

THE GREAT TOURIST CENTRE OF NORTH

G.T.P. is Devoting Attention to Making This a Spot Where Travellers Will Make Their Headquarters While Covering the Northern Part of the Province.

There is abundance of evidence that the G. T. P. has in view a decided policy with respect to the development of this as a great tourist centre. Next year will see this policy being well advanced according to the latest indications and travel should be diverted this way to a considerable extent.

The opportunities for building up a great tourist centre here are unexcelled. The city itself, exemplifying as it does the creation of a modern city springing from a wilderness into a populous centre in the course of a few years, has an interest all its own. Tourists from all parts of the world will be anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity which is thus to be presented to them. But the city itself is not all there is to offer. In an age like this when there is an increasing demand for a retreat from the ordinary routine of business the trip along the coast from Seattle, Victoria and Vancouver to Prince Rupert offers an ideal opportunity for the man of business to get away for a few weeks from the ordinary vocations and enjoy a sea voyage with all the terrors eliminated which an ocean trip has for those accustomed to living inland.

With headquarters at Prince Rupert, there are excellent opportunities to be afforded for enjoyable outings, and it is quite evident that the G. T. P. is now preparing to thoroughly advertise the scenic beauties of the north.

J. C. Swan, the official photographer of the Grand Trunk company, and one of the world's greatest photographers, has made a very valuable collection of photos for the company. After his trip across the province with the party of artists a stop-over was made here during which time Mr. Swan made a valuable collection of

views of the city and the harbor. Mr. Lett, the colonization agent of the company, also made a tour up the Skeena and took a number of additional views of the scenery along that route to supplement the collection made by Mr. Swan.

Of the scenery along the Skeena the party were enraptured. Mr. Swan expects to return again next year and take additional views. He will try to make the trip in May when the best results from photography will be available. All of the party are agreed that the Skeena river section of the route, with its never ending variety in the way of mountain and river is unexcelled anywhere. This section of the route will soon be open to the world by way of the first section of the railway. It will be open to travellers next summer and from the opening of the passenger trade there should be a heavy traffic drawn from the vast army of tourists who are always waiting to invade a new territory.

Mr. Swan will, when he goes south, spend a few days in Vancouver, in Victoria, and in Seattle, taking views to be used in the publicity work of the company.

Some idea of the immense number of views taken by Mr. Swan can be realized when the information is given that he is sending two trunks of negatives forward to Montreal to be developed. Mr. Swan holds medals from all the great exhibitions for his finished work. He makes enlargements measuring eight feet in length and claims to lead in this line of work.

Mr. Russell, the painter in oils, who was a member of the party, says that it can only be a short time before the needs of the trade will require one

(Continued on Page Four)

MUST PAY IN CASH

Property Owners Using the Street For Excavations Will Be Charged.

Council Endorses Majority Recommendation of the Committee

The city council has endorsed the report of the streets committee relative to dumping excavation material on the streets, and fixed a rate of 25 cents a yard as the sum to be collected. This will be required in cash and is made in two specific cases. One is the application of Mr. Barker, and the other of Mr. Potter. The report stated that Aldermen Lynch and Barrow of the committee favored making the payment in cash, while Ald. Hilditch, another member of the committee, was in favor of a bond being given.

Ald. Hilditch presented a minority report on the subject setting forth that he favored a bond being issued payable upon demand by the city.

Ald. Barrow said that Ald. Lynch and himself had come to the conclusion that a cash bond was the better method in view of the fact that the city collector pointed out difficulties to be encountered in giving a bond. The charge of 25 cents a yard would not be much.

Ald. Hilditch thought that a bond endorsed by a second party would be a perfectly safe measure.

Ald. Mobley said he had changed

VERDICT AGAINST CRIPPEN

(Special to The Journal)
London, Sept. 27.—The coroner's jury has returned a verdict declaring that Belle Elmore Crippen was murdered by her husband, Dr. Crippen. The evidence presented convinced the jury as to the identity of the murdered woman.

his mind somewhat in this matter. He had done this because he had heard remarks from property owners that they would dump the excavations on the street now so as to get rid of it cheaply as it was felt that later on it would be stopped. He thought property owners should therefore be charged.

Ald. Pattullo, in moving the adoption of the report, stated that the position he took was that no permit should be granted to dump on the street unless building was to follow immediately.

Ald. Barrow said all the members of the committee were agreed that permits should be granted only to those who were to build and not to allow promiscuous clearing. The report was adopted.

The Fraser house on Eighth street and Fraser street, has been closed down for repairs and a general overhauling. The rooms will be opened in a week or so under a new name and under the new management of Mrs. Anderson. She expects to make it one of the highest classed rooming houses in the city.

STARTING SERVICE

(Special to The Journal)
Victoria, Sept. 27.—The train service on the Alberni branch of the E. & N. is ready now as far as Cameron Lake. It will be inaugurated next week. The service will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at the start.

RESERVED CREW

Ship Wrecked Party on Island Picked Up by Passing Steamer

(Special to The Journal)
Melbourne, Australia, Sept. 27.—The mates boat containing thirteen of the crew of the ship Carnarvon Bay, wrecked a week ago on King Island, landed on the island. Later they were rescued by a passing steamer and taken to Tasmania.

FOR NAVAL COLLEGE

Competitive Examination For Cadets Entering Halifax Institution

Tests Will Be Held at the Pacific Coast As Well As in the East

(Special to The Journal)
Ottawa, Sept. 27.—The first general competitive examination for cadets entering the naval college at Halifax will be held under the civil service commission November 9 at Victoria, Vancouver, Nelson, and also at eastern centres.

QUESTION OF HOURS

Dispute Arises With Respect to the Labor on the Streets.

Contractor is Anxious to Expedite Work and Insists Upon Prolonging the Time of Men

A difficulty has arisen in connection with a contract on the streets. S. P. McMordie, who is anxious to push work while the good weather prevails, has insisted that the work be prosecuted at the rate of ten hours a day. With the contract calling for an eight hour day as a minimum Mr. McMordie was agreeable to pay for the extra two hours put in, but not agreeable to work stopping at the conclusion of the eight hours.

The matter came up at the council last evening and His Worship volunteered to use his good offices with the contractor to try to effect a settlement of the difficulty, although it was contended that Mr. McMordie's contract did not preclude his doing as he was doing.

His Worship was unable to find the contractor today so nothing has been done.

At the council meeting last night the subject was introduced by Ald. Hilditch.

Ald. Hilditch wanted to know if the mayor or city collector had done anything to adjust the difficulty between Mr. McMordie and the men employed by him. He would like to know if the contract was drawn up in such a way that Mr. McMordie could discharge men who did not work overtime. If this was so, the contract had not been drawn as it was the intention to do by the council.

His Worship said his understanding was that the contract was intended to provide for an eight hour day at \$3 a day as the minimum wage. That was the spirit of the contract. He was going to take the matter up (Continued on Page Four)

THE ENVY OF THE COAST

Mayor Stork, after a visit to Woodworth Lake last week where the work in connection with the future water supply for the city is in progress, has returned delighted with the prospects. He is satisfied that when the city has put in its necessary pipe line and is drawing water from that place it will have a supply that will make it the envy of the other cities of the coast.

Very satisfactory progress is being made by the engineer's department there and His Worship says it is announced by those in charge that in about a year's time after work starts the water will be delivered here. A dam will be necessary to raise the water so as to carry it along the route intended. This dam will approximate 20 feet in height.

The lake, says Mayor Stork, is an intensely deep one. Its source of supply is the mountain sides surrounding the place so that the quality is of the best. There is abundance of water and the city will be a favored place indeed when this is put in.

TENDERS FOR POLES

Council is Making Progress Towards Electric Lighting of Streets.

Seal Cove Site Will be Available For City Only on Short Terms

The subject of the temporary electric lighting system is still occupying the attention of the mayor and council. Mr. Durant has returned from Vancouver with the announcement that a part of the plant is already in Vancouver ready for shipment.

Announcement was made at last night's meeting of the city council by Ald. Mobley that there was little prospect of the city being able to obtain the Seal Cove site for electric plant purposes for longer than a month at a time and on condition that they would vacate on short notice as the company had other uses to which it was to be put.

Ald. Pattullo also asked that the committee looking for a site should be granted power to deposit a small sum as an option to hold any property that was thought suitable.

This permission was granted.

Ald. Mobley further explained that he did not think there would be much risk in placing a temporary plant at the cove as it could be done very cheaply and the cost of moving would be little more later on than at present. A small plant for temporary purposes could be put in there and after it was started an additional plant could be installed on another site to be selected. This would ensure an earlier start in lighting. After the second plant was started the other could be removed.

There is thus every prospect for a temporary plant being in running shape in a very short time.

Tenders were opened last night for supplying electric light poles. Three tenders were received as follows:

McLean & McInnes, who offer poles at 7 cents per lineal foot.

F. England, whose offer was 7 1/2 cents a foot for 30 foot poles; 8 1/2 cents for 35 foot poles; 9 1/2 cents for 40 foot poles, and 10 1/2 cents for 45 foot poles.

J. Y. Rochester was prepared to supply poles not less than 8 inches in diameter at the top at 9 1/2 cents for 35 foot poles, and 11 1/2 cents for 45 foot ones.

The tenders were referred to the light and telephone committee.

Manager Sweet, of the G. T. P. Inn, has returned from a trip south in connection with the opening of the bar in the Inn.

UNIVERSITY SITE

Vancouver Has Been Selected as the Best Place for It.

Report of Commissioners is in Favor of the Mainland, Point Grey Being Named

(Special to The Journal)
Victoria, Sept. 27.—The report of the University Commission appointed by the provincial government, has decided upon Vancouver as the best site for the institution. The report of the commissioners is dated June 28.

It was, however, not received until a week ago Monday, and taken up at the Wednesday sitting of the executive council. The report is as follows:

"Victoria, June 28, 1910.—To His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

"Sir:—The University Site Commission begs to submit the following report: In accordance with the provisions of the University Site Commission Act, 1910, your commissioners have visited and made a careful examination of several cities and rural districts suggested as suitable university sites and have selected as the location for the university the vicinity of the city of Vancouver.

"We have the Honor to be, Sir, your obedient servants, (signed)—R. C. Weldon, chairman; G. Douth, C. C. Jones, O. D. Skelton; Walter C. Murray, secretary.

The report is accompanied by a further report in which Point Grey is recommended as probably the best point. It is recommended that 250 acres be used as a campus and 700 acres as an experimental area for agriculture and forestry. Other sites are suggested should this not be available.

The report of the commissioners was to be final.

MURDERER IN WINNIPEG

Man Shoots His Wife and Then Commits Suicide

(Special to The Journal)
Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—Samuel Trite shot his wife fatally and then turned the revolver on himself, dying instantly from the wound. The tragedy was the result of a quarrel.

W. H. Hargraves, of the Eastern Townships Bank, returned last evening to Vancouver, after spending a few days in the northern part of the province. Mr. Hargraves says his trip was one of pleasure purely.

PRESS DESPATCHES PHOTOS OF CHINESE

Judge Mabey Will Hear Complaints on Behalf of Western Canada.

