rupert, and also to operate at or near the head of Shawatlans Lake, a plant for the purpose of generating electricity; and after leaving the head of Shawatlans Lake the water will be piped into the City of Prince Rupert, and there be distributed by a proper distribution system, and the electric power will be brought into the said City by transmission lines from the head of Shawatlans Lake.

AND, WHEREAS, the amount of the debt necessary to be incurred by the City of Prince Rupert for the construction of the said Hydro-Electric Plant, and the necessary distribution system connected therewith, is the sum of $550,000.00.

AND, WHEREAS, the total amount which will have to be raised annually for the purpose of paying the s aid debt and interest will be $28, 948.54.

AND, WHEREAS, the said Hydro-Electric System cannot be completed before the first day of September A. D. 1912, and, therefore, the amount of rates, charges, and rentals for the use of water or electric power will during this present year be nil.

AND, WHEREAS, no money is already charged against the rentals, rates or charges to be derived from the said Hydro-Electric System.

AND, WHEREAS, the estimated amount of rentals, rates, and charges that will be derived from the said Hydro-Electric System after the same is completed is the sum of $72,500.00.

AND, WHEREAS, the sum necessary for the payment of interest during the currency of the debentures to be issued hereunder is $24,750.00 per annum.

AND, WHEREAS, the sum to be set aside annually to discharge the debt, authorized to be created by this bylaw, is the sum of $4,198.54 per annum, and it is proposed to set aside such annual sum by depositing the same annually at interest in a chartered bank or trust company in Canada or by the purchase of the debentures of the said City at a price not above par or by both such modes of investment, or by investing the same in any manner which a Municipal corporation may legally adopt.

AND, WHEREAS, the amount to be raised annually for the payment of the said debt is arrived at by estimating the interest to be derived from the annual investment of such sum at the rate of three and a half per cent (3½%) per annum.

AND, WHEREAS, the total amount of rateable land and improvements in the City of Prince Rupert, according to the last revised assessment roll is as follows:—

Land, $12,223,041.00; improvements, $497,965.

AND, WHEREAS, it is estimated that after the said Hydro-Electric System is completed, the rentals, rates, and charges to be collected therefrom will be sufficient to pay the annual amounts required to pay the interest and sinking fund required to be raised under this Bylaw, and that there will be no deficiency to be made up under the guarantee to be given by the City as hereinafter provided.

AND, WHEREAS, the City intends to issue debentures for the amount of the said debt, being $550,000, by the sale of which to realize the moneys necessary for the said purposes, the said debentures to extent for a period of fifty (50) years and to be secured upon the rentals, rates, and charges to be derived from the said Hydro-Electric System for the supply of water and electric light and power, and also to be secured by the guarantee of the City at large.

AND, WHEREAS, this Bylaw cannot be altered save with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Municipal Council of the City of Prince Rupert enacts as follows:—

1. This Bylaw shall take effect on the 12th day of September, A. D. 1911.

2. So soon as conveniently may be after the coming into force of this Bylaw, the Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert shall construct the works mentioned in the recitals hereinbefore contained accarding to plans and specifications to be prepared, and signed by the City Engineer, and approved by the Municipal Council of the City of Prince Rupert, under the seal of the said City, and duly filed with the Clerk of the City; which plans may be from time to time altered and amended, or added to during the construction of the said work, if the Municipal Council shall see fit; in any of which cases, plans of such alterations, amendments, or additions shall be approved, signed, sealed and filed as above provided for the original plans, the intent of this Bylaw being that the City in constructing the work hereby authorized shall have full authority to do everything to make the said Hydro-Electric System complete in every particular and detail.

3. For the purpose of paying for the construction of the works hereby authorized, the City of Prince Rupert is hereby empowered to create a debt of $550,000.00, which debt shall be payable in fifty (50) years from the date when this Bylaw comes in force; namely, the 12th day of September, A. D. 1911, for which debt debentures shall be issued to be secured in manner hereinafter appearing.

4. The sum of $24,750.00 is necessary for the payment of interest each year during the currency of said debentures, and the sum of $4,198.54 is necessary to be set aside annually during the currency of the said debentures for the purpose of forming a sinking fund, with which to pay the said debt and debentures at maturity, the said sum of $4,198.54 to be raised annually as a sinking fund, being such that together with the profits accrued from the investment thereof at the interest rate of three and a half (3½) per cent per annum, during the currency of said debentures, will be sufficient to discharge the said debt when due.

5. The said sum of $24,750.00 is necessary for the payment of interest during the currency of the debentures, and the sum of $4,198.54 necessary to be raised annually as a sinking fund shall be raised as follows:—From the annual rates accruing from the Hydro-Electric System and estimated at $72,500.00 shall be withdrawn and set apart from the general revenue of the City, the sum of $28,948.54, and the said sum shall be placed in a separate account by the City Treasurer, known as the "Hydro-Electric System Account," and in case the annual receipts from said charges shall be less than the said sum of $28,948.54 the difference shall be raised and levied in each year, during the said period of fifty (50) years, and currency of the debentures by special rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable land in the City of Prince Rupert, and shall be collected by the said City as municipal taxes, and placed in the said "Hydro-Electric System Account."

6. The said sum of $4,198.54, to be raised annually as sinking fund, shall be invested annually by the City Treasurer upon the recommendation

(Continued on Page Seven)

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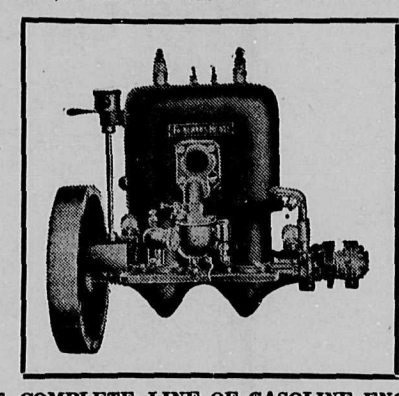

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IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

In the matter of the "Official Administrators Act"

And

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

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

Dated August 18, 1911.

