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VICTORIA, B. C.

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PREPARE FOR FIGHT

Local Conservatives Have Named the Fourteen Delegates Who Will Atte rCnvention.

Date for General Gathering of the Forces Has Not Yet Been Decided Upon

At a splendid gathering held in McIntyre Hall on Tuesday evening the Conservatives of the city made choice of fourteen delegates who will represent the local association at a convention held later to name a candidate for Comox-Atlin in the approaching Dominion election. The meeting was presided over by J. G. Scott, first vice president of the association, in the absence of the president, J. A. Kirkpatrick. With him on the platform were Wm. Manson, M.P.P.; G. W. Kerr, second vice president, and the secretary of the association, Dr. W. J. Quinlan.

Little time was occupied with speech making, but with 150 members present it was deemed wise to lose no time in proceeding to the election of delegates.

Before proceeding to the work, however, a vote of confidence in R. L. Borden was passed on motion of O. H. Nelson, seconded by T. F. MacDonald. This was followed by a vote of confidence in Hon. Richard McBride as provincial leader and Wm. Manson, the local member, the motion being moved by M. M. Stephens, seconded by W. E. Fisher.

Mr. Manson, in a short speech, replied to the vote of confidence which was passed with the greatest of enthusiasm.

Mr. Manson said that at the present time the interest centred not in provincial politics nor in theh Dominion issues. He referred to the good service that had been done by Sir John A. MacDonald to the country and success which had followed his national policy. The policy as laid down by the Conservative party had been closely followed by the Liberals upon attaining power. It appeared to be an unwise policy to change that after so many years, during which the country had prospered under it.

He objected to the Liberal party appealing to the country without a redistribution of seats. It meant that British Columbia was to be cut off from three or four seats to which she was entitled.

The argument that reciprocity would be of great benefit to this district because of the free entry of fish to the United States was touched upon. Mr. Manson pointed out that under the high cost of living in the United States now there was sure to be a cutting off of the duty by the United States without any treaty. Fish would be included in that cutting down process and Canada would not require to make the concessions she was to make.

He advocated a strenuous fight for the return to power of Mr. Borden and his following. The signs of the times pointed to a change and he felt the Comox-Atlin district would do its part in returning a good Conservative.

The selection of the delegates was then proceeded with. There were a large number of names put in nomination and the task of counting was necessarily slow. The following was the selection made, with the vote for each one:

Wm. Manson, M.P.P., 138; Frank E. Cullin, 131; O. H. Nelson, 125; M. M. Stephens, 122; Dr. A. A. McIntyre, 106; J. E. Merryfield, 98; L. Crippen, 98; O. Besner, 84; A. Carss, 80; W. E. Fisher, 80; Dr. W. J. Quinlan, 68; J. G. Scott, 51; Dr. W. B. Clayton, 48; S. M. Newton, 47.

When the ballots were being counted a programme of short speeches, songs and recitations was given. Harry Smith of Stewart made a vigorous appeal for a good strong fight being put up.

It is likely that a second meeting will be held before the delegates leave for the convention. At that time it is probable the question of the candidate will come up for further consideration.

Resign Position

Two resignations from the police force were accepted by the commissioners last week. They were those of Police Officers Mansell and Miller. The former had been with the police force for a long time. He went south this morning.

WELL SATISFIED

Investor From Kalispell, Montana, Is Pleased With His Purchases Here

Among those who went south this morning by the Prince Rupert was W. T. Booth of Kalispell, Mont. He has been on a visit to Prince Rupert looking over investments he has here. Mr. Booth is one of the many outsiders who was fortunate enough to invest here at the time of the sale and is holding the properties he then secured.

He is highly pleased with the outlook here and may probably make his home in Prince Rupert later. He expects to see a wonderful development in the city and vicinity.

In Kalispell and elsewhere in the United States where Mr. Booth has come in contact with investors he says Prince Rupert is well known and eyes are all directed this way. It will undoubtedly open up with a great rush when the proper time comes.

LOOKS LIKE APPEAL

Sir Wilfrid Indicates in the House That He is Going to Dissolve Them.

Will Not Wait for New Distribution of Seats Before Testing the Electorate

(Special to The Journal)

Ottawa, July 28.—Obstruction in the House of Commons brings dissolution nearer and the government is now nearly ready to ask the electors to give their decision. Next week will see the finish, after the house has had a chance to discuss Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude toward the imperial conference.

C. L. Owen called attention to the danger of men being thrown out of employment by the stoppage of public works on account of supply for the whole year not having been voted. He asked if supply would be voted before a general election.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied: "Reciprocity is now engaging the attention of the house. It has been before us for six months. As far as my information is concerned we might vote today. As soon as we have a vote on the bill we will take up supply."

A. R. Barrow of the G. T. P. service has been spending a few days in the city.

NEW CLUB HOUSE

Pioneer Organization of the City Has Purchased Mr. Bacon's Residence.

Delightful Headquarters Are Being Taken Over and Will Be Opened at Once

The Pioneer C'ub of this city, which has the honor of being what the name implies, the first organized in the city, is now in permanent quarters. The residence of J. H. Bacon, which occupies such a commanding position on Fourth avenue, has been taken over by the club by purchase and is now in possession of the organization.

The furniture has also become the property of the Pioneers, so that the organization starts off with first class quarters, adapted in every way to the needs of the club.

In connection with it there is a dining room maintained for the convenience of the members. This will serve a very important duty, the bachelor members finding it a most comfortable home with a charming outlook over the harbor.

The Pion er Club is to be congratulated upon the comfortable home which it has acquired.

The May Roberts Company, which has been playing in the Empress Theatre since Tuesday evening, is drawing full houses. The company is a very creditable one. The leading lady has strong suppoprt and the public has recognized the enterprise of the manager in putting on a series of good plays.

TO BENEFIT FARMING

Provincial Government Takes Steps to Increase Local Farm Production.

Appointment of a New Official Is Made by Minister of Agriculture

(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, July 28—Upon the recommendation of Hon. Price Ellison, E. J. Bonavia has received the appointment of provincial crop and labor commissioner. His duties, upon which Mr. Bonavia has already entered, are to visit every section of the province and carefully investigate the prevailing conditions as they affect the agricultural interests, particularly with the collection of information with respect to labor conditions generally, and report comprehensively to the minister so that intelligent steps may be taken to secure an adequate supply of labor to meet the demands of the market. This is intended to place the fruit growing, stock raising, dairying and mixed farming industries upon a better footing and appreciably augment the total of British Columbia's home product in food stuff essentials.