It is Alleged That Discrimination is Made to Offset Small Profits in East

(Special to The Journal)
Winnipeg, Sept. 27.—Enquiry into the methods of the telegraph corporations in the matter of carrying press despatches in Canada will doubtless be the subject of a ruling from Judge Mabey, chairman of the railway commission. The commission has been hearing complaints from the Winnipeg Board of Trade and the Grain Exchange, in which it is alleged that the companies are discriminating against the West to make up for small profits earned in the East.

Judge Mabey postponed the case, intimating that he would petition the Minister of Justice to appoint counsel to represent the people in the inquiry.

IS WELL PLEASED

Henry McCandless is Satisfied With His Investments Here

Henry McCandless, of McCandless Bros., clothiers of Victoria, is spending a few days in the city. He will visit Stewart before going south. Mr. McCandless belongs to the vast army of investors that realize that their money is perfectly safe in Prince Rupert. He owns property here and is perfectly satisfied to hold on to it. His visit here has more firmly established him in his conviction that the investment in an absolutely safe one.

To see the substantial work that is being done here and to see wharves like the government and other companies are putting in is, he says, sufficient to warrant the conclusion that there is an immense future promised.

Those Leaving for China Must Go Before the Wonderful Camera.

Check is to be Kept on Orientals Who Return Free of Head Tax

(Special to The Journal)
Vancouver, Sept. 27.—Hereafter Chinese leaving on a visit to their homeland and exempt from the head tax if they return within a year must go before the camera for the purpose of identification. The new regulation is authorized by the Ottawa authorities.

ENTERS UPON MINISTRY

Rev. Mr. McLeod Gives Fullest Satisfaction to Baptist Congregation

Rev. W. H. McLeod, the new pastor for the First Baptist church here, preached morning and evening to very pleased audiences. Mr. McLeod is a young man and possesses in large measure the vigor of youth which is so essential in the building up of a church in a new city like this. The Baptist congregation is very well pleased with their new pastor and entertain all hopes that he will do a great work here in the Christian field.

Mr. McLeod is a very forcible speaker, and has great powers of illustration. He has quite elaborate plans on foot, aiming at the increasing of interest in the work of the church. Among these is the starting of a young men's union which will take the form of a Baracca class on Sunday afternoons, along with the regular Sunday school classes, and will be a means of social gatherings during the week. Being deeply interested in young men, Mr. McLeod intends to make all young men feel at home in the church.

JOHN HENDRY ON TARIFF QUESTION

Retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers Association Deals With Subject and With Transportation Matters in Speech.

At the gathering of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held in Vancouver last week, John Hendry, of Vancouver, the retiring president, delivered a speech that contained food for considerable thought. Mr. Hendry is one of the best known men in British Columbia. His long connection with the lumber interests, followed by a meteoric advent into the transportation business and the field of electric power and various other commercial propositions, has made his name familiar not only in British Columbia but all over the continent. Entering the railway business as the controller of the V. W. & Y. charter, he came into a battle with some of the leading officials of American lines in touch with J. J. Hill. Although he had had no previous experience in this line of enterprise, he showed his ability by winning out. The Stave Lake power proposition at Vancouver owes its initiation to the business ability of Mr. Hendry who found the money for it. Success has crowned the efforts of Mr. Hendry, who is now ranked as a multi-millionaire. Success has in no wise spoiled him for he takes the same interest in affairs as ever and is respected wherever he is known.

In his speech before the Canadian Manufacturers, Mr. Hendry, among other things, dealt with the subject of reciprocity with the United States and protection, and also with the subject of transportation facilities. His remarks on these points were as follows:

"In this expression of my views I do not wish it to be assumed that I am of the opinion any serious harm has already been done; my object has rather been to call attention to a tendency which seems to be leading us into dangerous paths, more especially since it has now brought us face to face with what is after all the most important issue confronting us as business men today. I refer to the desire of the United States for a treaty of reciprocity with us.

Tables Are Turned

"The history of our trade relations with the United States has of late been so frequently and thoroughly reviewed by the press from one end of Canada to the other that there is no need for me to make anything more than a passing reference to it on this occasion. I desire, however, to emphasize the contrast between the reciprocity situation as it presents itself today, and as it presented itself forty years ago. At that time it was Canada who came forward as the suppliant, anxious to secure a market in the United States for her natural products. Today it is the United States that comes forward as the suppliant, anxious to secure a market in Canada for her manufactured products. When we were the suitors to such extremities were we reduced that we believed ourselves threatened with national bankruptcy if our petition was refused. Today it is the boast of those who seek our favor that they are the most prosperous nation in the world, and yet they openly proclaim their desire still further to enrich themselves by exploiting the markets which it has cost us forty years of toil, of perseverance and of self-denial to build up. When we made the overtures they did not need our trade and they unceremoniously rejected our offer. Today when the overtures are all on their side, we find ourselves sufficiently independent to do without their trade, and while I would not for one moment advocate that we should return evil for evil, there are reasons which compel me to express the hope that their present offer will be politely considered, but firmly declined.

"Canada today stands in no need of reciprocity with the United States. Forced by their policy of rigid isolation to look elsewhere for markets, we have cast about us and have found those markets. Some of them we have built for ourselves with a protective tariff, by means of which we have provided ourselves with a population of consumers within our own borders. Others we have found by joining hands with Mother England, who, unlike the United States, was glad to come to our assistance in our time of trouble. Last year our exports of merchandise to the United States were \$119,000,000; to the United Kingdom they were \$149,

000,000; so that notwithstanding her less favorable geographical situation and her smaller consuming power, the Mother Country has taken 40 per cent more of our products than the United States. Are we now to turn our backs upon those who have befriended us and with whom, God willing, it is in our power to build up the greatest and grandest empire the world has ever known? I for one sincerely hope not.

Protection Necessary

"Next, I maintain that Canada today cannot afford reciprocity with the United States unless it be confined to a limited number of natural products. Splendid as has been the progress of our manufacturing industries under the policy of protection, they are still dwarfed in comparison with the gigantic establishments operating on the other side of the



John Hendry of Vancouver, retiring President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association

border. By the consolidation of capital and by the specialization of output the United States industries have grown tremendously powerful, so powerful, indeed, that in time of depression, despite our tariff wall, they can sweep this country from end to end, leaving idle machinery, unemployment and poverty in their trail. To reduce our tariff at their bidding for the purpose of accepting some doubtful advantage made attractive under the guise of reciprocity would be nothing more or less than acquiescing in our own impoverishment.

"Not that I believe the trade situation between Canada and the United States is incapable of improvement. I regard it as quite conceivable that some few changes might be effected that would be beneficial to all and injurious to none. But so long as Canada is as prosperous and as independent as she is, why emulate the dog in the fable and jeopardize the prosperity we now enjoy by snatching at something that is void and without substance, a mere reflection held up to our gaze in the mirror of reciprocity.

Past Dealings

"Our past dealings with the United States do not encourage the hope that we would have anything to gain by entering into negotiations with them. Many years have passed since the Behring Sea award was made, but I am credibly informed that the United States has not yet made to Canada the payment called for by the terms of that award. Their claim and arguments in the fisheries disputes recently arbitrated at The Hague give little evidence of a spirit of friendliness toward us; on the contrary they show us very clearly that the United States would gladly have availed themselves of any technicality however trivial in order to deprive us of our most cherished rights and possessions. Our tariff encounter with them in March last was another illustration of fair dealings as viewed from their standpoint; after first providing themselves with a club in the shape of a maximum tariff, they invited us to a so-called friendly negotiation, from which, in due course, they emerged the richer by a number of valuable trade concessions, while we were told to content ourselves with the reflection that we might have fared worse.

"It is with a people actuated by such motives, a people who in the past have shown no disposition to grant us favors or even to deal with us, that we are now asked to nego-

ciate, and when I express my belief that the United States will approach the negotiation with a determination to secure for themselves as much as possible without giving us anything substantial in return, I feel sure that I am only giving utterance to a suspicion, unfortunate, but deep rooted, that prevails among all classes and in nearly all parts of the Dominion.

Grain Growers' Case

"I am aware, of course, that in some quarters there is a desire for reciprocity with the United States. The grain growers of the middle west are both loud and insistent in their demands not only for reciprocity, but for a general lowering of the tariff. If not for free trade. Supporting this agitation are a large number of newspapers that seem to be fond of dilating upon the hardships of pioneer life in the west, the consequent necessity for making the burden of taxation for the western settler as light as possible, and the desirability of placing an immediate and effective check upon the advance in the cost of living by throwing down our tariff walls and giving free access to the cheap goods of foreign countries.

"As regards the advance in the cost of living, a splendid answer to those who lay all responsibility for that advance upon the tariff is afforded by a report recently prepared under the direction of the minister of labor. Even the most cursory examination of the charts with which this report is illustrated will make it quite evident that the advance in the wholesale price of agricultural products since 1890 has on the average been three times as great as the advance in the wholesale price of manufactured goods. Whatever increase there has been in the selling price of manufactured goods is probably more than accounted for by an increased cost of the raw material entering into those products, combined with an improvement in the quality of the goods themselves. From the figures of the report the assumption may reasonably be drawn that the manufacturer has demonstrated his ability under a protective tariff to offer the public a better article for less money. The reason for this is that the tariff, by giving him a market, has enabled him to specialize his product, to increase his output, to disperse his fixed charges over a larger volume of business, and so to reduce his unit cost of production.

Transportation Charges

"But that is not all. For the productive processes he carries on he has to surround himself with armies of workmen who, with their families, supply the farmer with a market at his very door for practically everything he produces. In the absence of this great consuming population at home it would be necessary for the farmer to market his wares abroad, in which case the fruit of his labors would be largely swallowed up in transportation charges. The fact that the average increase in the value of arm products during the past twenty years has been 35 per cent as against an average increase of about 10 per cent in the manufactured goods, shows very clearly that the farmer, not the manufacturer, has been the chief beneficiary under our policy of protection, and if the report of the minister of labor has done nothing else, it would have more than justified itself by the service it has rendered in exploding the theory, long and stubbornly held by so many of our economists, that the tariff is simply a means of enriching the manufacturer at the expense of the community at large.

"But if the tariff is a benefit and not a burden to the farmer, what is the explanation of the uneasiness and discontent that one so frequently meets with in the middle west? It certainly does not arise from a general failure to obtain a fair return upon the capital and labor invested in agriculture, for no other section of the Dominion is today enjoying so large a measure of prosperity. The tariff situation is or should be known beforehand to all who come west to take up land; they enter upon their work with their eyes open and one seldom if ever hears of a man who turns back dissatisfied; on the contrary, they keep pouring themselves onto the land in thousands and tens of thousands, and it is the rule rather than the exception that the poorest and humblest laborer among them all reaches in a few years a position of independence in that land of opportunity. What, then, is the explanation of the uneasiness which exists?

Transportation Needed

"In my humble opinion what the west, what the entire Dominion needs above all else is transportation—more railways and better service. The railway is the advanced courier of settlement; it is the factor of greatest importance in the develop-

ment of our resources and in the enlargement of our commerce. By its proximity or by its remoteness are values measured.