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

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

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

And

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

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

Dated August 18, 1911.

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

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

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

And

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

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

Dated August 18, 1911.

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

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

And

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

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

Dated August 18, 1911.

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

TO WATER TAKERS

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

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

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TENDERS WANTED

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

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

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News of the Province

MATCH FACTORY

NEW WESTMINSTER—That a new industry will be started in New Westminster seems now practically assured. For some time back negotiations have been going on with a representative of the Tacoma Match Company of Tacoma, a concern which has practically revolutionized the match trade in the western states. Bitterly opposed by the match trust, this concern has forced its way along the path of prosperity owing to the pluk and perseverance of those behind the venture and the fact that they possess a process which for cheapness and efficiency has the old methods completely beaten. C. C. Godding, the company's representative, made a visit to British Columbia several weeks ago. He knew the British Columbia requirements, he appreciated the opportunity of starting an industry which would be the first of its kind in the province, and he carefully weighed all the advantages of various suggested locations. He has now come to the conclusion that New Westminster is the most suitable point for the erection of a match factory, and when certain arrangements, with regard to the formation of a company here to erect and operate the factory, which are now under consideration materialize, the work of erection will be proceeded with. It is proposed to call the new concern the Dominion Match Company, and it is intended to have local capital behind it. The opening of a match factory in this part of the Dominion is beyond question. The province of British Columbia uses one carload a day, of which Vancouver uses one-half. It is proposed to establish a plant with an output of one carload a day, so that there will be from the start in the province alone sufficient demand to utilize the whole supply. In the United States the supply falls short of the demand. Sixty carloads of matches are used a day and only forty carloads are manufactured, the balance being shipped in chiefly from Sweden.

RED DEER

VANCOUVER — Satisfactory arrangements have been completed by the provincial government for the shipment from England of twenty-three red deer, which will form the nucleus herd from which it is purposed to stock Vancouver Island and a portion of the mainland coast district. G. A.Cadoyou-Cowper of the provincial game department stated yesterday that the deer would arrive on the Coast by September 15. Fifteen head come from the preserves of C. J. Lucas at Warnham Court, Sussex, the remained coming from the estates of the Duke of Sutherland. Work is being rushed on the stockades at the provincial farm, New Westminster, where the deer will be taken care of pending their distribution. An area of some forty arces is being enclosed, and it is expected that al arrangements will be completed within a fortnight, so that there will be no delay when the animals arrive. The action taken by the provincial government in securing English red deer for this province is purely experimental. About half a century ago a similar experiment was made by the government of New Zealand, a county which in topography and climate resembles not a little this province. The experiment undertaken there proved a great success. The deer not only bred prolifically, but through successive generations increased in size until at the present time the red deer of New Zealand approaches the eld in its proportions. If British Columbia proves itself as fine a habitat as New Zealand, sportsmen the world over will have reason to congratulate the government upon its action.

TO ALLAY DUST

VICTORIA—For a long time the city of Victoria has wrestled with the dust nuisance, which has the habit now and then of developing into flagrancy; many experiments have been tried and many ideas have been exploded, and still the dust is in no less aggravated form than before. Still another experiment to allay the nuisance was tried in the city recently, and while it is impossible to forecast accurate results of such a test there is a confident feeling that the method in question has more claims to consideration than many of its predecessors. In this particular instance the material used for laying the dust was a specially prepared coal tar which D. R. Ker took the responsibility to introducing to the city officials. Having previously explained his idea to the civic authorities, an opportunity was granted him on a section of Rockland avenue of demonstrating the capabilities of his remedy. Mr. Ker, who personally conducted the experiment, explained that the system, which he first saw in operation in the Old Country, consists of the sprinkling of every inch of the road's surface with coal tar, applied at boiling point. After the tar has been smoothly laid the surface is gone over with coarse sand, the objetc of this being to absorb all the liquid and at the same time serve as a binder. By this treatment Mr. Ker claims that roads will be dustless in summer and waterproof in winter. After the road has received its first coating the practice can be repeated veery year in order to keep the surface in a good state of repair. Viewed from the cost standpoint, there is much to be said in favor of this coal tar method, and if its efficacy is effectively proved by the test to which it was subjected it is likely that the city will adopt it, as something must be done to mitigate the dust evils. Two cents per square yard is the cost of the system in England, so that figure leaves a wide margin at which the method could profitably be applied here.

CONSTRUCTION WORK

VANCOUVER—The co-operation and assistance of the provincial government in the big task of surveying the waterfalls and rivers and streams of British Columbia is to be asked by the Canadian Conservation Commission, according to James White of Ottawa, secretary, who is in the province. He had a conference with Premier McBride and other members of the cabinet in order to explain the character of the work, which will embrace every portion of the province. At the outset attention will be directed to the rivers and tributaries in southern British Columbia and in proximity to large centres and farming communities. The question to be dealt with includes irrigation and forestry conservation, especially in large watersheds like those of the Fraser, Columbia and Kootenay Rivers.