PROTEST TO MINISTER

Dr. Gordon's Report Is Branded as Misleading and Untrue—Open Shop Is No Issue

The miners' eexcutive had a meeting in Fernie and wired Hon. MacKenzie King as follows:

"Newspapers have reported you as stating to the house that the cause of dispute here is the question of closed or open shop, and that settlement of that point would practically settle the strike. Your statement is no doubt founded on the report of Dr. Gordon, which is misleading and not true. This matter was only referred to casually by the board during the investigation, but would appear to have been made the means of apologizing for failure to settle the real cause of dispute in the question of wages.

"We have offered at all times to renew old conditions in the matter of closed or open shop, providing the same question can be settled.

"Signed on behalf of the executive ooard,

"W. B. POWELL,
"A. J. CARTER,,
"G. STUBS."

ROAD ROLLER HERE

City Equipment for Macadamizing Streets is Now in Full Operation.

Delivery of the Machine Was Made Yesterday by Vancouver Agent

The road rol'er for the city streets has been delivered here. It arrived by the Ena yesterday morning and was brought up to Third avenue under the charge of the Vancouver agent, Hugh B. Gilmore. The engine is a Waterous one, made in Brantford, and is one of the standard makes.

It is ten tons weight, which gave a little concern to some of the city officials, who were suspicious of the plank roadways that had to be gone over. Planks were laid ahead of the engine to form a roadway and all went well with the locomotive.

Mr. Derry, of this city, was instructed in the operating of the machine by Mr. Gilmore, who too kit over the route and tried it out on the rock covered roads.

Mr. Gilmore admits that the city should not put it very actively into work until at least a block has been all covered with the crushed rock. It should then be closed to traffic and the roller put on it and kept going until it is well pressed down. If wagons are allowed to travel over it before being consolidated the fine rock gets to the bottom and the coarse material comes to the top.

The rock crusher is working on Third avenue and from now on portions of the roadways will be completed ready for regular service.

CENTRE FOR MINING

J. L. Parker is so Impressed With the Development in the North That He Will Open Office.

He Has Gone to Goose Bay to Investigate the Work Going on at His Mines There

Among the arrivals in the city this week were J. L. Parker, one of the best known mining engineers in the province, and J. Herrick McGregor, the well known land surveyor of Victoria. They went by launch to Goose Bay, where they have work in hand. Mr. Parker, as head of the Pacific Metal Company, owns the Red Wing group of claims at Goose Bay. A contract has been let to carry out development work on the properties this summer. These claims are close to the Hidden Creek group, where the Granby company has in view such extensive work.

Mr. Parker, who has been visiting this northern part of the province regularly for the past few years, has decided to open an office here. The growing importance of this part of the province as a mining centre has prompted him to take this step. It indicates that Prince Rupert is to become the centre of the mining activity which is now partly opened in the north. The means of communication are ever improving here and it becomes therefore a convenient point at which to centralize the business pertaining to all parts.

In the meantime Mr. Parker will make his headquarters, while in the city, at the Prince Rupert Inn and will deal with all correspondence addressed to him. He is ready to do consultation work and examine properties for owners.

LEAVING FOR ORIENT

A. J. Brace to Relinquish Post of Y. M. C. A. Secretary at Victoria

A. J. Brace, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Victoria, leaves for the Orient in October next, where he will take charge of the Y. M. C. A. work in connecton with the Chen-Tu University.

Delays Visit

According to the information received by Dr. Slocum, Mr. Harbeck, the moving picture expert, will not be able to come to Prince Rupert on Saturday as was expected. He will not arrive until Wednesday of next week.

MORROW'S POSITION

Well Known Politician in the North it is Said May Win Nomination.

He Will Not Be Turned Down Even if He does Not Get It

The supporters of George Morrow in this city appear to be very sanguine with respect to their candidate at the next Dominion election. Some of them go so far as to prophesy that he will undoubtedly capture the Liberal convention and run under the banner of that party as a straight line candidate. Those opposed to Mr. Morrow, however, are free to announce that such cannot be the case and they ridicule the possibility of his getting into the fight as the party representative.

Those who have followed Mr. Morrow's course know that he is likely to achieve his ends in spite of very decided difficulties, and knowing ones on the outside, therefore, feel that it is not beyond the range of possibility that he will be the Liberal candidate named by the convention.

His friends say he will contest the seat in any event, if not as the choice of the Liberal convention, then as an Independent Liberal.

The names of Duncan Ross and William Sloan are still the most frequently heard mentioned as candidates in the Liberal interests. The latter is in Scotland on a visit and it is not known whether he seeks the nomination or not. If he wishes it his claims are regarded as very strong for it.

IN HAZELTON DISTRICT

Babines Company Makes Good Showing for Work that Is Done

Foreman Mike Callahan of the Babines Company's ground, adjoining the rich Erie mine, is confining his work at present to stripping the surface croppings of the three big veins that have so far been uncovered, says the Inland Colonist. He is well pleased with the looks of the vein at the point of the work left off in the upper drift by the former foreman, William Dalton, and as soon as J. R. Talpey, the company's fiscal agent, arrives he intends increasing his force and drive ahead on that drift. The ore showing at the point where the $740 per ton in silver assays were obtained looks very encouraging, and justifies the immediate installation of machinery for the operation of compressed air drills.

NAVY MAKES READY

Ominous Action Taken by the Admiralty in Connection With Fleets.

Morocco Question Has Led to Decided Course—Ministry Gives Assurances

(Special to The Journal)

London July 28.—Leave has been stopped on British warships and, according to Thursday's Globe, orders were issued for the second division of the home fleet to coal immediately.

This has caused excitement in naval circles and is generally interpreted to mean that the admiralty is preparing the fleet for quick action in the event of any sudden developments in the Anglo-German crisis over the Moroccan question.

Lloyd George's Words

Addressing a banquet given by the bankers of London, David Lloyd George, chancellor of the exchequer, referred to Great Britain's continually growing property, which, he said, could only be arrested by a disturbance of the world's peace. Therefore, he was ready at great sacrifice, to preserve peace, and would rejoice at the success of the arbitration negotiations with the United States, but, he added, it was essential that Great Britain, at all hazards should maintain her place and prestige among the great powers.