"Ever since confederation this principle has been recognized and acted upon by Canadian statesmen on both sides of politics. In 1889 our country had only 12,585 miles of railway; in 1899 it had 12,250; in 1909 it had 20,104. In the last 20 years our railway mileage has been practically doubled. Today we boast of a greater mileage per head of population than any country in the world, yet we have done nothing more than make a beginning towards the mileage we ultimately hope to operate.

"And what is it costing us? Up to 1909 the Dominion government contributed subsidies to railways. In cash, \$135,550,000; provincial governments, \$35,588,000, and municipalities, \$17,825,000. Add to the above land grants of 55,116,000 acres, worth at the low valuation of \$3 per acre, \$165,348,000, together with the expenditures on the Grand Trunk Pacific between Moncton and Winnipeg, which up to June, 1910, were \$33,301,000, and it is safe to say our railway policy has cost every man, woman and child in this country \$55, not to mention other obligations they have undertaken by guaranteeing the bonds of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk Pacific railways.

"Nor is this all. The improvement of our inland waterways, undertaken long before the movement of grain from the west to the Atlantic seaboard became a factor in the transportation problem has been of untold value in cheapening the cost of haulage. Today there is the keenest rivalry between Canadian and United States transportation interests for the honor of carrying our grain from the head of the lakes to tidewater, and of this the producer in the west surely gets the benefit.

"Up to March 31, 1909, our capital expenditure on the canals of the Dominion was \$94,311,000. Of this amount \$77,273,000 was expended prior to 1900, when the great forward movement towards the settlement of the middle west was initiated. The cost of inland waterway improvements therefore may be said to have fallen largely on the east. Similarly it may be shown that it was largely the money and the credit of the east that has covered the west with a network of railways it now possesses.

"Does the east regret the expendi-

ture? Do we hear complaints from manufacturing interests that they are being taxed too heavily to provide adequate transportation facilities for the farmers? Quite the opposite; manufacturing interests today in all parts of the Dominion stand shoulder to shoulder for a vigorous policy of railway development. Regardless of what it may cost, they insist on the immediate opening up of such avenues of communication as will bring eastern, central and western Canada into the closest relationship one with another, and at the same time enable our agricultural classes to reach the world markets with the maximum despatch and the minimum expense. Let the grain growers of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba join hands with us in a policy of this kind; let them co-operate with us in building up a prosperous, a united and self-contained country; let them link their commercial destinies with the empire rather than with the United States out of whose markets they may be legislated at a moment's notice, and I feel satisfied they will quickly be the richer and the happier for it."

BRITON'S COAL INDUSTRY

In and about the coal mines of the United Kingdom, in the year 1909, there were employed 1,042,435 persons, an increase of 26,187 as compared with 1908. Of this number 80.7 per cent were employed below ground and of the 195,617 surface workers, 5,963 or 3.05 per cent were females.

The total amount of coal produced in the United Kingdom last year was 263,774,312 tons, an increase of 2,245,517 tons over the production of 1908.

Compared with 1908, there was an increase of 44 in the number of accidents and 145 in the number of deaths. Of the total 1,453 persons killed, 96 were under 16 years of age as against 86 in the preceding year. The non-fatal accidents reported during the year were 5,525, a decrease of 68 compared with 1908.

The death rate of miners in England was, in 1909, 1.43 as against 1.32 in 1908.

No statistics are published for 1908 by several countries in which mining is carried on, namely, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Persia and Turkey, or for the ore mines and quarries of the United States; so that the figures given probably fall considerably short of the real total. More than half the persons engaged were employed

in getting coal alone. Great Britain showing upwards of 972,000, the United States 690,000, Germany 667,000, France nearly 195,000, Russia (1907) nearly 165,000, Belgium 145,000, Austria nearly 132,000 and India 129,000.

The total amount of coal produced in 1908 was 1,068 million tons, the value of which was estimated at more than 409 1/2 million pounds sterling. The quantity and value, compared with 1907, showed a decrease of 49 million tons, and more than eight and a half million pounds sterling respectively. The main sources from which were obtained the fuel supply of the world for 1908 were as under in metric tons: United States, 377,250,000, an increase on 1907 of 53,535,000, value £109,305,000; Great Britain, 265,726,000, an increase of 6,403,000 value £116,599,000; Germany, 215,286,000, decrease 9,554,600, value £95,140,000; Austria-Hungary, 131,645,000, decrease 1,088,000, value £14,926,000; France, 137,384,000 decrease 631,000, value £23,694,000; Russia, 25,059,000, increase 941,000, value not stated; Belgium, 23,558,000, increase 147,000, value £15,223,000.

The Washington Cafe

A PLACE TO EAT

Seats For Ladies
Everything Clean and Tasty
Prices Reasonable

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

GEORGE HIE,
ROBERT CORLETT.

Dated August 1, 1910. A19

THE JOURNAL

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of Prince Rupert

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The Journal aims at keeping Prince Rupert
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interest in the coming Metropolis of the North.

SALMON RULES HIGH

Canned Product Shows Very Considerable Advance in Prices.

Stocks Are Hard to Get At Increased Rates—British Trade Firm

Although canned salmon opened this season at an advance on the highest record opening prices, yet resales of futures have been made at an advance of 10c a dozen for Alaska reds and for pinks 7½c per dozen at San Francisco and 6c per dozen Puget Sound. Even at these advances it is hard to get any stock, for in nearly every instance canners have to pro rate on their deliveries, and this cutting down makes firms, fortunate in getting salmon, wary in selling to others until they see how much their regular trade will take, says the Commercial News. Pickled Salmon is higher for spot and will open higher for 1910 pack. The last sale of Alaska red in barrels was at \$8 per barrel, and the buyer says that ten days ago he wanted to fill an order but could not find a seller. A report is current that one parcel of over 1,500 barrels was badly stored and is no good or subject to condemnation if offered for sale.

The pack of canned salmon on this coast this year will be around 3,700,000 cases, but, as stated above, all has been sold and the trade is crying for more. The total pack as given out officially of British Columbia sockeyes this year is 543,525 cases, against 947,020 cases in 1909, 542,698 cases in 1908, 547,459 cases in 1907, and 626,160 cases in 1906. The pack of Puget Sound sockeyes this year aggregates 66,232 cases one-pound tins, 86,384 cases 1-lb. flats, and 138,491 cases halves, making a total of 282,107 cases of 48 pounds to the case. The pack of British Columbia and Puget Sound combined aggregate 816,132 cases, against 1,870,185 cases last year.

The English markets are very strong and tending up, according to the London Grocers' Gazette, August 27th, which says:

During the week the American packers have named their prices for domestic use for the United States, and as these are several shillings higher than are at present ruling on the spot here, considerable buying of new season's British Columbia pack has resulted, especially for ½-pound flats, at dearer rates. There is much more activity on the spot, and in the confident expectation that prices for new season's will be much higher, and in view of the short pack, business has been done in Alaska at an advance of 6d. The demand from the country continues exceptionally good, and there is every indication that the market will be a strong and advancing one, especially for one-pound flats. The Celtic has arrived at Liverpool with 1,600 cases.

DEVELOPING CENTRE

Mines Opening Up in the District That Promise to Give Valuable Returns.

Mines Opening up in the District That Promise to Give Valuable Returns.

Optimism with respect to the mining district with Hazelton as its centre is running high and a steady activity is reported. The last copy of the Omineca Herald contains the news that after returning from a visit to the properties, R. P. Trimble of Portland, Ore., has bonded the two groups of claims located on Rochede Beule mountain by W. S. Sargent and Colin Monroe for \$65,000; two deals being made on the claims, one of the groups going for \$40,000, and the other for \$25,000. Business at home demands Mr. Trimble's attention and he left Friday morning for Portland, accompanied by W. J. Gearin, a son of ex-U. S. Senator Gearin of Oregon. If he is able to return in time this fall, work will be started and kept up all winter. If he is unable to do this operation will be delayed till next spring.

On the north side of the hill north of Hazelton, and not much more than four miles and a half from town, the claims recently located by Long, McBain and Latham are showing evidences of wealth that add materially to the prospects of the Hazelton district becoming a mining camp of the first rank. Although only staked within the last month, the locators have with great energy cut good

trails to the various showings of ore and opened up the ledges in a number of places.

The assayer's report on samples submitted has just been received and gives values running up as high as \$146 per ton, and there is no doubt but that the claims have everything in sight that has returned high values on Nine Mile and Four Mile.

The big ledge appears to be twenty-five or more feet in width and well mineralized. No boundary has yet been found. In several places ore has been uncovered in veins up to two feet or more in width that has every appearance of high-grade rock, being galena with some gray copper and an occasional lump the size of a bean of the high grade silver mineral that has given such astonishing values on Four Mile hill. Situated at an elevation of only a few hundred feet above the level of the Skeena, surface work can be continued until late in the fall. The wagon road north of town reaches a point within two miles of the claims and the Robinson lake trail almost touches the property.

Four claims on Nine Mile mountain, owned by James Latham, S. B. Slinger and Chas. Sanberg have been bonded to Charles L. Hanson of Victoria. No price was announced. The prospects involved in the deal are the Dawson Fraction, joining the Sunrise group on the south, and the three claims of the Silver Bell group, joining the Silver Cup group on the north and east. Mr. Hanson will let a contract for considerable work this fall and winter if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

Another strike of galena ore is reported this week and the samples brought into town by the locators look as fine as anything yet found in that line. Five men are interested in the group of claims that have been staked, A. H. Ridsdale, Gordon McLean, John Sah, Fred Oster and H. B. Thoen. Three ledges have been discovered with a width of two or three feet and all carrying good ore. From town the claims are about thirty-six miles, three miles off the Babine trail, the point where they turn off being about thirty-three miles out. This leaves the new find about eighteen miles from the surveyed line of the railway with a water grade for the entire distance. Mr. Ridsdale is much elated over the discovery and looks to see quite a stir in the locality as the country close by is very promising and there is every reason to expect further locations.

Consul Charles L. Hoover, of Madrid, reports that almonds and chestnuts are more largely eaten in Spain than peanuts. The peanuts sold at stands in Madrid are unroasted, small and inferior. Nearly all sweetmeats being made of almonds, confectioners make very little use of peanuts.

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

ELIJAH ROUNDS.
Vincent M. Schibner, Agent.
Dated May 25, 1910. Jy2

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Jessie Steadman, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner and about 6½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George McBain, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 28½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

SARAH COX.
James W. Smith, Agent.
Dated May 31st, 1910. Jy8

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George Williams, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 16½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Reid, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 16½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that William Wallace, of Toronto, Ont., occupation insurance agent, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about 25½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Annie Gowan, of Victoria, B. C., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner and about 23 miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres, more or less.

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that George Williams, of Winnipeg, Man., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 16½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that John Reid, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation broker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner and about 16½ miles distant in a north-westerly direction from the north end of Kitwanooc Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Henry Hemming, of Victoria, B. C., occupation hotel keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands in the vicinity of Kitwanooc or Chean Wein Valley:—Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner and about

Prince Rupert Journal

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O. H. NELSON,

EDITOR.