POWER PROPOSITION

KAMLOOPS—The presentation of verbal reports by Mr. Dutcher on the Barriere River Hydro-Electric power proposition and Mr. Maxwell on the proposed new city power plant provided the most important features of a council meeting in the city recently. Mr. Dutcher reported that with Mr. Maxwell he had made a preliminary survey of the Barriere River as instructed by the city, having in view the securing of 5,000 horseepower. His report was not yet complete but he would give a verbal resume of the work to the present. They had already examined this river for the Imperial Power Company and the site chosen for the city was thee same they had selected for the company. The intake was about four and one-half miles from the mouth and the mill site about one and one-half miles. At or about these points a 200 foot head could be secured which, with 500 cubic feet peer second would give a theoretical 10,000 horsepower or a practical 6,000 horsepower. The question of creating a storage reservoir on North Fork Lake had been considered as a means of controlling the flow. They were figuring on keeping the cost as low as possible and the transmission line would prove the greatest single item of expense. With No. 2 bare copper wire the copper alone would come to $32,000. Crib work could be used for the dam but some concrete would be required for race and spillway and in the power house. As a rough estimate they could put the cost of installing 2,000 horsepower with a plant which could be increased to 5,000 horsepower at $120 horseepower. When the details were worked out they would have a better idea and contingencies would be provided for by a good margin. Mr. Maxwell submitted a sketch plan and specifications for a steam plant which could also be electrically driven if required. Only a part of the old plant could be used, and the plans call for the purchase of two new boilers, 250 horsepower each, and the removal of one of the present boilers to the new plant. A steam turbine motor and a million-gallon turbine pump in addition to the one now in use. This would provide for 2,500,000 gallons per day and by the addition of another turbine pupmp 3,500,000 gallons would be provided. The total cost of carrying out the plans as he proposed would be $95,000. In answer to a question, Mr. Maxwell said that this would fill the requirements of the city for some years and was arranged so that it could be enlarged at any time. It was, however, as small a plant as could be considered as a safe reserve for a hydro-electric plant.

"There is no use giving you a check, my dear. My bank account is overdrawn." "Well," give it to me, anyway, George. And say, make it out for $500. I want to pull it out of my shopping bag with my handkerchief at the bridge game this afternoon."

THE PRINCE RUPERT JOURNAL

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NOTICE.

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

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

J. L. PARKER
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Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Coast, Range V.

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

ALICE MUNRO.
Dated August 12, 1911.

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Queen Charlotte Islands

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

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

Skeena Land District — District of Coast, Range V.

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

WILLIAM H. HARGRAVE.
Dated August 12, 1911.

(Bylaw Continued From Page Five)

of the Council in such securities, or in such manner as is permitted by law, including those hereinbefore recited investments.

7. There shall be issued any number of debentures to be made for such sums as may be required for the raising of said sum of $550,000.00 and said debentures may be either for currency or sterling money, payable in gold coin for not less than $100.00 currency and £20 sterling each, and not exceeding the whole sum of $550,000.00 and the said debentures shall be duly prepared, executed, and sold for the purposes aforesaid.

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

9. The said debentures shall bear the date of 12th day of September A. D. 1911, being the date on which this Bylaw takes effect, and shall contain a promise to pay the principal of the said debentures and also the interest thereon at the rate of four and a half (4½) per cent per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July in each year, and may be with or without coupons attached thereto for the payment of said interest, and in case coupons shall be attached to said debentures, said coupons shall be equivalent to one-half year's interest at the said rate of four and a half (4½) per cent per annum, upon the amount of the debenture to which they shall be respectively attached, one coupon being made payable each six months from and after the date of the said debentures.

10. 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 said City. Each coupon shall be numbered with the number of the debenture to which it is attached.

11. The said debentures shall be made payable at any place in England, the United States, or Canada therein set out.

12. The amount of the said coupons, namely: the interest, shall be payable at any of the places in England, the United States, or Canada therein set out.

13. The said debentures when issued and sold, and any coupons attached thereto when the debentures aforesaid have been issued and sold, shall be deemed a valid and binding charge upon the rates and charges accruing from the said Hydro-Electric System, and upon the said City of Prince Rupert severally as aforesaid.

14. The amount of the debt authorized by this Bylaw is subject to consolidation with the amount of any other debt authorized by any Bylaw or Bylaws of the said City passed for the issue and sale of Debentures, and nothwithstanding 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 the debentures to the amount of such debt. This section shall apply only in so far as the City may be empowered by law to do so.

15. It shall be lawful for the Council, during the construction of the works, hereinbefore provided for, to borrow money from any bank, at interest to be agreed on, willing to advance the same for the purposes of paying for the said works, or any part thereof, and for such loans to hypothecate the debentures to be issued hereunder, provided that such loans with the interest agreed to be paid to such bank, shall be prepaid out of the sum of money to be realized upon the sale of the said debentures.

16. The Council may sell the said debentures at less than par, if it is found advisable so to do.

17. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained it shall be lawful for the City in any year to expend out of the net revenue of the said Hydro-Electric System for the purpose of betterments of, or additions to, such system, a sum up to twenty (20) per cent of such net revenue, net revenue to mean for the purpose of this section, the gross receipts less running expenses and ordinary repairs, but nothing herein contained shall in any way do away with the liability of the City in each year either out of the profits or by rate to provide the full amount necessary to pay interest and sinking fund as before provided.

PASSED THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT THE 21ST DAY OF AUGUST A. D. 1911.

WM. MANSON, Mayor.

W. D. VANCE, Acting City Clerk.

RECONSIDERED AND FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE SAID COUNCIL

THE ..... DAY OF ..... A.D. 191..

.....
MAYOR.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed Bylaw upon which the Vote of the Municipality will be taken at the Police Court Room, Third Avenue, in the City of Prince Rupert on the second day of September A. D. 1911 between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Dated 22nd day of August A. D. 1911.