If a situation were forced upon Great Britain where peace could only be preserved by the surrender of the position it had won by centuries of heroism and achievements, by allowing herself to be treated where vital interests were concerned as though she were of no account in the cabinet of nations, then, he said, emphatically, peace at that price would be a humiliation intolerable for a great country like England to endure.

National Honor

"National honor," said the chancellor, "is no party question. The security of our international trade is not a party question. The peace of the world is more likely to be secured i fall nations realize fairly, what the conditions of peace must be."

The speech made a deep impression on the listeners. David Lloyd George seldom makes an incursion into the domain of foreign politics. His audience, therefore, interpreted the speech to mean that the Moroccan situation is serious.

The Liberal morning papeprs which refer to the fact that Chancellor Lloyd George in his address read the important passages slowly and carefully from a prepared manuscript regard his utterances as the embodiment of the cabinet's view and it is not doubted that it was a hint to Germany with regard to Morocco. The papers express the hope that this word in season may prevent the situation arising through Germany's demands from becoming critical.

Despite alarmist reports, the government announces that it entertains no apprehension of war.

Mr. and Mrs. Manson of Topeka are visiting at the home of their son, Alex. Manson, in this city. They are accompanied by their two daughters.

ISLAND'S RESOURCES

J. W. Coover is Surprised to Find Such Wealth as He Saw on Graham Islands.

He Will Invest Heavily in the District Following Investigations

"It is a unique experience for a man who for twenty-four years has been searching the continent over for natural resources to develop, with the ultimate end in view of constructing railroads, to drop into a country such as British Columbia and see the enormous potential wealth which is everywhere apparent, and which is open for all to acquire."

This is one the statements made by J. W. Coovert, a civil and mining engineer of Portland, who has just returned from Graham Island, where he went to report on coal areas for the John McLeod Company of this city, and where he became so interested that he spent two months looking over the island, says the Vancouver World. "I would have liked to stay a month longer," he said, "for taken as a whole Graham Island is the most wonderful undeveloped country I have ever seen.

"To an American, the greatest surprise is the undeveloped condition of the country. In the United States showings such as I saw would not lie idle for twenty-four hours. It is astonishing to find showings in such a crude condition.

"I found there a large area of coal lands, containing a bituminous product equal in quality to any coal mined on the Pacific coast. Of course you must understand that Graham Island is very large, and a great many coal claims have been staked which in the nature of things cannot become productive. This is a condition which exists in every locality where coal, or, in fact, any kind of mineral, has been discovered, and does not affect the fact that an enormous tonnage of coal will ultimately be mined on the island.

"Incidentally I visited the oil fields on the northwestern portion of the island, and found there conditions such as I had never before seen, and I have inspected most of the oil fields on this continent. Never before have I seen surface showings so favorable, and you can say without reservation that if oil is not found in that field, all the knowledge gained by years of experience in this business by all the epxerts engaged in it, might as well be set aside."

Mr. Coovert expects to spend most of his time in the future in this province. After observing a very small portion of the resources here, the United States is no longer attractive to him.

ARE REORGANIZING

Liberal Party is Seeking to Revive Life in the Forces in British Columbia

Reported That Well Known Judge May Re-enter Politics of Province

The Liberal party, it is reported from Vancouver, are about to begin a reorganizing campaign. It is said that a prominent judge known in political life familiarly as "Billy" McInnes may forsake the bench and take again to political life, which he loves so well. His work, according to the rumor, would be to organize the whole province and then assume the leadership as the date of election approached.

In connection with the proposition to reorganize there is also a rumor that the plant of the Saturday Sunset has been purchased in Vancouver and a new morning daily to be called The Sun will be issued in the Liberal interests there.

MAY VISIT CANADA

(Special to The Journal)

London, July 28.—The Birmingham Daily Post announces there is a possibility that the king will visit Canada during the regime of the Duke of Cannaught as governor general.

When His Ship Goes Down

Doctors' mistakes, many of them at any rate, are buried in the ground says a writer in Munsey's. Those made by lawyers are paid for by their clients. But the mistakes made by sea captains, no matter what they may cost others, are in the end settled by the captains themselves. The long roll of suicides tells the story.

There is never a voyage without its sudden emergency, demanding presence of mind, cool judgment and skill. Let these qualities fail the master mariner in his time of need, and no matter what might have been the strain on the body and brain, his professional career is at an end.

There was Captain Frederick Watkins, who commanded the City of Paris when the old Inman liner came staggering to port with the Atlantic waves swashing about her hold and surging against her bulkheads, the result of a fog-shrouded impact with an iceberg. The liner was thronged with passengers; the unforseen danger had came near to sending her and her thousand souls to the bottom, but the energy, resourcefulness and skill of her commander brought her safe to port a deed to be long remembered.

It was remembered up to a few years ago, when a slight miscalculation on the part of Captain Watkins sent his vessel upon the Manacle rocks on the Cornish coast. Now you may search all of the obscure places of the earth and you may not locate him.

There was the Princess Victoria Louise, of the Hamburg-American line, which drove hard upon the coral beach at Port Royal in the island of Jamaica. The vessel was thronged with tourists making a jaunt to the West Indies. Fortunately the sea was calm and there was no difficulty in getting passengers ashore. When the last had been safely landed the captain went to his stateroom and put a bullet through his brain.

The pitiable part of it all was that he had no need to. It was not the brain he shattered that was at fault, but the Kingston earthquake, which had destroyed the lighthouse. Groping for the lighthouse a few days later, came another vessel of the same line, the Prinz Waldemar. Her wreck lies a few hundred feet distant from that of her consort, mute testimony to the skill of the navigators. Had the lighthouse been there they would have found the passage; failing it they found destruction.

There will be many to recall the tragedy of the Oder, a North German Lloyd steamer, which was on her way to her home port of Bremen when she struck on the island of Socotra at the entrance of the Red Sea. It was with extreme difficulty that the passengers were rescued. After all had been got ashore Captain Preiffer shot himself. The ship was lost.

Captain Griffith of the Mohegan stood on the bridge of his fast sinking ship until the bridge engulfed him. Deloncle of the French liner Bourgogne sunk in mid-Atlantic by collision with the British steamship Cromartyshire, was last seen on the his vessel took the long dive. Bon bridge, with hand on whistle cord, as Goessel of the Elbe went down with his ship, standing with folded arms upon the bridge as the vessel slowly sank.