Tuesday, September 27, 1910

PRINCE RUPERT'S PROSPECTS

Cities in the south are beginning to realize what the position of Prince Rupert will be when the G. T. P. is completed. They recognize that there are immense possibilities locked up ready to be opened in the great country stretching from a line midway between the C. P. R. line and the G. T. P. and extending far north over a vast area, provided with navigable rivers and lakes for hundreds of miles and embracing a territory through which branch lines of railway to act as feeders to the main artery of traffic can easily be built.

The Saturday Sunset of Vancouver thus speaks of the situation: "This question of opening the Fraser is one of vital importance to the coast cities. If the scheme is feasible it cannot be undertaken too quickly, for unless some such route is provided Edmonton will certainly monopolize the trade of the North until the G. T. P. is linked with Prince Rupert. After that it will be a case of competition between Edmonton and the G. T. P. terminus with Vancouver and Victoria securing only the crumbs. With the Fraser river opened from Lytton to Fort George the coast cities would then be in position to give commercial battle to Edmonton from the very beginning. Without it we will have to patiently wait for the slow building of railways while Edmonton is in the meantime firmly establishing her trade."

The Victoria Colonist follows this up with the statement that it heartily endorses the Sunset's views of the situation. The south is therefore rising to realize what the future prospects of Prince Rupert are.

RECOGNITION OF BOY SCOUTS

City Council Does Not Feel Inclined to Settle Differences

At the council meeting last evening the question of the Boy Scouts came up for a little discussion in an informal way. It was introduced by Ald. Mobley who stated that he had been asked to bring this up as those interested wished to have official recognition by the council.

Some little discussion followed in which different members of the council expressed their willingness to do whatever they could to aid in the work, but they did not see how the council could do anything beyond giving a sort of moral support to the proposition.

It was explained that there was some difference in the matter relative to the appointment of trustees.

His Worship explained that he had been approached in the matter but had told those interested to get together and select the trustees and officers desired. The council would then, he supposed, be willing to give a sort of moral support to the proposition. The first thing for those concerned to do was to agree among themselves as to the officers.

ENJOYABLE DANCE

The Kalen Island Club on Friday evening established an enviable reputation as entertainers. The successful way in which the initial dance given in the rooms of the organization was carried out puts the club in a rank that other social bodies will find difficult to keep pace with.

The function from first to last in all its arrangements reflected the highest credit upon the committees in charge and the whole club. The society of the city was well represented and all acknowledged that it was never excelled in the history of social gatherings in the city.

The patronesses were Mrs. Stork, Mrs. Manson and Mrs. McMullin.

The floor committee consisted of Messrs. F. H. Mobley, A. M. McLeod and C. H. Orme, while the members of the decoration committee were Messrs. W. M. Laidley, Ray Bowers, C. A. Vaughan and John R. Beatty.

Kaufmann's orchestra provided the music. The ballroom was very prettily decorated with flags and electric lights, while the supper room also was very neatly embellished.

The supper, which was served by the Exchange Grill, was very tasty, and was enjoyed by all.

MARINE NEWS

To Arrive

Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Humboldt from Skagway.

Prince Albert from Queen Charlotte City.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Prince Rupert from Vancouver.

Thursday, Sept. 29.—Prince Albert from Stewart.

City of Seattle from Skagway.

Friday, Sept. 30.—Camosun from Vancouver.

Cottage City from Seattle.

Saturday, Oct. 1.—Princess Royal from Skagway.

Humboldt from Seattle.

Prince Albert from Masset.

Sunday, Oct. 2.—Camosun from Stewart.

Prince George from Vancouver.

Monday, Oct. 3.—Prince Albert from Stewart.

Princess Beatrice from Vancouver.

To Depart

Tuesday, Sept. 27.—Humboldt for Seattle.

Wednesday, Sept. 28.—Prince Albert for Stewart.

Thursday, Sept. 29.—Prince Albert for Masset.

City of Seattle for Seattle.

Friday, Sept. 30.—Camosun for Stewart.

Cottage City for Skagway.

Saturday, Oct. 1.—Princess Royal for Vancouver.

Humboldt for Skagway.

Sunday, Oct. 2.—Camosun for Vancouver.

Prince Albert for Stewart.

Monday, Oct. 3.—Prince George for Vancouver.

Prince Albert for Queen Charlotte City.

Princess Beatrice for Skagway.

C. P. R. WINTER SCHEDULE

The new autumn and winter schedule of the C. P. R. coast line steamers engaged in the trade with northern ports, has been announced by the officials of the company. This new list of sailings affects the steamers Princess Royal and Princess Beatrice, the Amur and Tees. The schedule becomes effective on October 1.

By this new schedule, the Beatrice and Royal leave Vancouver as formerly, on Saturday nights at 11 p.m. and call at Swanson Bay, Prince Rupert, Port Simpson, Keichikan, Juneau and Skagway on the northbound trip, arriving at the latter port six days after the departure from Vancouver. Lying one day at Skagway to discharge and take on cargo, the vessels will leave on Thursday nights on the southbound trip and will arrive in Vancouver four days later. Southbound vessels will not leave Prince Rupert earlier than 7 a.m. on any day of sailing.

The Amur will leave Vancouver on Tuesday nights at 11 p.m. and will sail every other week. She will call at all northern ports of importance and will take on cargo at each place. By special arrangements with the master or purser, calls will be made at Hickey's cannery, on Smith Inlet, when business warrants a stop. The Tees, engaged in the trade out of Victoria, will leave that port on the 7th and 14th of each month for Clayoquot and way ports, calling each way at all ports. The Tees will also sail on the 20th of each month for Holberg.

WILL NOT COME NORTH

From Australia comes the news that San Francisco will be the north Pacific terminus of the new steamship line to be subsidized by New Zealand to be inaugurated October 22 with the steamers Aorangi and Matai, there being no intention of continuing this line to Vancouver.

It is proposed to arrange with the present Canadian-Australian line for a call at Auckland. The new line will run from Wellington to San Francisco via Raratonga and Papeete and does not propose to compete with the present Sprockles line from Tahiti to San Francisco, although the connecting line which transships cargo and transfers passengers at Tahiti, will be abandoned.

The chambers of commerce are protesting against the establishment of the new line in favor of an improved Canadian-Australian service with New Zealand calls.

CAMOSUN TO REPAIR

On her return to the south the Camosun will undergo repairs, missing one trip to the north. The vessel met with a mishap near the Naas damaging her shaft. She did not reach here until early yesterday morning.

THE GREAT TOURIST CENTRE OF NORTH

(Continued from Page One)

or two tourist hotels to be located between Prince Rupert and Hazelton.

But the line of the railway is not the only interesting feature for the tourist. There are dozens of side trips about this district that will all have attractions of their own and enable the visitors to the city to enjoy several weeks of the most pleasing outings. There is Metlakatla, the famed Indian city, with a vast store of romance surrounding it and which will be a tourist attraction. The harbor itself with its vast stretches offer unexcelled opportunities for outings. The Queen Charlotte Islands, with a beach near Masset that cannot fail in time to become world famous as a camping ground, are within a few hours run of the city. The salmon fisheries with their never failing interest to the sightseer, are within a few minutes ride by train.

Altogether there are opportunities for building up a tourist trade that the G. T. P. will not be slow to take advantage of. It seems practically decided that their big hotel which will be run in conjunction with the chain of high class hostels across the continent on their line of rail and in Victoria and Vancouver, shall be built on the reserve overlooking the harbor from the top of the bluff between the G. T. P. wharf and the Government wharf. No more commanding position could be selected. High above the station and the wharves there will be a view from it of all that is transpiring on the waters of the harbor. The surrounding area fronting on First avenue can be transformed into a delightful hotel grounds that can never be shut in, but will always occupy a pre-eminent position among the features of the city.

QUESTION OF HOURS

(Continued from Page One)

with Mr. McMorde. He did not want to see any technicalities in this. There was nothing relative to overtime in the contract. His idea was that it should be optional as to whether the men worked overtime at the regular rate.

Ald. Barrow said that he felt that the council was elected on the principle of an eight hour day without any overtime. The other side was pledged to the same.

Ald. Hilditch said Mr. McMorde had a body of men in his employ at the start that was a credit to the city. They were just the kind of men that were wanted. Their place was being taken by a class that he had opposed all along.

His Worship said that he had gone twice to see Mr. McMorde but had not found him. He would try to see him tomorrow.

Ald. Hilditch thought that the mayor should be arriving at a basis insist upon the re-instatement of the discharged men.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Finance Committee Has Matters Referred to it

Several matters relating to street work were referred to the finance committee by the council last night. The residents of Sixth avenue, who asked a road to Summit avenue, desired the work done as asked for provided it could be done on the principle of being repaid during a period covering twenty years.

Mr. Perks asked to be reimbursed for removing rock from the street in front of his place as it had saved the work being done by the city.

A roadway was asked for on Ninth avenue, from McBride street to Young street.

Municipal Notice

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

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

A 16-foot plank roadway from the intersection of McBride street and Eighth avenue to the intersection of Eighth avenue and Hay's Cove Circle, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon, or to be benefited thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lands proposed to be so especially assessed for the said improvements or work is now filed in the office of the City Clerk, and is open for inspection during office hours.

The estimated cost of the work is \$6,731.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 27th day of September, 1910.

ERNEST A. WOODS, City Clerk.

VAST RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Hon. Richard McBride at Banquet of Canadian Manufacturers Tells Easterners of Possibilities of the Province—Imperial Spirit Breathed.

At a banquet given in Vancouver to the delegates of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Premier McBride delivered an address which was calculated to do much for the province. In no uncertain way Hon. Mr. McBride put the vast resources of British Columbia and the opportunities for business in the Pacific province prominently forward. In part the Premier said:

"The distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is steadily diminishing with the development of transportation and so also the distance which separates the Motherland from British Columbia. I think that only yesterday the Victoria press told of the mail being delivered in Victoria from the old country in a little over nine days. I can remember, and I am not a very old man, when it took thirty-nine days. The president referred in his address to Imperialism which is back of everything we do in British Columbia. We British Columbians are good Canadians but we are still more intense Britishers! (Applause). I can say to Mr. Rowley that he never more truly expressed the sentiments of the Dominion when he spoke of the Imperial sentiment which is evident throughout the Dominion.

Diverse Resources

"No province of the Dominion possesses in itself such a wealth and diversity of natural resources as British Columbia, and all in the initial stages of development. (1) Our fisheries account for over thirty per cent of the total catch of Canada; (2) our mines have produced since their inception \$347,800,000, and 300,000 square miles of mineralized ground are not yet prospected; (3) our timber brings in over \$12,000,000 a year and (4) our agricultural and fruit lands, hardly scratched, over \$8,000,000.

"While our population is still small, our accomplishments are large. We have created a trade totalling close to \$50,000,000 annually; established manufactures and industries yielding over eighty million dollars a year—and, remember, we are still at the beginning of things.