W. D. VANCE,
Acting City Clerk.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Prince Rupert, that the presence of the said electors is required at the Police Court Room, Third Avenue, on Saturday, the 2nd day of September A. D. 1911, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. for the purpose of voting upon the Bylaw above set forth, being a Bylaw to provide for the construction of a Hydro-Electric System to supply the City of Prince Rupert with water, electric light and power, and to create and secure a debt for the purpose of constructing the said system amounting to $550,000.00.

M. M. STEPHENS,
Returning Officer.

By-Law.....

A BYLAW TO CONFIRM AN AGREEMENT MADE BETWEEN THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT OF THE FIRST PART, THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY OF THE SECOND PART, THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED OF THE THIRD PART, AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING IN HIS RIGHT OF HIS PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA OF THE FOURTH PART.

WHEREAS, on the 8th day of June, 1911, an agreement was entered into between the parties therein mentioned, which agreement was and is in the words and figures following:—

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT made in quadruplicate this 8th day of June, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and eleven,

BETWEEN

THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT (hereinafter called the "City," of the first part),

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY (hereinafter called the "Railway Company," of the second part),

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, (hereinafter called the "Townsite Company," of the third part),

and

HIS MAJESTY THE KING, in his right of his Province of British Columbia, herein represented and acting by the Honorable William R. Ross, Minister of Lands of the said Province (hereinafter referred to as "The Province," of the fourth part).

WHEREAS, differences have arisen regarding the taxation by the City of the lands belonging to the Railway Company situated within the limits of the City of Prince Rupert, and certain other matters as hereinafter appearing, and this agreement is made for the purpose of settling such differences.

AND, WHEREAS, the Townsite Company is the owner of an undivided three-quarters interest and the Province of an undivided one-quarter interest in the lands referred to in paragraphs one (1), four (4) and five (5) hereof, and are severally interested in securing an adjustment of the said difference, and as part of such adjustment have severally agreed to transfer and lease such lands as hereinafter provided:

NOW, THEREFORE, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH, that in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of the several parties herein contained, the parties hereto have agreed with each other as follows:

1. The Townsite Company will, with the concurrence of the Province, as testified by the Province joining in this agreement and the conveyance to be made hereunder, convey to the City in fee simple all those certain parcels of lands indicated on the plan hereto annexed as numbers three (3), eleven (11), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-nine (29), thirty-eight (38), forty (40), forty-one (41), fifty-six (56), fifty-eight (58), fifty-nine (59) and sixty-two (62).

2. The Railway Company will convey to the City in fee simple the westerly one hundred (100) feet of Waterfront Block E, as shown in pink on attached plan on condition that the said waterfront shall not unless upon the consent of the Company given under its Corporate Seal be used for other than strictly municipal purposes.

3. The Province will convey to the City in fee simple the easterly one hundred (100) feet of Waterfront Block D, as shown in pink on the attached plan, on condition that the said waterfront shall not unless upon the consent of the Province be used for other than strictly municipal purposes.

4. The Townsite Company will, with the concurrence of the Province testified as aforesaid, grant to the City a lease for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the several parcels of land indicated on the plan hereto annexed as numbers five (5), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), twenty-one (21), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), thirty-one (31), thirty-two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-five (35), thirty-seven (37), thirty-nine (39), forty-two (42), forty-three (43), forty-four (44), forty-five (45), forty-six (46), forty-seven (47), forty-eight (48), forty-nine (49), fifty (50), fifty-one (51), fifty-two (52), fifty-three (53), fifty-five (55), sixty (60) and sixty-one (61). The said lease to be at a nominal rental of one dollar ($1.00) per annum and upon the following conditions, that is to say:

(a) The lease is not to be assigned or sublet without leave of the Townsite Company and the Province;

(b) The lands are not to be used for any other than park, boulevard, or other purposes having for their object the beautifying of the City, without the consent of the Townsite Company and the Province;

(c) No buildings or structures other than statues or monuments are to be erected upon the said parcels or any of them without the like consent.

5. The Townsite Company will, with the concurrence of the Province testified as aforesaid, grant to the City a lease for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine (999) years of the several parcels of land indicated on the plan hereto annexed as numbers two (2), four (4), six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), twelve (12), sixteen (16), twenty-eight (28), thirty-six (36) and fifty-four (54). The said lease to be at a nominal rental of one dollar ($1.00) per annum, and not to be assigned or sublet without leave of the Townsite Company and the Province, except as hereinafter provided with respect to Parcel two (2):—

(a) Parcel two (2)—This land shall be used for cemetery purposes only, and shall be laid out and developed accordingly, maintaining a parklike effect throughout. It is understood that the City may assign or sublet individual plots in this area to persons desiring to use the same for burial purposes without obtaining the leave hereinbefore provided;

(b) Parcel four (4)—This land shall be used only for the establishment of a reservoir and waterworks connected therewith; the erection of buildings of a public character and possessing architectural merit; and in other respects for general park purposes;

(c) Parcels six (6), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9) and ten (10)—These lands shall be used only for the purpose of public buildings, having a grouped effect architecturally with parklike surroundings;

(d) Parcel twelve (12)—This land shall be used only for public park purposes or for the erection of school, college, seminary or other public buildings;

(e) Parcel sixteen (16)—This land shall be used as a public recreation ground and for the erection of public buildings of real architectural merit, the entire development to be such as shall produce a parklike effect. In addition to the above, it shall be lawful for the City to construct and maintain upon this parcel one or more reservoirs in connection with the City waterworks system, to making for this purpose the necessary connections therewith upon the said parcel;

(f) Parcel twenty-eight (28)—This land shall be used for a general public park and is to be developed to that end. Without in any way lessening the duty of the City to preserve the parklike features of this parcel, it is understood that for a distance of one thousand (1,000) feet to the north of a road connecting McBride Street and the Prince Rupert Boulevard, the natural parklike features of the land are to be retained;

(g) Parcel thirty-six (36)—This land shall only be used for buildings of a public character possessing real architectural merit, the grounds surrounding same to be suitably graded and planted;

(h) Parcel fifty-four (54)—This land shall only be used for public buildings of architectural merit, provided, however, that the City may construct and maintain a reservoir thereon. In the development of this parcel, the general parklike features shall be adhered to.