In the disaster to the steamship Republic no blame was attached to her commander, Capt. Inman Sealby. Yet he was dropped from the service, and now, at the age of 50, is studying law at the University of Michigan. All his sea career had been with the White Star line, and for 16 years he had commanded its vessel.

There was one case in which a captain lost his ship because of too great deference to the wishes of his passengers. The vessel was the Norse King. At the time of her undoing she was making a cruise among the Ionian islands, carrying 250 tourists. The ship was keeping a course about seven miles off the picturesque coast of Zante, when a deputation of passengers came to Captain Wright and urged him to stand closer inshore that they might better see the region which Byron had immortalized.

He obligingly complied. A few hours later the Norse King was hard aground on a jutting reef. The passengers were got safely ashore, where they promptly held an indignation meeting and signed a paper denouncing the captain, who had wrecked his ship and his reputation in an effort to oblige them. The vessel became a total loss and the master's certificate was suspended.

Of different stuff was a captain of a coastwise craft which a few summers ago carried a large number of excursionists out from Halifax. On the return trip a dense fog suddenly hid the coast. With all the thoughlessness of inexperience a party of the excursionists gathered forward of the pilot house and sought to enliven the rather dismal homeward journey by singing hymns. They had hardly begun before the captain appeared.

"You people stop that noise," he commanded," "and go aft, and do it now!"

They went. When the vessel was safe alongside her pier one of the party, a woman, sought the captain and began berating him for boorishness.

"My brother is one of the owners of this line," she said, "and when I tell him of your discourteous conduct he will have you dismissed."

"When you tell your brother of my conduct," the captain grimly replied, "you might add that when I ordered you and your party away from the pilot house I had nothing to guide me but the sound of the whistling buoys, and that if I had allowed your singing to drown that sound the chances are that you would not have any opportunity of making complaint!"

One inexcusable case of loss of a vessel was the spectacular stranding of the big China, of the Peninsular and Oriental service, which was run ashore on an island in the Red Sea in 1897. Among the numerous passengers was Lady Brassey. It was her birthday, and there was a special dinner in honor of the occasion. The captain was the commodore of the line.

Lady Brassey sat at the right hand of the captain. As was subsequently shown in the enquiry, he was so engrossed in his fair neighbor's conversation that he paid no attention to three notes which were sent to him from the bridge. The notes warned the captain that the vessel was rapidly nearing a certain point and that the course should be altered. Conceiving that he had done all that was required of him, the officer of the watch did nothing more, and before the dinner was over the vessel struck.

That ended the captain's sea career. It also ended any further chance of mishap through the conversation of captains with passengers, as the line issued an order that in future the commanders of its vessels would not be allowed to come into social intercourse with voyagers.

The same rule now obtains with all the big liners in the trans-Atlantic service. If the captain makes a round of the promenade deck once a day, it is about as much as is expected of him. He seldom goes near the smoking room. He has his meals served in his cabin and is rarely seen in the dining room. In rough weather he stands at his place upon the bridge for long hours, day and night.

———o———

Philosopher—To my mind there are just two problems that confront the world.

Student—And they are?

Philosopher—How to make money, and how to get along without money."

You Can Avoid This

by sending your Clothes to the PIONEER STEAM LAUNDRY

There are Many Reasons Why

IT IS TO YOUR INTEREST

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

PIONEER STEAM LAUNDRY

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS

Province of British Columbia

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

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Minister of Public Works.

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

ROBT. A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

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

NOTICE.

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

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

WILLIAM E. BURRITT,
District Registrar.

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

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

ROBERT A. RENWICK,
Deputy Minister of Lands.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Prince Rupert Sand & Gravel Company, Ltd., of Prince Rupert, occupation Industrial Company, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described land:— Commencing at a post planted at the Witness post on the southerly boundary of Lot 4124; thence southerly following the sinuosities of the shore line 60 chains more or less to southerly end of the Island; thence easterly 10 chains more or less to low water mark; thence northerly 60 chains more or less along low water mark; thence westerly 10 chains more or less to the point of commencement.

PRINCE RUPERT SAND & GRAVEL Co., LTD.
Per J. Y. Rochester, Agt.
Dated May 30, 1911. 6-2

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

WATER NOTICE

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

Dated June 12th, 1911.

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that John Kirkaldy, of Lakelse Valley, occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 120 chains south from the south end of Herman Lake; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains.

JOHN KIRKALDY.
Dated April 11, 1911. 5-5

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that I, V. W. Smith, of Prince Rupert, occupation contractor, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described foreshore:—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles in a southerly direction from Port Simpson; thence northerly along high water mark 25 chains and containing all foreshore between high and low water mark.

V. W. SMITH,
Locator.
Staked 31st May, 1911. 6-6

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, Minnie Meredith, of Victoria, B. C., occupation a married woman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains distant and in a South direction from the Southeast corner of Lot 1733; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

MINNIE MEREDITH.
John Kirkaldy,
Agent.
Dated February 20th, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that Joseph Edward Merryfield, of Prince Rupert, occupation merchant, intends to apply for permission to lease the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains north from the northeast corner of Lot 33; thence west 1500 feet to shore of Smith's Island; thence following shore in a southerly direction 1200 feet; thence east to shore of De Horsey Island; thence following shore in a northerly direction to point of commencement.

JOSEPH EDWARD MERRYFIELD.
E. Spro, Agent.
Dated April 4, 1911. 4-7

Skeena Land District—District of Coast Range 5.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles James Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, occupation contractor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 992 and marked C. J. Gillingham's N. E. Corner Application for Purchase; I, C. J. Gillingham, intend to apply for permission to purchase 320 acres of land bounded as follows:—Commencing at this post; thence 80 chains south; thence 40 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains east to place of commencement.

CHARLES JAMES GILLINGHAM
Robert Osborn Jennings, Agent.
Dated January 5, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Annie Kirkaldy, of Melville, Sask., occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted 120 chains southwesterly from Herman Lake; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, containing 640 acres more or less.