"British Columbia, with its area of 395,000 square miles, is the largest province in the Dominion, and could contain within its borders Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with some 10,000 square miles to spare. Her coast line, from Juan de Fuca straits to the head of Portland canal measures 7,000 miles, while an estimate of the extent of inland navigable waters totals 2,500 miles.

Fishing Industry

"The fisheries of our coast employ

about 12,000 men. British Columbia stands first in the production of salmon; nine-tenths of her annual output may be credited to that fish, while her catch of halibut is ten times more than that of the Atlantic. In Nanaimo harbor 22,500 tons of herring (45,000,000 pounds) were caught last year. Deep-sea fishing for cod and halibut, oyster culture, the manufacture of fish oils and fertilizers, the canning of crabs, clams and other shell fish, the exportation of fresh fish in cold storage, and the preserving of sardines, anchovies and other small fry, are industries which might well attract the attention of capital. The European countries bordering the North Atlantic give employment to over a million fisher folk. Experiments have established the fact that half an hour's trawling on the Atlantic coast of Canada will bring up more fish than can be captured in six hours in the North Sea fishing grounds, and, as it is conceded by the best authorities on the subject that British Columbia's fisheries are immensely more productive than those of the Atlantic, it follows that our fisheries would support a million people without taxing them to an appreciable extent.

Riches in Timber

"The timber of Vancouver Island and the coast is remarkable for its size and its unsurpassed quality as lumber. The Douglas fir grows to a height of 300 feet—the average tree, most prized by the lumberman, averaging 125 to 150 feet. Cedar, pine and hemlock also attain larger growth than in Eastern Canada. In the interior the size of the trees is smaller, but they make excellent lumber suited to every purpose. Roughly, British Columbia's forest and woodland estate consists of 182,000,000 acres, but figures are not now available to show what quantity might be classed as merchantable timber. Various estimates have been made as to the available quantity of commercial timber, and these differ materially. The less optimistic of our timber experts, however, agree that about one-fifth—or 36,000,000 acres—of the whole may be so classed; which would yield, on the extremely modest basis of 10,000 feet to the acre, three hundred and sixty billion feet annually for 100 years, or at the present rate of cutting for four centuries.

"There are thousands of miles of pulp and paper making woods which are still practically undisturbed. Enough has been done to convince those interested that the manufacture of paper-pulp and paper is destined to become one of our leading and most profitable industries. The

paper makers of the United States are clamoring for raw material, and, so far as British Columbia is concerned, they can have it on one condition, and that is that they shall set up their plants within our borders and manufacture the raw product into paper. The province will supply the wood and the waterpower to grind it, but it must be exported in its perfected form.

Agricultural Lands

"It is difficult to estimate with exactness the extent of our agricultural lands. Roughly speaking it is estimated forty-six million acres of arable and pasture land are in what

(Continued on Page Five)

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Through tickets and excursion rates to

England, France, Germany, and all Scandinavian Ports.

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

J. H. ROGERS

General Steamship and Railway Agent, Prince Rupert, B.C.

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

The new Steel Passenger Steamer

"Camosun"

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

For Stewart City on arrival from Vancouver Friday night.

Northbound, leaves Vancouver Wednesdays at 9 p.m.

Steerage Fare \$5.00

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

J. H. ROGERS, Ticket Agent

HAYNOR BROS.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

and

PROFESSIONAL EMBALMERS

DR. W. B. CLAYTON

DENTIST

Office in the Westenhaver Block, Over Orme's Drug Store, Prince Rupert

WM. S. HALL, L. D. S. D. D. S. DENTIST

Crown and Bridge Work a specialty. All dental operations skillfully treated. Gas and local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth. Consultation free. Offices, Helgerson Bk., Prince Rupert

J. H. PILLSBURY CIVIL ENGINEER

Surveying, Designs, Estimates, etc. Room 7, Exchange Block, Corner Third Ave and Sixth Street Prince Rupert

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CUSTOMS AND MERCHANDISE

Brokers, Forwarding Agents, Storage, etc.

J. W. POTTER

ARCHITECT AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

Re-inforced Concrete a Specialty

Law-Butler Building - Prince Rupert

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

The Thompson Hardware Co.

—SECOND AVENUE—

Paints, General Hardware, Oils, Stoves and Ranges.

DURESCO

The King of Water Paints

FIRST IN THE FIELD FOREMOST EVER SINCE

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN CANADA

The Staneland Co. Ltd

836-840 Fort Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS

For VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SEATTLE.

Connecting with Eastbound Trains

Prince Rupert sails every Thursday, 8.30 p.m.

Prince George sails every Monday, 8.30 p.m.

FOR STEWART:

Bruno sails every Sunday at 5 p.m., returning Monday evening to connect with Prince George, southbound.

Bruno sails Wednesday, 5 p.m., returning Thursday evening, connecting with Prince Rupert southbound.

FOR MASSET—Bruno sails 10 p.m. every Monday, returning Tuesday night, and for Skidegate and other Moresby Island Ports, Bruno sails 10 p.m. Thursday, returning Saturday.

Tickets, reservations and information from

A. E. McMASTER

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

LADYSMITH COAL

H. B. ROCHESTER, - Centre Street

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT ATLIN

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

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

Portland Canal Short Line Railway

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

Dated at Victoria, British Columbia, this 15th day of September, 1910.

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Omineca Land District—District of Coast, Range Five.

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

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

Omineca Land District—District of Coast, Range Five.

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

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

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

In Chambers before the Honourable Mr. Justice Gregory.

Between:
John Jacobs, Frank Johnson and Charles Carlson, carrying on business as contractors under the firm name or style of Hawkins & Co.,
Plaintiffs.

And
C. Peterson, C. Larson, and C. Anderson,
Defendants.

UPON the application of the Plaintiffs and upon reading the affidavits of James Allan Arkman sworn hereon on the 20th and 21st days of September instant, and filed, and the Exhibits therein referred to, it is ordered that service of the writ of summons in this action upon the Defendants C. Peterson and C. Larson, be effected by serving Lewis W. Patmore, Barrister-at-law, with a copy of the writ of summons herein, and a copy of this Order, at Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia, and by publishing notice of the said Writ of Summons and Order in the Prince Rupert Journal, a semi-weekly paper, published in the town of Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia, for six issues thereof, and that the said Defendants, C. Peterson and C. Larson, be required to appear to the Writ of Summons in this action within eight days from the last publication in the said newspaper or from the service of the said Lewis W. Patmore, whichever shall last happen, and that the same shall be good and sufficient service of the Writ of Summons herein; And, it is further ordered, that the costs of, and incidental to this application be costs in the cause.
(Signed) F. B. GREGORY, J.

No man is as important as his wife would like to think he is.

D. D. Dewar and Mrs. Dewar, of Victoria, accompanied by T. A. Simpson, of Banff, Scotland, left last night for the south, after spending a day in the city. Mr. Dewar for some time has represented the famous distillers, James Simpson & Son, and his trip with a member of the firm was for the purpose of looking over the new city of Prince Rupert. Mr. Dewar has made many friends on the coast since taking up his home here.

The Saving Habit

is the foundation of Independence. Begin saving now by opening an account with the Bank of British North America and making regular Weekly or Monthly deposits.

\$1.00 starts a Savings Account and Interest is compounded at highest current rates.

The Bank of British North America

74 YEARS IN BUSINESS

Capital and Reserve over
\$7,000,000.

Prince Rupert Branch—

E. STONHAM, Manager.

FAST RESOURCES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Continued from Page Four)

may be called the Southern Belt. A large portion of this is covered with timber too valuable to sacrifice even in the promotion of agriculture. This does not include the most southerly district of British Columbia where there are about three million acres occupied and immediately available for cultivation.

"In the Central Belt, lying between the 52nd and 56th parallels, the country to be served by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, the arable and pasture land is estimated at eleven million acres; while the Northern Belt, between the 56th and 60th parallels, including the great plateaux of Cariboo, Cassiar and Omineca, may be credited with at least an equal quantity of cultivation. These estimates have invariably been found correct, considered six million four hundred thousand acres of that country fitted to wheat growing, and as it is in the same latitude as Vermilion, Alberta, where the best wheat in the world is grown, we may accept his opinion without question.

Fruit Growing

"The progress made so far in agriculture has been principally confined to the Southern Belt. The advancement made, particularly in fruit growing, is wonderful. Ten years ago the total orchard area was 7,480 acres. Today the fruit acreage has increased to over 100,000 acres. The quality of our fruit is unsurpassed. Year after year it has taken the gold medal at the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition in London, and the highest awards at other exhibitions in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. At the International Apple Shows held in Spokane, British Columbia apples have been awarded numerous prizes—in one instance taking 13 prizes out of 14 entries—in competition with twenty-two States. Fruits culture is mainly confined to the southern districts, but apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits are grown as far north as Hazelton, on the Skeena River, and it is expected that experiment will show that successful orchards may be raised in many parts of the Central Belt.

"A striking proof of the great importance of the fruit industry is the enterprise of Vancouver in instituting the first Canadian National Apple Show, which opens in Vancouver October 31st, which Maxwell Smith has worked so strenuously to secure for Vancouver and at which there will be exhibits from all parts of the continent.

Dairying Industry

"Dairying is another great industry still in its initial stages. The number of creameries has doubled in ten years and the production of butter has increased 2,500 per cent, yet we imported \$3,000,000 worth of butter and cheese last year. There is no country under the sun better suited to dairying and this branch of agriculture affords opportunity to thousands, and the same remark applies to poultry raising. We import over \$2,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs annually and the prices on the local market place them in the class of luxuries. It is interesting to note that the value of poultry and eggs annually produced in the United States exceeds that of lumber, coal and iron.

"We have easily ten times as much agricultural land as Japan with her fifty million producing over 22,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1909, double that of Sweden, with over 5,000,000 people over half of whom are engaged in agriculture and producing over 6,000,000 bushels of

wheat in 1908—and the greater part of Sweden lies north of the sixtieth parallel—north of the northern boundary of British Columbia.

Mineral Wealth

"The mineral output of the province for 1909 was \$14,443,025. The gross output of coal in long tons, 2,400,000.

"The greatest coal field of British Columbia, or of Canada, is the Rocky Mountain coal field, of which 80 per cent is in British Columbia, and 20 per cent in Alberta. The present British Columbia (1909) gross output of coal for the whole province is 2,400,000 tons, and at this rate of production East Kootenay coal fields can keep up this supply for 15,000 years.

"Dr. Henry S. Poule, of Nova Scotia, in the employ of the geological survey, says in his report, made in 1903, as to coal still remaining in the ground: 'The quantity of coal exceeding two feet in thickness with in a vertical depth of 4,000 feet an estimate of 600,000,000 tons would seem conservative.' This does not include other promising fields in East Kootenay, Northern British Columbia and Peace River.

"The Rocky Mountain coal fields, lying on either flank of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, respectively in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, are undoubtedly the most extensive deposits in Canada, and, what is more important from a commercial point of view, are the only large coal fields of first class coal at present known on the Pacific slope between Alaska and Mexico.