Pending the development of any of the said parcels as in this clause provided, the City shall not do or permit anything to be done which will detract from the existing natural parklike features.

6. The conveyances provided for in the preceding clauses shall be executed by the parties hereto of the first, third and fourth parts, and shall contain apt clauses embodying the conditions hereinbefore set forth, so as to ensure that the lands mentioned in clauses two (2) and three (3) hereof shall be used only for the purposes defined in this agreement.

7. The Railway Company will, at the request of the City, grant such easements over its property within the city limits as may be necessary for sewers, water mains, gas mains, electric light, telegraph wires, telephone wires, or other similar civic utilities, subject always to the approval of the Railway Company's engineer, whose opinion in all cases must be treated as final, without prejudice to the right, if any, which the City may by law possess to expropriate an easement for any of the above purposes.

8. The Railway Company will, within a period of three months from the date of the ratification of this agreement by the Legislature, commence the erection of its works within the city limits, consisting of permanent station, roundhouse, engine works, machine shops and other structures and accessories incidental to the establishment at Prince Rupert of the Pacific Terminus of the Railway Company, and complete the same with all reasonable dispatch, retaining within the City the payrolls in connection with such works, so far as it may be feasible to do so.

9. The Townsite Company will, within a period of two years from the date of the ratification of this agreement by the Legislature, commence the erection of a first-class hotel of modern design and appointments, and prosecute the construction thereof with due diligence.

10. The Railway Company will commence the construction of a dry dock at Prince Rupert in conformity with the agreement respecting the same between the Railway Company and the Government of the Dominion of Canada.

11. The Railway Company will pay to the City annually on or before the 1st day of November in each year for and during the period in the succeeding clause mentioned, by way of taxation, a total fixed sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000), in respect of all its property, real or personal, within the City limts; provided, however, that the said sum shall not include local improvement taxes, which may be imposed by the City for the improvement of public streets upon which the Railway Company's land abuts in Sections One (1), Six (6), Seven (7) and Eight (8), and which streets or portions of streets may be enumerated as follows:

Water Street
Eleventh Street
First Avenue, opposite blocks 13 and 14
First and Second Avenues From Eighth to Second Street
All in Section One (1)
Fourth Avenue, opposite blocks 6 and 7, in Section Six
Overlook Street, opposite Block 4
Seal Cove Circle, opposite Block 7
Kelliher Street, opposite Blocks 25 and 50
All in Sestion Seven (7)
Kelliher Street, opposite Block 12
Morse Loop, opposite Blocks 14, 13 and 41
Eleventh Avenue, opposite Block 31
Edward Avenue, opposite Block 1
All in Section Eight (8)

Provided, however, that the Railway Company's share of such local improvement taxes, shall not exceed one-half of the total cost of any such local improvement.

12. The City agrees with the Railway Company to accept the said sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000) per annum, together with the said local improvement taxes mentioned in Clause 11 hereof, in lieu of all municipal taxes, rates and assessments of every kind whatsoever to be levied by the City against the Railway Company and upon or in respect of the lands of the Railway Company, and all buildings, structures or other improvements thereon or therein, and all the personal property of the Company within the City limits, for a period of ten years from the 1st day of January, 1911.

13. The City will accept the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000) in full of all taxes due by the Railway Company to the City for the year 1910.

14. It is understood by and between the parties hereto that this agreement shall not become operative or binding unless and until the same shall have been approved by the ratepayers of the City and ratified by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia; the parties hereto severally agreeing to co-operate in taking all steps and doing all things necessary to obtain such ratification at the next session of the said Legislature.

15. This agreement shall extend to and be binding upon the successors and assigns of the parties hereto respectively.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF this agreement has been duly executed by the parties hereto.

THE MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT.
[Seal.] By
Wm. Manson, Mayor,
And
Ernest A. Woods, City Clerk.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
[Seal.]
Chas. M. Hays, President.
Henry Philips, Secretary.

In Presence of

Fred Peters.

D'Arcy Tate

THE GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.
[Seal.]
Chas. M. Hays, President.
Henry Philips Secretary.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
[Seal.]
Henry Esson Young, Provincial Secretary for the Province of British Columbia.

AND, WHEREAS, it is desirable to pass a Bylaw ratifying and confirming the said recited agreement so that the same may be submitted for the approval of the ratepayers of the City of Prince Rupert pursuant to Clause 14 of said Agreement:

NOW, THEREFORE, the Council of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert enacts as follows:—

1. The said hereinbefore recited agreement is hereby confirmed and ratified in every particular.

2. The said Council shall take all necessary steps to have this Bylaw submitted to the ratepayers of the City of Prince Rupert for their approval.

3. The said Council shall, if this Bylaw is approved by the ratepayers of the City of Prince Rupert, take all necessary steps to obtain ratification of said recited agreement by the Legislature of the Province of British Columbia, and for that purpose, are hereby authorized to spend any money that may be necessary and proper in obtaining the passage of said Legislation.

4. The plan referred to in the said recited agreement shall be kept on file as a record in the office of the City Clerk of the City of Prince Rupert.

5. The Council of the City of Prince Rupert shall endeavor to have inserted in the Statute confirming this agreement a clause authorizing the filing of the said recited agreement, and the plan therein referred to, in the office of the Registrar of Deeds at the City of Prince Rupert.