ANNIE KIRKALDY.
John Kirkaldy, Agent.
Dated May 13, 1911. 5-19

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that George Rudge, of Port Simpson, occupation marble worker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles in a southerly direction from mouth of Union Bay and on south side of Bay; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains to shore; thence following shore in an easterly direction to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

GEORGE RUDGE.
Lionel Crippen, Agent.
Staked 11th May, 1911. 5-23

For Job Printing of all kinds see The Journal man.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Flora Orr, of Masset, B. C., occupation spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains south and 80 chains east of the N. E. corner of Lot 35; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

FLORA ORR.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated November 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur Ives, Sr., of Masset, B. C., occupation hotel keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains south and 120 chains east of the S. E. corner of Lot 35; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

ARTHUR IVES, Sr.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Lynn Sutherland, of El Paso, Texas, U. S. A., occupation auditor, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains south and 120 chains east of the S. E. corner of Lot 35; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

LYNN SUTHERLAND.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Arthur W. Nelson, of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 4½ miles north of the S. E. corner of T. L. 40859; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

ARTHUR W. NELSON.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 27, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Wesley Singer, of Masset, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 4 miles north of the N. W. corner of T. L. 40859; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

WESLEY SINGER.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 27, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that A. Walter De Lisle, of Masset, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permissionu to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains south and 120 chains east of the S. E. corner of Lot 35; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

A. WALTER DE LISLE.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Fred. A. De Lisle, of Masset, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains south and 120 chains east of the S. E. corner of Lot 35; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

FRED. A. DE LISLE.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Frank Nelson, of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., occupation clerk, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about one mile north of N. W. corner of Application to Purchase 6953; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

FRANK NELSON.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that William H. Hargrave, of Vancouver, B. C., occupation banker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Lakelse Lake, and about 1½ miles distant and in a southwesterly direction from the S. W. corner of Lot 3982, Skeena Land District, District of Coast, Range V; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to the shore of Lakelse Lake; thence following the shore of said lake to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

WILLIAM H. HARGRAVE.
Mancell Clark, Agent.
Dated 20th March, 1911.

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.

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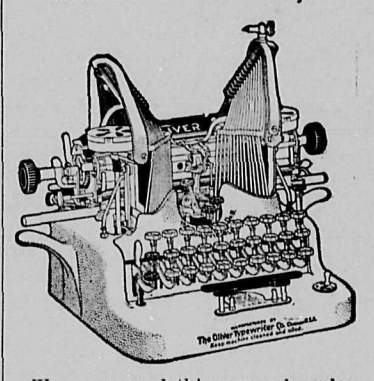

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The simplicity and strength of the Oliver fit it for family use. It is becoming an important factor in the home training of young people. An educator as well as a money maker.

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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Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

AUSTIN M. BROWN.
Dated July 16, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte

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

HENRY EDENSHAW.
Dated July 17, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlote Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Wirt A. Stevens, of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., occupation civil engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Masset Inlet about one mile northeast of the mouth of the Ain River; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains more or less to the eastern boundary of T. L. 35413; thence south along the boundary of T. L. 35413 and T. L. 35414, a distance of 80 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

WIRT A. STEVENS.
G. S. Mayer, Agent.
Dated Feb. 24th, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Roy. Chrisman, of Port Essington, B. C occupation prospector, intend to apply for permission to lease the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted about five miles distant and in a southwesterly direction from the point at the entrance to Captain Cove, Petrel Channel, and on the northeast side of McCauley Island; thence west 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east about 20 chains to shore of Petrel Channel; thence northerly along shore line of Petrel Channel to point of commencement and containing eighty acres more or less.

ROY CHRISMAN.
Dated April 11, 1911. 4-25

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that W. H. Ferguson, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation civil engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about one mile southerly, following the sinuosities of the shore line from the southwest corner of Lot 104, Range V; thence 20 chains west; thence 20 chains south; thence 20 chains west, thence 20 chains south; thence 20 chains west; thence about 40 chains south; thence along shore northerly to point of commencement.

W. H. FERGUSON.
G. Hansen, Agent.
Dated April 22nd, 1911. 4-25

Skeena Land District—District of Coast

TAKE NOTICE that F. T. Saunders, of Vancouver, occupation master mariner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:— Commencing at a post planted about 6 miles northwest of Love Inlet on the north east shore of Pitt Island; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north to shore; thence following shore in a southeasterly direction to point of commencement , containing 80 acres more or less.

FRANK TAUNTON SAUNDERS, Locator.
W. Hamilton, Agent.
Staked 17th, Feb., 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Island.

TAKE NOTICE that Robert Fraser Ogilvie, of Vancouver, occupation banker, intends to apply for permission to purchase the folowing described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles west of the southwest corner of A. P. 12-037; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

ROBERT FRASER OGILVIE.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated Dec. 9, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of of Coast.

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

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

COAL MINES ACT

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at post planted 6½ miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 4, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Comencing at a post planted 7 miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 5th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted 7¼ miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas and marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 5th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted 7½ miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 5th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted 6¼ miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, and marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 4th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted about 8 miles N. E. of the mouth of White River and the junction of the Naas River, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 4th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted six miles N. E. of the mouth of White River and the junction of the Naas River on Canyon Creek, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 4th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted about 8 miles N. E. of the mouth of White River and the junction of the Naas River, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 6th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted about 8 miles N. E. of the mouth of White River and the junction of the Naas River, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 6th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted about 8 miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 6th, 1911. 4-18

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

TAKE NOTICE that Charles J. Gillingham, of Prince Rupert, B. C., occupation contractor, intends to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over 640 acres of land:—Commencing at a post planted about 8 miles N. E. of the mouth of the White River and the junction of the Naas, marked Chas. J. Gillingham's S. E. Corner; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains West; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains East to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less.

CHARLES J. GILLINGHAM.
Charles M. Huff, Agent.
Dated March 6th, 1911. 4-18

WATER NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that George Stanley Mayer, of Masset, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Tsu Skundale Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the north boundary of T. L. 35413; thence west and south along the boundaries of T. L. 35413, to the shore of the Ain River; thence northerly along the shore, back to the place of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less.

GEORGE STANLEY MAYER.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 28, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Robert Cross, of Masset, B. C., occupation farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted on the east shore of Tsu Skundale Lake; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains, to or near to the S. E. corner of Lot 35; thence west 40 chains, more or less; thence south 40 chains, more or less; thence west 40 chains more or less, following the southern boundaries of Lot 35; thence south to the shore; thence southerly along the shore back to the place of commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less.

ROBERT CROSS.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 28, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Christina Orr, of Masset, B. C., occupation married, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: —Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains south and 3 miles east of the N. E. corner of Lot 35; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains, containing 320 acres.