Immense Field

"While it has been a matter of common knowledge in British Columbia that these deposits were large it is questionable if more than a few people recognized their wonderful extent or the enormous influence which they must have on the future of the country. What this influence must be can best be demonstrated by the illustration of what the coal deposits of Pennsylvania have done for that state—they have made it probably the greatest manufacturing state of the Union—and the condition of Western Canada today is that of the Eastern United States fifty years ago, except that we may look forward to a more rapid development due to the more general progress of the rest of the continent, and the improved transportation and other facilities now available.

"It seems, therefore, that Eastern British Columbia is destined to be, from the possession of its coal fields alone, the Pennsylvania of the Pacific slope, and that at no distant date.

"The estimate coal in the Rocky Mountain coal fields is no less than 44,130,000,000 tons, of which some 36,000,000,000 or 81 per cent, of the whole, is in British Columbia, practically all of it available from the valley of the Elk River.

Other Minerals

"The tonnage of ore, exclusive of coal, was 2,057,713 tons.

"The value of the output of the lode mines for the year was \$13,791,141, practically all of which is smelted in the province.

"The value of the output of our placer mines is estimated at \$477,000.

"The output of the smelters of the province is approximately \$13,800,000, and it is worthy of note that one of the smelters in the tonnage of ore treated is among the first three largest smelters in the world.

"It must be borne in mind that the country is not yet nearly prospected, and I might mention the recent discoveries on the Portland Canal—where there are already some 1,500 people at Stewart, and where MacKenzie & Mann are building a railway and propose to treat the ore there.

Sporting Centre

"No country peopled by white men surpasses British Columbia in opportunity for the hunter and angler. Our vast solitudes are the home of a great variety of wild animals and birds and our coast and inland waters teem with fish. The grizzly and several other species of bears, elk, moose, caribou and smaller deer of many kinds, panthers, wolves, mountain sheep, goats, lynx, wild cat, foxes and many fur-bearing animals, are plentiful, and water fowl and game birds are numerous and widely distributed. In the southern districts are pheasants, black game and capercaillie, imported and climaticized, while partridge, grouse and prairie chicken are indigenous and are found in all parts of the province. The game fishes include salmon, steelhead and several species of trout, charr, sea bass and black bass. The fame of the province as a hunting ground has spread abroad and every year sees an increasing number of big game hunters from Europe, who are invariably delighted with their success in securing trophies. At the recent sporting exhibition in Vienna the display of British Columbia game

in charge of Mr. Warburton Pike, was one of the chief attractions, securing several first prizes.

"Some of the states of the union to the south of us obtain large revenues from exploitation of their big game. The state of Maine boasts of the revenue from her protected big game and you could put that state in the smallest county of British Columbia! (Applause.)

Open Harbors

"One of British Columbia's greatest assets is her climate. Our harbors are open the year round and there is no ice to contend with in navigation. The coast climate is exceedingly mild while as for our northern country, let me say that the Russian province of Tobolsk, which lies north of the 54th parallel, supports a population of 1,500,000 and in the census year of 1900 produced over 21,000,000 bushels of grain besides large quantities of dairy produce and live stock."

A voice: "What about Quebec?"
The Premier: "My friend, Quebec has a good climate and so have we—only more of it! (Laughter and cheers.)

"This province is peculiarly adapted to the comparatively cheap utilization of the power of falling water. It is safe to say that on Vancouver Island 500,000 horsepower may be cheaply developed.

"Within one hundred and fifty miles of the city of Vancouver it is estimated that hydro-electric development may deliver five hundred thousand horsepower should that amount be required. At Adams' river, above Kamloops, is another magnificent power site. On the Kootenay river, near Nelson, with its own hydro-electric power plant at Bonington Falls, installed at a cost of over \$350,000, is, I believe, prepared to furnish power at a maximum of \$30 per horsepower per annum for manufacturing purposes. The Pend d'Oreille river, south of Nelson, is also capable of developing some fifty thousand horsepower at moderate cost. On the west flank of the Rockies are many smaller power possibilities. On Wil-

low river, within twenty miles of Fort George, a company is even now undertaking the development up to some twenty thousand horsepower as required. Near Prince Rupert the Katakah river may be made to furnish about ten thousand horsepower. At the points already specified we have nearly one million horsepower, concerning which we have some definite information or partial development. The full extent of the province will enormously exceed this though at present it is impossible to make an accurate estimate.

G. T. P. Road

"To secure population we must have convenient and cheap transportation and this is being supplied as fast as possible. The Grand Trunk Pacific will provide a great central trunk line, with branches extending north and south, while the Canadian Northern railway will serve a large extent of territory in the valleys of the Upper Fraser and Thompson rivers and down through the fruit-growing districts of Kamloops and Nicola.

"The railway mileage today approximates 1,700 miles and there is under construction over 400 miles of railway, while the completion of the Kettle Valley, C.N.R. and G.T.P. main lines will add 1,300 miles to the railways.

"In manufacturers the province produces about \$30,000,000 annually. The operation of the Tehuantepec

railway has already permitted some fifty manufacturing firms in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to do business with British Columbia, and the Panama canal will give still further relief, but the true solution of the problem is the establishment of factories here from which the prairies can be supplied at half or less than the present freight rates. We have the raw materials and the power to run the machinery, why not utilize them?

"Our merchant marine is steadily increasing. The navigation returns for 1909 show that 5,000 sea-going vessels sailed from British Columbia ports in the year, while there were 20,000 vessels engaged in the coasting trade, representing in all over 9,000,000 tons of shipping.

Must Manufacture Here

The assembly rose to its feet in enthusiasm when the premier said: "We hear talk of a certain nation wanting to come into Canada for our raw materials. Her manufacturers must have them. Well, they can come and get their raw materials if they want to, but," raising his hand to lend emphasis to his remarks, "on one condition, and one only. And that one condition is that they must build their mills here and manufac-

CHAMPIONS OF THE WORLD

New Westminster, Sept. 27.

—By a score of 11 to 1 on Saturday New Westminster lacrosse team established its claim to retain the Minto cup, by defeating the Nationals of Montreal. The Westminster team thus remains the champions of the world.

ture from their raw materials in this province of British Columbia." For two minutes enthusiasm reigned, some of the members breaking into song.

"What does the future hold for us? It is a question that you must pardon us in answering if we seem too optimistic. I feel satisfied, however, that we have already sufficient evidence in the past to say that we can expect in the future to count the population of British Columbia, not by thousands as we do not, but by millions. (Applause.) British Columbia needs no vain boasting to reassure herself! (Applause.)

"We out here," he concluded, "say that while you come to British Columbia from Ontario and Quebec, we western Canadians are just as proud of Toronto and Quebec, and with as much reason, as yourselves are! (Applause.) When we say this we mean to invite you to feel the same toward British Columbia—to feel that when we speak of our mines and timber and our agricultural and marine resources, they are every whit as much your inheritance as they are ours. He would be recreant in his duty who returns to the east feeling other than that the west is as much his as ours. We are all loyal Canadians and with you easterners join in the strongest support in one king, one flag and one empire!" (Loud and continued applause.)

G. Starrett, one of the directors of the Canadian Fish and Cold Storage Company, left for the south last night after spending a few weeks here.

CHURCH IS OPENED

Port Essington Has New Building to
Take Place of One
Burned.

Opening Services of Interesting Character Were Held There on Sunday Evening

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Port Essington, Sept. 26.—The first service was held in the new Episcopal church here on Sunday evening. It will be remembered that the English church was destroyed here some three months ago, and work on the new church has been going on for some time now. The building has been completed and the first service was held on Sunday evening.

Rev. F. Rushbrook has had a very strenuous time building the new church, having done a great deal of the work himself, but his labors have been rewarded, for he has certainly got a very nice little house of worship for his small but faithful flock in Port Essington. Archdeacon Colclough, of Kincolth, preached a very effective sermon last evening, and remarked that his first sermon ever preached in Port Essington was in a room belonging to Mr. Robert Cunningham, over twenty-five years ago. He was delighted to be able to address a congregation here once again.

Rev. R. W. Gurd, of Claxton, B.C., was present at the opening ceremony, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Rita Gurd. There were quite a large number of people present.

The church was beautifully decorated with fresh cut flowers. The singing was also excellent. Mrs. Doris Cameron sang a very fine solo in a clear rich contralto.

Personals

Judge Young has returned from Atlin.

Harvey Creech, of Copper City, is in the city for a few days.

Miss Olga Instett has returned from a visit to Portland, Ore.

Ald. Smith has gone to Camrose, Alberta, for a trip. He will inspect a ranch he owns there.

John G. Johnston, of Vancouver, was in the city this week. He returned south last evening.

J. Fred Ritchie left yesterday afternoon for Stewart. He will be absent from the city for several days.

F. H. Worlock, of Victoria, representing the Phoenix Brewery of that city, has returned from Stewart.

J. L. Parker of the Pacific Metals company, has returned from a trip to Ketchikan and Goose Bay.

On Sunday the Salvation Army commenced services here under Major Morris who introduced the new officers for this fort.

Among the arrivals on the Prince George Sunday was C. H. Topp, formerly city engineer of Victoria. He resigned a few months ago to go into private practice as a member of the well known firm of Gore & McGregor. Mr. Topp left yesterday for the Queen Charlotte Islands on business for the firm.

Mr. Long, the manager for the Bank of British North America, arrived this morning on the Cottage City from Skagway. He formerly had charge of the bank in Dawson. Mr. Stonham, who has had charge of the bank since its opening here, will leave in a few days to resume his inspection duties.

THE TIME TO BUY

Hazelton Nine Mile Mining Company
Offering Shares at Special Price

The new firm of F. T. Bowness Brokerage Company is offering a special opportunity to investors to get in on the rich mining district about Hazelton. The Hazelton Nine Mile Mining Company, with what promises to be some of the very best propositions in a great camp, is placing a block of shares at special prices through this firm.

The property is controlled by men who are on the ground and have known the possibilities. With the opening up of the interior these mines will become very valuable. The shares are put on at the price advertised in another column for a limited time only.

LOTS FOR SALE

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AND

Prince Rupert

Houses, Stores, Offices to Rent.

MONEY TO LOAN

C. D. NEWTON

Real Estate Exchange Block Notary Public

APPRECIATED CITY

Rev. W. Stevenson of Victoria Writes of Great Future of the Place.

Prince Rupert Strongly Impressed Visitor, Who Gives His Ideas About It

Rev. W. Stevenson, of Victoria, in his latest article published in the Colonist dealing with his trip along the coast of British Columbia, gives attention to Prince Rupert. His ideas respecting this place are logical and are such as could be expected from one who takes such an interest in human affairs as he does. He says:

Before seeing Prince Rupert I had heard much about it; its rain, its unevenness, and its soggy ground. It was said that nothing was ever known to grow there but moss; and that its inhabitants were in constant danger of sinking into the bottomless bog on which it is being built. And so I did not expect much. I did not expect to find a city in the making standing on good rocky ground, and the sun shining on it as it does at Victoria or Kamloops. I did not expect that one of the first invitations I should receive would be one to come and taste some fine strawberries raised in the neighborhood. But this was my experience.