6. This Bylaw shall take effect immediately upon the passing thereof.

PASSED THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT THE 21ST DAY OF AUGUST A. D. 1911.

WM. MANSON, Mayor.

W. D. VANCE, Acting City Clerk.

RECONSIDERED AND FINALLY ADOPTED BY THE SAID COUNCIL

THE ..... DAY OF ..... A. D. 191..

.....

.....

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed Bylaw upon which the Vote of the Municipality will be taken atthe Police Court Room, Third Avenue, in the City of Prince Rupert on the second day of September A. D. 1911 between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M.

Dated 22nd day of August A. D. 1911.

W. D. VANCE,
Acting City Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to the electors of the Municipality of the City of Prince Rupert, that the presence of the said electors is required at the Police Court Room, Third Avenue, in the City of Prince Rupert, on Saturday the 2nd day of September A. D. 1911, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 7 P. M. for the purpose of voting on the above Bylaw, being a Bylaw to confirm the agreement made between the Municipality of the City of Prince Rupert, of the First part, the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company of the Second part, the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company Limited of the Third part, and His Majesty the King in his right of his Province of British Columbia of the Fourth part.

M. M. STEPHENS,
Returning Officer.

Prince Rupert, B. C., August 22nd, 1911.

EIGHT HOUR DAY

(Continued From Page One)

it was based, to the extent of many cords in bulk, were printed at the government printing bureau, but remained stocked in the corridors of parliament when, last session, the matter came up for further doings.

The Trades and Labor Congress had had prepared a bill in agreement with the evidence brought before the special committee referred to, and which evidence had been accepted by Mr. King, the chairman, as satisfactory. This bill was introduced by Mr. Verville of Montreal, the sole "labor" member, so-called, in the House. It remained on the order paper for several weeks, and finally was brought forward for second reading. This was on the evening before the Christmas adjournment, when the galleries were thronged by several hundred Western delegates, who had come to meet the government on the grain question. Mr. Verville had very little to say by way of explanation, but promised that "when the bill is in committee I shall present some amendments which I am sure will meet with the good will of members on both sides." It should be mentioned that for this occasion Mr. Verville had moved from his seat in a distant part of the chamber to the desk adjoining that of the minister of labor, with whom he was in close communication throughout the piece.

The Minister

The hero of the evening, in the cause of labor, was the minister. He said a great deal, part of his address being in these words:

"It was never intended by the Creator that the great mass of men should live in that way. It was intended that every man should do his share of work and have opportunity to partake of legitimate enjoyment and develop the latent powers and talents with which he is endowed by nature. The working classes have as much love for their families, as great regard for domestic happiness as the rich. They also require a little enjoyment now and then. The man on the farm wants the opportunity to go into the city occasionally, the laboring man wants his evenings the same as other people, and no one should be obliged to stay so long at work that he can have but three hours in the evening to appreciate his home and develop his strivings for a better life. Any other condition of society is not one which is fitting the prosperity we desire to see our country enjoy. I am strongly in favor of any movement which will help to bring about an eight-hour day. . . .

"It is to the degree to which the artisan, the farmer, the great laboring classes are happy and prosperous and contented. That condition you cannot have if our laboring men are working too long hours, are exhausted by toil and denied the opportunity of developing those attributes which make up perfect manhood. I have asked the why government should take an interest in this matter. There are many reasons. First of all, it is the duty of the government to foster citizenship above everything unless you have men who are doing something more than mere machines, unless you have intelligent beings who know what is going on and have the capacity to take their share in the many sidedness of life. The government, recognizing that position, has to consider whether it has an opportunity to further this end. It so happens that the government is sometimes in the position of an ordinary employer of labor. When it is, it should be a model employer; it should do what many an employer, if he were free to manage his business as he would like, would seek to do. There is another consideration also which a government must keep in mind. A government s a trustee. It holds the funds of the people; and in dealing with the industrial problem, it has to take account of that fact as well. . . .

"So, I think this House can afford to consider carefully the measure which the hon. member for Maisonneuve has introduced. And it will only be doing what the people of this county expect it to do if it makes a beginning by asserting the principle that the government of the country should be a model employer of labor. The one consideration that has to be kept in mind is this—that you can begin a reform in two days. You can start with the broad end of the wedge, or you can start with the thin end. You can assert a principle and give it force and power even though you limit its application at first. That is what the hon. member has in mind, I take it, in the suggestions he has made to the House. He is prepared to limit his bill so that it will be along the line that will appeal to all interests. And, the hon. gentleman having made that endeavor, I think it is the duty of all interests in the House to accord him support and give his measure a place on the statute book."

The Amendments

The measure was read a second time without opposition, but in committee a member objected to going on with it until he had been put in possession of the nature of the amendments which both the mover and the minister had indicated as understood between them. There was a long discussion, the two in possession of the secret being very coy about disclosing the amendments; but finally Mr. Verville consented to state them. He is thus reported:

Mr. Verville—I have no objection to stating what the amendments are. I have nothing to hide from this House. I propose to amend Section 2, paragraphs (a) and (c), by striking out the words "in the open market," and paragraph (b) by adding the words "or if war is apprehended. Sections 4 and 5 are to be stricken out altogether.

Mr. Henderson—How much will there be left of the bill.

Mr. Verville—I will answer my hon. friend when I get through. It is proposed to amend Section 6 as follows: After the word "contract" in line 19, insert the words" hereafter made for the erection, remodelling, construction, or repair of any public building." In line 25, strike out the words "or permitted." In line 26, after the words "more than," insert the words "forty-eight hours in any one week or where employment is for less than one week." In line 27, the following words are to be added to Section 6, "additional hours, if worked, shall be classified as overtime and paid for at theh rate of not less than time and a quarter." I will read the whole clause.