CHRISTINA ORR.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Clara Orr, of Masset, B C., occupation spinster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 40 chains south and 80 chains east of the N. E. corner of Lot 35; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

CLARA ORR.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Merton A. Merrill, of Masset, B. C., occupation prospector, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of T. L. 40787; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to the shore of Masset Inlet; thence easterly along the shore back to the place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

MERTON A. MERRILL.
Dated Nov. 25, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Carl Nelson, of Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., occupation draughtsman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about 80 chains east and 120 chains north of N. E. corner of Lot 35; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

CARL NELSON.
M. A. Merrill, Agent.
Dated, Nov. 26, 1910.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

TAKE NOTICE that Freadrick Madden, of Seattle, Wash., occupation laborer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—Commencing at a post planted about two hundred feet east of mile 77 on the south side of G. T. P. Right-of-way; thence west 40 chains following the said Right-of-way; thence south to bank of Skeena River; thence east following the sinuosities of said river until due south of said post; thence north to point of commencement, containing 130 acres more or less.

FREADRICK MADDEN.
Thos. L. Fay, Agent.
Dated April 27, 1911.
5-16

NOTICE.

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

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.

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Advertising rates furnished on application.

O. H. NELSON,
Editor.

Friday, July 28, 1911

REDISTRIBUTION

Our Ottawa correspondent expects that the government will close the present session about the tenth of August by dissolving parliament, says the News-Advertiser. This would be expected to bring the elections on in September, whereas it was shown the other day by the chief government organ that the election lists could not be prepared until some time late in October. The time between dissolution and polling could, of course, be made longer than usual, or it would be possible to prorogue parliament early in August and dissolve in October.

Some difficulty might be found in the matter of supply. The money voted before adjournment will be expended in August and the Opposition is not likely to allow the September and November supply to be voted without discussion. Yet, if the election should take place late in October, it would hardly be possible for the new parliament to vote more supply before December.

But the objection which ought to be fatal to an election in September and, perhaps, any time this year, in view of the slow progress of census taking, is the fact that the Dominion will not be fairly, honestly, or constitutionally represented by a parliament elected before redistribution. The western provinces are a'l entitled to nearly double their present membership in the House of Commons. This is census year and the representatives for the next ten years ought to be based on the census returns. But the legal life of a parliament is five years, so that for half the decade the people may be cheated out of their rights. Obviously the redistribution act based on the census returns ought to be passed before the house is dissolved. Even if that were done the length of this parliament would not be more than three years and two or three months, say, two-thirds the constitutional period.

The only reason which can be given for departing from the usual and constitutional course is that the reciprocity bill may be passed as soon as possible. Now there would be no objection to a direct appeal to the people on this issue. On the contrary, it is highly desirable that the people should pronounce upon it as soon as possible. If the government will accept the Conservative proposition and submit the question to a direct "yes" or "no" vote of all the electors the sooner the appeal is made the better. Opponents of this measure will welcome this test and cheerfully accept the verdict. In such a vote every province will have exactly the influence to which it is entitled by its present population.

But according to the report the government does not propose to do this. It proposes to appeal to obsolete constituencies to elect a new and unrepresentative parliament. It will neither allow the pople to vote directly on the question itself, or wait until an appeal may be honestly made in a parliamentary contest to the people now in the country. Does any one see such urgent necessity for reciprocity as to make it necessary to cheat the growing provinces out of their representation in the next parliament rather than delay ratification a few months?

Canada has made several treaties with the United States. Congress has not hurried with the ratification of those which were endorsed. It has held them up for a year or two, or rejected them altogether, or ratified them early, as suited the convenience of the legislators. In Canada this time it is not a question of convenience. It is a question of justice and constitutional right. If the people want reciprocity they can say so now by a referendum or within six months under a fair parliamentary election. The government has its choice of these two honest methods, and should take one of them.

CUTTING THE TIES

J. J. Hill Rejoices in Reciprocity Agreement Because of Its Effect in Cutting Off British Trade

James J. Hill, chairman of the board of directors of the Great Northern Railway Company, following the passage of the reciprocity agreement between the United States and Canada by the United States senate, declared in effect that the United States would profit more by what it had "prevented than by what it had gained."

In the passage of the measure the venerable railway builder saw the last vestige of what he is pleased to term an "imperial trade federation" disappear before the march of an open and untrammelled market.

"Iit is not what we have gained by the agreement—that is most important—but what we have prevented," said Mr. Hill. "In the comment on the treaty, when it was pending, nearly every argument for it spoke of the good it would bring, and it will bring good.

"But the good that it will bring is only the smaller consideration of the question. What would have happened if we had not passed the treaty? There would have been a revival of a move for imperial federation, and if we had refused to trade with our good neighbors we should have been very sorry for it for the opportunity was before us to make a favorable agreement with Canada, and it would not have been before us again for many years.

"That is why I say that while the treaty will mean much good for both the United States and Canada, I believe that it will stimulate trade on both sides, and that it will not be long before everyone will see that the wise thing to do was to act favorably upon it—the important point is, what was prevented.

"There is not the slightest doubt that the situation was such that had the vote in the senate been against it the report would have gone over the world and would have stimulated activities elsewhere for obtaining trade that we are in the best geographical position to handle, and in England it would have meant the beginning of action for such imperial trade federation as would have shut us out."

—o—

A resident in a small suburban town had a visit from a German friend who knew very ittle English but played the violin well. One of this resident's neighbor's gave a musical evening, and of course he and his visitor were invited. The German took his violin and when his turn came he played one of his best pieces, from one of the great masters.

When he had finished there was an awkward silence and no applause. The people were still looking expectantly at the German, who looked disappointed and flustered. The silence grew painful.

Finally the hostess quite red in the face, edged over to the side of the German's friend.

"Can't you get him to?" she whispered.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, now that he's got tuned up, isn't he going to play something?"

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

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

A seventeen foot plank sidewalk on the north and south sides of 2nd avenue between centre line of 4th street and 8th street, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon, or to be benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lots to be so especially assessed for the said improvement or work is now filed in the office of the City Clerk and is open for inspection during office hours.

The estimated cost of the work is $5,090.96.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 28th day of July, 1911.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
Wm. Mahlon Davis, City Engineer.
8-1

CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT

Parties requiring dumping grounds for excavated material are requested to forward application to the City Engineer, before August 1, stating:

1st. The location of lot to be graded.