Approached by water, Prince Rupert has all the appearance of a tow-headed boy who receives your inspection with an air of defiance, as much as to say: "You just wait a bit; I'm not caring what people say just now. I haven't got by best clothes on yet, I'm here just, and I'm going to be a big fellow before some of the wise people know where they are." This impression was fully borne out by all that I saw and heard of Prince Rupert.

There is the harbor, one of the finest in the world, even if there is anywhere anything to approach it. Those who have whispered things against Prince Rupert must surely have bade good-bye to their senses. Eighteen months ago it was nothing. It was only then being cleared of timber to make room for a townsite. Now there is a considerable population, with three newspapers, fine hotels, banks, churches, schools, and several fine, big stores. But all this would be sheer folly if nothing else could be said about it.

The great asset of Prince Rupert, next to its harbor facilities, is that it is to be the terminus of the great transcontinental railroad which is being fast hurried toward completion by the Grand Trunk Pacific. As soon as the line opens and traffic begins, Prince Rupert will spring to worldwide fame as the young giant city of the northwest coast.

Prince Rupert will not be able to hold back. It will no more be able to resist growing than a strong young athlete can on entering his teens. Any natural disadvantage which it has at present are only fit talk for babies and garrulous old people. It is a wet climate to be sure; but who ever knew of a wet climate that was not a perfectly healthy place to live in, other things being equal? There are no decent roads at present, and one must not step off the sidewalk, in case he should put his foot in a hole. But who cares for that? There is always bedrock to build on, and before long Prince Rupert will have roads as strong and clean, and natural conditions as advantageous as any city can boast in Northern climes.

This article is not written by a professional "booster." I have no interest in Prince Rupert more than in Timbuctoo, but I could not help feeling inspired by the vision of what Prince Rupert is yet to be; and of what it will do for the millions of people who are bound in time to come this way, and find escape from the crowded centres of European life and welcome to a new world of freedom and hope and natural advantage.

I have no interest in the real estate men for whom Prince Rupert stands for so much, and who are there for the sole purpose of marking off the newcomers who land in the city. I would willingly send them out to work with their hands as other men have to work, but the fact that these men are there in such numbers is an indication of what is coming by way of trade and of the consequent rise in land values. I have no sympathy with the gamble in land that goes on in all these new places, but I predict that large fortunes will be made of town lots in Prince Rupert during the next ten years or more. When I came back that way it was

raining, but it was rain like a Scotch mist, only that the air was clear and mild.

As our ship steamed out of the harbor, a vision rose before my eyes of another giant city, teeming with life and throbbing with energy; a great meeting place for the mighty currents of commerce between East and West that will surge this way; a city rich in magnificent architectural creations, flowing with wealth, made beautiful by happy homes, schools, colleges, halls of learning, and homes of science and art; over the water beautiful suburban residences, and on the waters stately steamers filled with happy people as they pass to and fro, seeking for pleasure or for health on the shores of the many beautiful islands by which these water ways are studded. And then I wished that I might live to see Prince Rupert as it will be twenty, fifty, a hundred years hence.

NEW STYLES OF WARSHIPS

Stories of a startling revolution in the construction of future warships comes from Portsmouth.

It is said that the next Dreadnought to be built there will have motor engines, and consequently the vessel will be without funnels, boilers, stokeholds, and the other prominent features in steam. This will mean a construction wholly different to the present type of fighting vessel, as starting in its change as when steam first superseded sailing.

At present the internal combustion marine engine has only been used on submarines and other small craft. Whether it has yet been brought to such a pitch of perfection as to develop the 60,000 to 70,000 horsepower that would be required in the next battleship is problematical.

A solution of the difficulty would bring up to the dawn of a new era in naval affairs, and place on the seas smokeless squadrons of great speed, with no funnels to hinder fore-and-aft gun-fire, and an enormous saving in space, which would be devoted to increasing fuel and ammunition, thus adding enormously to radius and effectiveness of action.

In other words, it would make the might Orion, launched only a few days ago, an obsolete vessel.

It is interesting to recall that in Mr. Max Pemberton's famous novel, "The Iron Pirate," his wonderful ship was driven by internal combustion, and failed at the critical moment owing to the difficulty of lubrication.

GERMAN RELATIONS

How the Late King Hoped for Closer Relations Between Nations.

He Labored Always to Bring About Peaceful Settlements of Troubles

Lord Esher has contributed to the September number of the "Deutsche Revue" a remarkable article on "King Edward VII and Germany," an advance proof of which has been obtained by the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Lord Esher deals mainly with King Edward's attitude toward Germany, and declares that he loved the German people and had "a real liking" for the Kaiser, which was the basis of their intercourse.

Lord Esher describes as "nothing but pure imagination" the notion that King Edward directed the foreign policy of Great Britain, and continues:

"He always recognized that the determination of the policy of Great Britain was the affair of the minister for the time being.

"The leaders of both political parties in the country found in him not only a powerful ally, but also a positively unconquerable champion of their foreign policy. The foreign policy of the ministry in office was in his eyes—under constitutional government one should be able to regard this as a matter of course—the policy of the nation, and, therefore, also the policy which the sovereign sanctioned.

"King Edward, for his part, never doubted that he would surmount the internal crisis which his ministers threatened to bring about, in a peaceable manner, and without injury to his prestige.

"He may have moments of annoyance but he never lost courage, and he was always conscious that he would be able to win the majority of his people for himself, without regard to the form which a momentary majority in the lower house might take.

"In internal affairs as in foreign

policy, the fundamental trait in King Edward's character was courage.

"He was at one with the majority of his people in the wish to maintain the sea power of Great Britain on the highest step which it must occupy if it is to fulfil the purposes of national defence and afford a guarantee for the inviolability of British territory. He had no ulterior thoughts, and never had a hostile intention.

"Least of all would it have occurred to the king to look with feelings of jealousy, of irritation, or of uneasiness at the governing power of the German empire.

"King Edward was far too reasonable, his knowledge of the world was too thorough, and his understanding of the conditions of commercial rivalry among the European states too clear for him not absolutely to appreciate the real meaning of the efforts of the German Emperor and the German people to increase German sea-power, and to peg out a broader area for German colonial undertakings.

"He could not regard disarmament of limitation of armaments under existing circumstances as anything else than a fantastical dream, and he could never understand how any intelligent human being could believe that he had ever proposed either the one or the other to the German Emperor."

Lord Esher concludes his article with a plea for the inclusion of Germany in the bond of friendship that now unites Great Britain and France, and though he does not expressly say so, he leads one to believe that this consummation would have accorded with the feelings and convictions of King Edward. The main objects of such a combination, he suggests, would be a guarantee of the status quo in Northern and Central Europe.

THE HAGUE AWARD

(Continued From Page Six)

taking, drying or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privilege thereby reserved to them, is it permissible to impose restrictions conditional upon the payment of light or harbor dues, or entering or reporting at customs houses or any similar conditions?

Answer.—It is decided and awarded that such restrictions are not permissible unless American fishermen entering such bays for any of the four purposes aforesaid and remaining more than 48 hours therein should be required, if thought necessary by Great Britain or the colonial government, to report either in person or to a customs official, if reasonably convenient opportunity therefor is afforded, and it is so decided and awarded.

What is a Bay?

Question 5.—From where must be measured the three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors referred to in the said article?

Answer.—The tribunal decides and awards that in case of bays, the three marine miles are to be measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay. At all other places the three marine miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast.

Rules of Procedure

Now this tribunal hereby recommends for the consideration and acceptance of the high contracting parties the following rules and methods of procedure for determining the limits of the bays hereinbefore enumerated: (1) In every bay, not hereinafter specifically provided for, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn three miles seaward from a straight line across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does not exceed ten miles. (2) In the following bays where the configuration of the coast and the local climatic conditions are such that foreign fishermen when within the geographic headlands might reasonably and bona fide believe themselves on the high seas, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn in each case between the headlands hereinafter specified as being those at and within which such fishermen might be reasonably expected to recognize the bay under average conditions.

For the Bale des Chaleurs the line from the light at Birch Point on Miscou Island to Macquereau Point light; for the Bay of Miramichi, the line from the light at Point Escumacine to the light on the eastern point of Tabusintac Gully; for Egmont Bay in Prince Edward Island, the line from the light at Cape Egmont to the light at West Point, and off St. Anne Bay, in the province of Nova Scotia, the line from the light at Point Ancelet to the nearest point on the opposite shore of the mainland.

For Fortune Bay, in Newfoundland, the line from Connaigre Head to the light on the southeasterly end of

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Brunet Island, thence to Fortune Head; for or near the following bays, the limits of exclusion shall be three marine miles seaward, from the following lines, namely, for or near Barrington Bay, in Nova Scotia, the line from the light on Stoddart Island to the light on the south point of Cape Sable, thence to the light at Baccaro Point, at Chedabucto, and St. Peter's Bay; the line from Cranberry Island light to Green Island light, thence to Point Rouge for Mira Bay; the line from the light on the east point of Scatarie Island to the northeasterly point of Cause Morien; and at Placentia Bay in Newfoundland, the line between from Latine Point on the eastern mainland to the most southerly point of Red Island, on St. Mary's Bay, in Nova Scotia, shall, for the purpose of delimitation, be taken as the coasts of such bays.

Bay of Fundy Excluded

It is understood that nothing in these rules refers either to the Bay of Fundy, considered as a whole apart from its bays and creeks, or as to the Innocent Passages through the Gut of Canso, which were excluded by the agreement made by exchange of notes between Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bryce, dated February 21, 1893, and March 4, 1893, or to Conception Bay, which was provided for by the decision of the Privy Council in the case of the Direct United States Cable Company, versus the Anglo-American Telegraph company, in which decision the United States have acquiesced.

On the Whole Treaty Coast

Question 6.—Have the inhabitants of the United States the liberty to take fish in the bays, harbors and creeks on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Race to Rameau Islands, or on the western and northern coasts of Newfoundland from Cape Race to Quirpon Island, or on the Magdalen Islands?

Answer.—This tribunal is of opinion that American inhabitants are entitled to fish in the bays, creeks and harbors of the treaty coasts of Newfoundland and the Magdalen Islands, and it is so decided and awarded.

Trading Privileges

Question 7.—Are the inhabitants of the United States, whose vessels resort to the treaty coast, entitled to have, for those vessels when duly authorized by the United States on that behalf, the commercial privileges on treaty coast accorded by agreement or otherwise to United States trading vessels generally?

Answer.—For these reasons this

tribunal is of the opinion that the inhabitants of the United States are so entitled insofar as concerns this treaty, there being nothing in its provisions to disentitle them, provided the treaty liberty of fishing and the commercial privileges are not exercised concurrently, and it is so decided and awarded.

Many a man who pretends to believe things winds up by believing them.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

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

Plans, specifications, contract and forms of tender may be seen on and after the 12th day of September, 1910, at the offices of John L. Burke, Secretary to the School Board, Queen Charlotte City; the Government Agent, Prince Rupert; the Mining Recorder, Jedway; and the Department of Public Works, Victoria.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of \$125, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into 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.

F. C. GAMBLE, Public Works Engineer.

Public Works Department, Victoria, B.C., September 7, 1910.