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—Would the hon. gentleman read the clause as he proposes it?

Mr. Verville — The clause as amended will read:

"Every contract hereafter made for the erection, remodelling, construction or repair of any public building of which the government of Canada is a party, which may involve the employment of laborers, workmen or mechanics in the employ of a contractor, sub-contractor or other person doing or contracting to do the whole thing or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall be required, except in case of extraordinary emergency, to work upon or in connection with the work contracted for, more than forty-eight hours in any one week, or where employment is for less than one week, eight hours in any one calendar day; additional hours if worked shall be classified as over time, and paid for at a rate of not less than time and a quarter.

—Then Clauses 7 and 8 are to be stricken out.

Mr. Verville—Then Clauses 7 and 8 are to be stricken out.

Some hon. members—Oh!

Mr. Verville—Hon. members need not be surprised.

An hon. member—We are not.

An hon. member—Neither is the minister of labor.

Mr. Verville—Do you want to hear any more tonight?

Some hon. members—No.

Mr. Borden—Is that all the amendments you have to propose?

Mr. Verville—There is something else. I propose to substitute the following for Clause 7:

"Any officer or agent of the government of Canada or any contractor or sub-contractor thereof who violates any of the provisions of this Act shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of not exceeding two hundred dollars and costs or to imprisonment for not more than six months, or to both fine and imprisonment."

Taylor's Criticism

Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)—I think I am within the mark in saying that we have had exhibited here tonight the most extraordinary performance on the part of a minister of the crown and leader of a great movement that has ever been witnessed within these walls. Before proceeding to refer in detail to the reasons which have led me to that conclusion, I would like to recall an incident of last year in connection with a bill of similar title. That bill was referred by this House, as some of us thought and said at the time, to a committee in the hope that that committee would strangle it and that nothing more would be heard of it. The committee considered the bill at very great length. They made a report of several hundred pages, entirely favorable, as I gather, to the principle of an eight-hour day in government employment. One would think that the minister of labor, having presided as chairman over the deliberation of that committee, and having had as his colleague the hon. member for Maisonneuve, who has presented this bill, if he thinks this bill is in the interest of labor, would have conferred with the hon. gentleman who presented the bill, and would at least have given us some idea as to whether he intends to give the bill the endorsement of the government so as to secure its passage through this House. Nothing of the kind occurred, however. The member for Maisonneuve has been allowed to go this year as in the past, without any assistance from the department of labor, and when he brings in the bill, a bill which I have every reason to believe is the product of the Trades and Labor Congress, or if not, is the result of deliberation on the part of the leaders of labor in this country—when he brings in that bill in his name, and offers it to this House, the bill is deliberately strangled by the minister of labor, who should have helped him to prepare a reasonable measure. So I have referred to this as an extraordinary spectacle. I wish now to call attention to the evidence. We have here a bill submitted as to which we were asked to vote the affirmation of the principle, as we did on the second reading, providing a large measure of restriction in reference to labor on government works. So great was the confidence, apparently, of the hon. gentleman on the government side of the House in the integrity of the minister of labor, a confidence voiced by the hon. member for Nanaimo (Mr. Smith), who at one time sat in this House as a labor member himself, and who said to us a little while ago: "I have an abiding faith in the integrity of the minister of labor——"

Mr. Smith (Nanaimo)—No. I was referring to the member for Maisonneuve.

Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)—I accept the explanation of the member for Nanaimo; he had not an abiding faith in the integrity of the minister of labor.

Mr. Smith (Nanaimo) — My hon. friend's capacity for misconstruction is being illustrated. It is a very unfair statement for my hon. friend to make. I stated that I had an abiding faith in the hon. member for Maisonneuve that he was prepared to make reasonable amendments. I made no reference whatever to the minister of labor.

Changed Bill

Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)—I do not think the hon. member for Nanaimo had any occasion to use words so offensive as which he has applied to me just now, and I hand them back to the hon. gentleman. I was proceeding to say that so great was the confidence, so sublime was the confidence, of some of these hon. gentlemen in their leaders, that, without knowing the first syllable of what it was proposed to offer to this House, they had accepted these amendments in toto. They had no reasons to give for their faith, and they are justified in their lack of reasons by what has occurred now, because we find now that what the member for Nanaimo endorsed in the bill a few minutes ago has entirely disappeared. As I understand the amendments stated to us by the member for Maisonneuve, the bill as it stands now has simply one enacting clause. It states simply that on every contract for any public building to which the Government of Canada is a party, not that there shall be only eight hours of work per day, or an eight-hour day, but that no person employed on such contract shall be required to work more than forty-eight hours in any one week; that is, we are asked by the minister of labor and by the member for Maisonneuve, who is the labor representative in this House, and by the member for Nanaimo, the ex-labor representative in this House, to enact a clause which says that any contractor having a government contract can say to every person appealing to him for work: "What is your view with respect to the hours of labor? You know parliament has enacted that we shall not require a man to work more than forty-eight hours in a week. Have you any objection to work twelve hours a day for four days, and lay off the other two? Have you any objection voluntarily to work ten hours a day throughout the week? If you have any objections of that kind, I am afraid I do not want you, because there are any number of persons ready voluntarily to work those hours." Now, that is what this House is asked to pass tonight, and I maintain is all that remains of this famous Eight-Hour Bill which, for five sessions, has been before the Parliament of Canada. Now, having realized that the only enacting section in this bill is Section 6, we turn back to see how the rest of it reads, and we find that it makes absolute nonsense. Section 6 has reference only to public buildings in the construction of which the Government of Canada is a party, but these remain as the exceptions:

(a) To purchases made in the open market by the Government of Canada;

(b) To work upon public, military or naval works of defence in time of war;

(c) To purchases made in the open market by the contractor, subcontractor or other rpersons referred to in Section 6 of this Act;

(d) To contracts for the transmission of intelligence;

(e) To contracts for transportation by land or water;

(f) To agricultural work.