2nd. Estimated quantity of rock excavation.

3rd. Estimated quantity of earth excavation.

4th. Date at which it is proposed to erect building on excavated lot.

Applicants who have buildings already erected and those contemplating building in the immediate future will receive preference.

WM. MAHLON DAVIS,
City Engineer.
E. A. Woods, City Clerk. 7-28

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

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

A seventeen foot plank sidewalk on the north side of 2nd avenue between McBride street and the centre line of 4th street, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon, or to be benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lots to be so especially assessed for the said improvement or work is now filed in the office of the City Clerk and is open for inspection during office hours.

The estimated cost of the work is $2,729.02.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 28th day of July, 1911.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
Wm. Malhon Davis, City Engineer.
8-1

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

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

A twelve foot plank sidewalk on the north and south sides of 3rd avenue between the centre line of 4th street and 8th street, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon or to be benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lots to be so specially assessed for the said improvement 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 $3,677.39.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 28th day of July, 1911.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
Wm. Malhon Davis, City Engineer.
8-1

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

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

A twelve foot plank sidewalk on the north and south sides of 3rd avenue between McBride street and centre line of 4th street, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting there on, or to benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lots to be so especially assessed for the said improvement 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 $3,692.93.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 28th day of July, 1911.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
Wm. Malhon Davis, City Engineer.
8-1

LOCAL IMPROVEMENT NOTICE

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

A seventeen foot plank sidewalk on the south side of 2nd avenue between McBride street and centre line of 4th street, and to assess the final cost thereof upon the property fronting or abutting thereon, or to be benefitted thereby, and that a statement and diagram showing the lots to be so especially assessed for the said improvement or work is now filed in the office of the City Clerk and is open for inspection during office hours.

The estimated cost of the work is $2,734.23.

Dated at Prince Rupert this 28 day of July, 1911.

ERNEST A. WOODS.
City Clerk.
Wm. Malhon Davis, City Engineer.
8-1

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

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PROSPECTS BRIGHT

A Review of the Political Situation Throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Conservative Party Is in Excellent Form for the Coming Contest of Ballots

After every general election the political doctors of the defeated party hold a post mortem to decide what caused the disaster. They invariably return the same verdict of "lack of organization." One is tempted to wonder why these wiseacres do not now and then hold a consultation before death; if there is anything wrong with the party why not make a diagnosis when there is time to apply a remedy, says an exchange.

Doth the Conservative party suffer from lack of organization?

We are apt to assume that the Liberals are organized alright. It is the natural trait of human nature to overrate the enemy. It is not a bad trait; it is certainly preferable to underrating the enemy. We assume that the government has enough prestige, influence and money to perfect an organization throughout the county. Some people get into the way of supposing that a government can never be defeated. But governments are overthrown in spite of their influence, money and organization. In 1905 the Ross government of Ontario had an elaborate machine. It benefitted from the policy of Sir Oliver Mowat which centralized all power at Toronto. Yet this organization proved absolutely useless against the public opinion which swept the Ross government from power and inaugurated the Whitney government with a magnificent majority. In 1908 the government of Sir James Whitney was confirmed in power, not by organization, but by the force of public opinion which manfested itself irrespective of party in giving Ontario its premier an increased majority. As a matter of fact Conservatives in the rank and file complained that the Whitney government was not interesting itself in carrying that election. The people, however, were so thoroughly attached to Sir James and his policies that they took care of the results without much aid from the Liberals. No organizations, by the Liberals, however perfect, could have kept Ross in power in 1905 or could have defeated Whitney in 1906.

But if the Conservatives backed by a tremendous public opinion were able to overthrow the Ross government in 1905 and to sustain the Whitney government in 1908 it by no means follows that organization is not an important factor in deciding any election. The anti-reciprocity sentiment may count for a good deal in the coming federal contest and it may be so strong in some localities as not to require the aid of political organization; but it is none the less true that "elections are not made by prayers" and that they are largely made by organization.

This word "organization" is loosely used. Many people complain of the lack of organization without being at all able to point out how things could have been better done. It is clear at the outset that every national party entering a national campaign should have some national organization. The party in control of the government has this almost automatically. The sixteen ministers of the crown reside at Ottawa all the year with large salaries, with all their clerical help paid by the government and with every opportunity to make a platform for the party and to look after its candidates in various parts of the country. The Opposition has no such advantage. The leader of the Opposition and the chief whip are always in Ottawa and in close touch with one another and with Opposition members of parliament. They must as things are at present constitute themselves a national executive committee. It might be better indeed if good men from every province could stay here to assist them at least during the national campaign. If they could do so so much might be accomplished in the way of agreeing upon party policies and party platforms and in allocating the speakers during a campaign to the various ridings throughout the country. The work is being well done at present so far as the Conservatives are concerned by Mr. Borden, Mr. Perley and their assistants at the Capital. Tons of literature are being sent out and the party has been happily united upon an issue which will appeal to every section of the country and will avoid these troublesome bickerings of racial creed which has disturbed bot of the great political parties in the past.

Perhaps an ideal condition of affairs would suggest the existence of an efficient executive committee at every provincial capita'. To some extent both parties nave come to rely upon the possession of the provincial government as a means of organization in each province. Thus it is likely, taking the count by province, that the Conservatives will be better organized in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia than elsewhere. Yet there are many who believe that an efficient committee having direction of each province should be maintained during the campaign at each provincia, capital. Some one man of necessity will have to take the laboring oar if but such a man could be found.

At present organization in its usual meaning is confined to the individual riding and is entrusted to the candidate for parliament. He is naturally the man most interested in carrying the riding and at present we have settled down pretty well to the notion that each locality should choose a local man to represent it. It must often happen, however, that the gentleman nominated for parliament is not an experienced politician. Yet upon him will devolve an enormous amount of labor. It is up to him to see that every likely voter in his favor is put upon the election list. It is up to him to employ scrutineers and to make as best he can an organization throughout his riding. This condition of affairs is perhaps unavoidable. Some men are born organizers and others are not. Each candidate knows his own people better than any body outside that riding can know them. Yet at the same time he might be assisted by a suggestion from men from outside who know in a general way the game of politics and how it should be played. In Ontario at the last election the Conservatives gained ten seats when at the same time they managed to lose ten seats which they already had and thus merely broke even.