EXAMINATION FOR INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS AND MACHINERY

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

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

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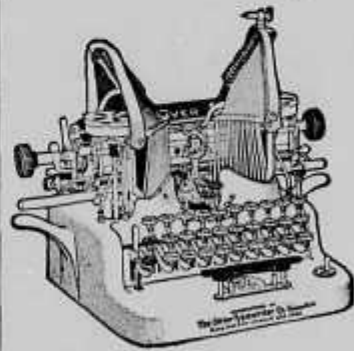
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We announced this new sales plan recently, just to feel the pulse of the people. Simply a small cash payment—then 17 cents a day. That is the plan in a nutshell.

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

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

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

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

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

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

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

The Hazelton Nine-Mile Mining Co'y.

The Lead King

Men who foresee the possibilities of the Nine-Mile country are buying NOW. The thinking public does not want investments which take such advertising as "luck," and "take a chance." The people who are buying Hazelton Nine-Mile Mining Co. stock at 15c are those who have investigated. This is no proposition for the sentimental. Would you rather wait and pay more?

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INQUEST WAS HELD

Coroner's Jury Find That Richer Fired Shot on Thursday Night.

The Accused Will Come Up For Preliminary Hearing on Friday

The inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Joseph Beaudoin last Thursday night was concluded last evening before the coroner, J. H. McMullin. The jury consisted of J. R. Beatty, J. D. Allen, Alex. McRae, John H. Johnston, J. H. Thompson and John Vaughan. The jury after hearing the evidence brought in a verdict that the murdered man came to his death by a shot in the breast fired by Alphonse Richer.

The preliminary hearing of the charge against Richer will be gone on with on Friday before the police magistrate.

At the inquest last night Thomas Keon was the first witness called. He stated that he had seen Richer helping Beaudoin, who was very drunk, home on Wednesday night. The next morning Richer came and asked witness for a clothes brush to brush the mud from Beaudoin's clothing, and he also told witness that he was going to town to get a bottle to cheer Beaudoin up. Richer himself was perfectly sober.

Dr. Tremayne stated that he had been called for about 8.30 Thursday evening and was told that some one was shot. He, along with the police and Richer, hurried to the scene of the shooting in a launch. Upon arriving at the shack he found Beaudoin lying on the bed groaning. He examined him slightly and ordered him to be taken to the hospital. Upon closer examination it was found that the bullet had gone through the left side, thence to the right side, cutting the tenth rib, going under the liver and through the diaphragm into the right lung and finally lodging itself in the stomach.

There was considerable hemorrhage in the chest. The doctor stated that this, along with the shock, was the cause of death.

Joe Sinclair testified that he had known Beaudoin for several years. He saw him last week. On Friday he identified the body of the deceased as that of Joe Beaudoin.

David Stanstrom, employed by Foley, Welsh and Stewart as a bookkeeper, stated that there was \$277.79 on the books to the credit of Beaudoin.

Sergeant Regan, who accompanied Dr. Tremayne to the scene of the shooting, gave evidence very similar to that of Dr. Tremayne. He also stated that while at the hospital Richer started to talk in French to Beaudoin. Regan told him to talk in English, because anything he should say would be used in evidence against him. Richer started to cry

and said that he had done it unintentionally. Beaudoin looked up at Richer, murmured something, and said that he should not have done it.

Richer told Regan that the two of them had been drinking for three or four days and that on Wednesday night Beaudoin had robbed Richer of \$14. Thursday night they had quarrelled over it, and at Richer was sitting on the bed with the gun in his hand it went off. Regan could not find the \$14 that Richer claimed Beaudoin had stolen. The next morning Richer appeared at the police station with the \$14 which he thought Beaudoin had stolen but had not.

Upon examining the gun in court last evening it was found that a separate action was required to cock the gun after it was loaded, otherwise the gun would not go off.

Sergeant Regan stated that he had found two empty whisky bottles and one partly full in the shack occupied by the men.

After the evidence had been put in the jury retired, shortly afterwards bringing in the verdict before stated.

The deceased man has a brother in West Superior, Wisconsin, and also an uncle, a logger in Vancouver.

FIRE EQUIPMENT

Recommendations Pass Council Authorizing Work to be Done

The fire and water committee of the city council made a report last evening recommending a number of items asked for by the fire chief. The latter stated that the two hose reels had arrived and the hoses should be erected for them. These, he recommended should be built so that they could be moved. They should be 10 feet by 14 feet and 8 feet high and could be built at a cost of \$50 each. One should be built at the corner of Second avenue and Seventh street, and the other at Third avenue and Fifth street. He also recommended the purchase of cable to be used in pulling down buildings in case of necessity in fighting fire. This should have a hook on one end and a ring on the other.

On the motion to adopt the report of the fire committee, Ald. Hilditch wished to know if anything was being done to increase the water main. It seemed useless to provide for additional connections unless the main was increased.

Ald. Mobley explained that these hose centres were intended only to facilitate using the hose they had. No additional hose would be needed.

His Worship explained that the six inch pipe which was to have been placed to continue to the street line, had to be used to provide for an increased supply from the pumps to the reservoir.

Ald. McIntyre suggested that at the pipe was needed for this use additional pipe might have been ordered. It should all be done subject to the city engineer's approval as he was well aware of the necessities. The report was adopted.

TOOK HIS OWN LIFE

Mystery Solved Surrounding Disappearance of George Reid Who Murdered His Wife.

Man Apparently Committed Suicide Very Shortly After Taking Life of Woman

George Reid, the murderer of his wife at Clayburn, the police believe, was evidently insane when he put a end to the life of his young wife a few weeks ago for his body was found floating in the Fraser river with the throat cut from ear to ear last Tuesday morning by Joseph Louis, an Indian, near Pump House No. 2, Matsqui Prairie. The red man was in a canoe at the time and after making fast to the body hurried to Mission where Constable Wilkie of Vancouver, was then stopping with Constable Cammon. As soon as the provincial constable set eye upon the body, he said: "That is the man." So well had the officer studied the photograph of the murderer that he knew every line. Not only did the clothes worn by the dead man tally with the description of those worn by Reid when he disappeared, but the whole get up was the same. However, to make assurance doubly sure, the constable telephoned to the B. C. Electric Railway office at Vancouver, asking Mr. Porter to view the remains. Mr. Porter, who is an employee of the B. C. Electric Railway company, and who with Mr. Rutledge was boarding with the Reids at the time of the murder without the slightest hesitation identified the body as that of Reid.

From what has been learned from witnesses and from scraps of circumstantial evidence, Reid wrote a four letter to the young men who boarded with him and his wife. This letter has never been made public. Then he killed his young help-mate and fled to the C. P. R. bridge at Mission, not far from his home at Clayburn, which it will be remembered lies just across the river from Mission. There, it is surmised, he drew a sharp razor from his hip pocket and slashed his throat with frenzied fury, so that he severed the jugular vein and cut deeply the throat in a long wound extending from ear to ear. Then he either fell into the rushing river below, or tumbled over through shock and loss of blood.

D. C. Yates, employed on the erection of the new Bank of Montreal building on Third avenue, fell from the wall a few days ago and was badly injured. He was removed to the hospital and is making satisfactory progress.

A. W. Ross, of Vancouver, representing the underwriters, after spending several days in the city, went south last night. Mr. Seeley will remain a few days to complete the work.

OPENING LAKELSE

Company Incorporated to Carry on Operations in That District.

Companies Incorporated in the Province—Appointments Made by Government

The latest copy of the Provincial Gazette contains notice of the incorporation of the Lakelse Valley Development company with a capital stock of \$200,000, divided into 4,000 shares.

The company is incorporated with quite large powers, being authorized to carry on all kinds of real estate business with power to loan money and do general financial, mercantile and manufacturing business.

The personnel of the company is not made known through the notice but it is believed that a syndicate of Vancouver men is behind the proposition. The company, judging from certain powers given it, intends to carry on a general colonization scheme clearing the land and subdividing it for the intending settlers.

The following other companies have been incorporated:—

Artley-Elford Boat Co. of Nelson, with a capital of \$50,000.

Canadian Mining Operators, Ltd., with a capital of \$250,000.

Central B. C. Lands, Ltd., capitalized at \$200,000.

Empress Electrical Works, Ltd., with a capitalization of \$700 to take over business of A. G. Teague.

Hose Investment Co., with a capital of \$250,000.

Independent Liquor Company with a capital of \$25,000.

The Salmon Arm Fruit & Land company, with a capital of \$250,000.

Somer Park, Ltd., capitalized at \$250,000, to deal in petroleum and other mining and industrial concerns.

Vernon Curling Rink Company, capitalized at \$10,000.

The issue contains notice of the appointment of the following notaries public: H. W. C. Boak, L.L.B., Vancouver, and Alfred Carmichael, Alberni.

The earth wrapped in the soft mystery of a summer twilight is as sweet as a bride in her veil.

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PRINCE RUPERT, B. C.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Between:
John Jacobs, Frank Johnson, and Charles Carlson, carrying on business as Contractors under the firm name or style of Hawkins & Co., Plaintiffs.

And
C. Peterson, C. Larson, and C. Anderson, Defendants.
To C. Peterson, and C. Larson, of Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia:

YOU are hereby required to take notice that a Writ of Summons was issued in the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Victoria Registry, against you, C. Peterson, and C. Larson, and Charles Carlson, at the suit of John Jacobs, Frank Johnson, and Charles Carlson, carrying on business as Contractors under the firm name or style of Hawkins & Co., on the 23rd day of November, 1909, claiming to have it declared that the Defendants on or about the 15th day of January, 1909, withdrew from the partnership business then being carried on by the Plaintiffs and ceased from said date to have any interest therein, having abandoned the same and that they thereby forfeited all right in or to any of the monies earned by such business under and by virtue of a contract entered into with D. A. Rankin in or about the month of August, 1908, and completed on the 13th day of November, 1909, to do certain work upon a portion of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad near Prince Rupert in the Province of British Columbia, and for an account and for a receiver, and that you are thereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you at the Victoria Registry of the Supreme Court aforesaid and that in default of your so doing the Plaintiffs may proceed therein and judgment may be given in your absence.

And you are further required to take notice that by an order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Gregory made in the said cause on the 22nd day of September, 1910, service of the said Writ of Summons upon you C. Peterson and C. Larson was ordered to be effected by serving Lewis W. Patmore, Barrister-at-Law, with a copy of the Writ of Summons hereto and a copy of the order now being recited and by publishing notice of the said Writ of Summons and order in the Prince Rupert Journal for six issues thereof. And that you be required to appear to the said Writ of Summons within eight days from the last publication in the said newspaper or from the service on the said Lewis W. Patmore whichever should last happen and that the same should be good and sufficient service upon you of the Writ of Summons in the said action.

Dated this 23rd day of September, 1910.

Witness my hand and seal, this 23rd day of September, 1910.
J. A. AIKMAN,
Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, whose address for service is at the office of the said J. A. Aikman, Imperial Bank Chambers, corner of Yates and Government streets, Victoria, British Columbia. S27

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CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

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

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



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