Labor Performance

Now, I ask you, Mr. Chairman, what kind of a labor performance is this? How can it be characterized as other than absolutely trifling with this House, as a challenge to the House by the minister of labor, who seems to have acted an unnatural part in strangling the bill of which he is supposed to be the father? I say he is trifling with the intelligence of this House, and challenging us to throw out this bill when it is presented to us in this absurd shape. The hon. member for South Cape Breton (Mr. Maddin) referred to the proceedings of the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada recently, in which contempt was expressed for the proceedings of this parliament because of our performance in connection with this eight-hour day question, and in view of what is now before us, I ask you whether that contempt is not justified, when we are asked in the name of labor to put upon the statute book of Canada a measure so utterly unintelligible and nonsensical as that which the minister of labor now offers us. Section 3 remains in the bill:

This Act shall apply to work undertaken by the government by day labor.

How in the name of common sense can an act apply to work under taken by the government by day labor when the enacting sections simply refer to contracts made by the government with contractors? I would submit that to the intellect of the minister of labor, who has given many anxious hours, perhaps, as how he can blow hot and cold upon this subject of an eight-hour day on government works. I would ask what he means. Does he think this House is so bereft of reason as to suppose that we can seriously accept these two propositions, that Section 2 and Section 3 as they stand, have any sense at all, when taken in conjunction with Section 6?

Mr. King—May I ask what the hon. gentleman's question is?

Mr. Taylor (New Westminster—Yes. If the minister likes to answer my question I will sit down. I am afraid that the minister of labor is a little weary. He arose just now and I would be delighted to sit down and let him answer the question.

Mr. King—I was asking the hon. gentleman what the question was.

Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)—The question is: What is the object or application of Section 3 of the bill as it now stands before us?

Mr. King—As I understand, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Verville) intends to have the eight-hour day principle apply to day labor performed by the government and also to contracting.

Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)—It seems that I have paid too high a compliment to the intelligence of the minister of labor. If the minister had not consented to strike out Section 5 then the answer which he has just now made to the committee might be accepted as having a grain of sense in it. But with the disappearance of Section 5 from this bill any pretence of sense in the contention that by any possibility Section 3 as it now stands can have any meaning in this bill has completely disappeared.

Mr. King — The hon. member is hardly fair. The bill has been presented in a certain form. Some amendments have been suggested to it, but it may be that the amendments that have been suggested will necessitate further amendments to carry out the original intention of the promoters of the bill.

Another Change

Mr. Taylor (New Westminster)—That is one sentence in which I do not agree with the minister of labor—that the amendments which he has permitted his colleague in this work of labor reform to propose to this House to necessitate several other amendments and that to which I call attention is one. I am reminded of the statement by the minister early this evening that he had conferred with the introducer of this bill in respect to the amendments. I understood from his statement then that the amendments were his own work.

Mr. King—I do not know that I gave any reason for that understanding.

Mr. Taylor (New Westminster—I am bound to take the minister's statement that he gave no reason for that understanding. It is true that there was a good deal associated with his explanation of this bill that I entirely fail to understand. Now, not to delay the committee, I wish to state that I am in favor of the principle of an eight-hour day on government works and not only the principle but the practice. I also agreed with the minister of labor when, with characteristic eloquence, he dilated upon the advisability of the government being a model employer of labor. I agreed with the sentiment he then expressed that the government should be a model employer. It is because I think the government should be a model in this respect that I feel thankful when a bill of this character does come before the House because I am convinced that the experience of eight hours labor a day will prove so satisfactory as to lead to a general extension of the principle. But while I admired that statement of the minister I was disappointed that in connection with directly controlled by the government he proposed to exempt laborers from the benefits of the operation of this act. We have a number of experimental farms controlled by the government as to which it is quite practicable to enact that as a general rule at least there shall be eight hours a day labor. Yet we find them expressly exempted. We have a number of penitentiaries directly under the control of the government not competin with any other interests of the country. The hours of labor there are twelve, as I understand it. To me it is gross inhumanity that these employees of the government should be called upon to work these hours. I was disappointed that Section 5 as it existed in this bill did not cover that class of labor. I think it should. I would affirm in conclusion, that I am in favor of the principle and practice of the eight-hour day on government works. I am also in favor of the proposition that this committee shall rise and report progress, because I think it is absolute folly to attempt to go on with the bill in the shape in which it now stands before us.

Mr. Borden (Halifax) — Will the bill be reprinted?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Yes.

Mr. Hughes—I understood the minister of labor to remark that there would be some further amendments to this bill than those proposed by the hon. member for Maisonneuve.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Not at all; my hon. friend the minister of labor says that in this bill, like all other bills, one amendment might suggest another.

Mr. Borden (Halifax)—May I suggest to the prime minister and the minister of labor that the bill might be reprinted, so that it can be distributed during the holidays and members coming back would know just what is proposed.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier—Yes.

Progress reported.

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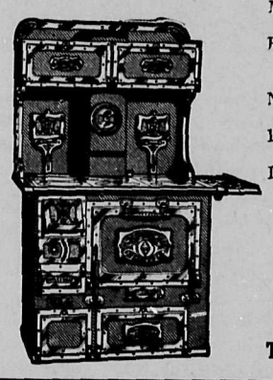

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