The reports from the west seem to Conservatives in the east to be most encouraging. Even the Grits are compelled to admit that Mr. Borden has shown great wisdom as well as great courage by refusing to budge an inch from his stand on the reciprocity issue. President Taft continues to unwillingly assist the Conservatives by his speeches in the United States. This is not unnatural nor does it reflect upon the sagacity of the president. In commending the fact to his own people he must necessarily seek to prove that the bargain would be a good one for the United States. He holds no brief for Canada and necessarily ignores her desires and ambitions altogether. He argues to his fellow citizens that they will get the best of it from this Knox-Fielding agreement. If the United States is going to get the best of it, it seems probable that Canada is going to get the worst of it. No doubt the opponents of reciprocity in the United States are quoting the speeches of Grit orators in Canada. This is all legitimate enough and it is up to the Canadian voter to decide what he thinks is the best for Canada.

So far as can be gathered from all reports it is not likely that the Liberals will make any gains as they anticipated in the border counties of Ontario and Quebec. Frontenac county, for example, was one district in Ontario which the government hoped would go strong for reciprocity. Yet no one now disputes but that Dr. J. W. Edwards, Conservative member for Frontenac, will be re-elected. Dr. Edwards could have been returned to the house by acclamation if he had supported reciprocity; the fact that he is opposing reciprocity in spite of this tempation appeals to the judgment and conscience of his constituents. A prominent Liberal from Kingston who was in Ottawa recently ventured the assertion that Frontenac county favored reciprocity.

"But will Dr. Edwards be defeated?" he was asked.

"No, of course not. Edwards will carry his county because the Conservatives of that county have enough confidence in him and in Mr. R. L. Borden to believe that they are doing what they believe to be right."

The return of the Murray government of Nova Scotia was not unexpected. The provincial government in Nova Scotia combines the power and patronage of the provincial government in Ontario plus almost complete control of municipal affairs. Moreover, the principal revenue of Nova Scotia is derived from leasing the minerals which are vested in the crown. All the great coal companies are dependent upon the government and are dragooned into supporting it. The Opposition, however, made a gallant fight and defeated no less than three ministers of the crown. In Halifax there were unfortunate complications caused by the candidature of a labor man, who got many Conservative votes and badly split the Opposition. A. B. Crosby, Mr. Borden's colleague from Halifax, is authority for a statement that the Conservatives will contest every riding in Nova Scotia next time and with hopes of success. At that last election many rock-ribbed Liberal constituencies fell away from the government and the Opposition in strongholds like Yarmouth, Digby and Antigonish. It is significant that Mr. Murray, who opened his campaign on reciprocity, was compelled to formally withdraw that issue from the consideration of the electorate. The big steel and coal companies notified him that they would have to oppose his government if it held up that issue, and the premier reluctantly issued a statement saying that reciprocity is not an issue in this campaign. Though he did this at the time reluctantly, he afterwards was glad of it. Many constituencies were saved to the Murray government by the assurance that their support of that government could not be construed under the circumstance into any endorsement of reciprocity.

Dr. J. G. Rutherford, the efficient veterinary general and live stock commissioner for the Dominion, is shaking the dust of the Laurier government from off his feet. The doctor believes that the government is going up against a formidable opposition by advancing reciprocity. It is also an open secret that his wood word for pure, clean meat has been sadly hampered by interference of politicians. He intends to settle in the west and there is reason to believe that he will soon become a factor in the politics of Alberta. The combination between Cross and Rutherford would give Premier Sifton no little trouble. It would also make Hon. F. Oliver lose a good deal of sleep. The Alberta Conservatives no doubt view with a good deal of philosophy a good deal of philosophy any clash between these two wings of the Alberta Liberals. The men behind this government have yet to learn who serves his country best. The needs of the country cut little ice with these gentlemen when the temporary needs or the party are in question.

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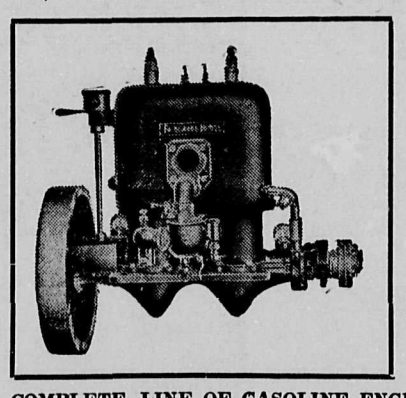

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RAILROADS FOR PALESTINE

In the near future Americans visiting Europe will be able to journey from any part of its principal centres, such as Paris, Berlin or Vienna, to Jerusalem, and to the principal cities and ruins of Arabia and Persia by means of the iron road. Jerusalem, the most sacred city in the world, as well as the Holy City of Mecca, will shortly be in direct railroad communication with Europe. Then, when the Bagdad project has progressed another stage or two, railroad journeys to the Euphrates valley, the alleged site of tn Garden of Eden, and where stood ancient Nineveh, will be included in the tourists' Eastern itinerary.

The linking up of these ancient Biblical places with Europe will be accomplished by American dollars and American brains. Indeed, what the Americans are doing in Turkey and also in the Asiatic dominions of the Sultan in the way of roalroad and transportation facilities is almost incredible. When the Turkish parliament met in November last there were submitted to it plans for the construction of no fewer than 1,500 miles of railroad with mineral and oil rights in Asiatic Turkey. The various schemes were provisionally accepted and have been referred to a parliamentary committee for final adjustment.

All this is the work of a powerful American syndicate, at the head of which is Dr. Chester. At first Germany entered a protest on the ground that the proposal involved mining rights. But the Turkish authorities pointed out that the Americans asked for no kilometer guarante and were entitled to them. The trouble with the German railroad builder in Turkey has been his demand for so much per mile guarantee by the government. The American, on the other hand, recognizing that there was nothing better than a railroad, is willing to sink capital into the enterprise and recoup himself on the result.

The government has determined to carry the lines of the Hedjaz Railroad with all speed across the 285 miles of desert between Medina and Mecca. Starting from Damascus, this line runs almost due south through wild and sterile country for more than 820 miles to Medina, the burial place of the Prophet Mohammed. It is principally used for carrying Mohammedan pilgrims. At many of its most important stations one can now send telegrams in allmost any European language to all parts of the world. Until quite recently they had to be written in either Turkish or Arabic. Tourists visiting Palestine now ake use of this line for reaching the rock-hewn city of Petra, on the edge of the great Arabian desert. It means a saving of at least twelve days in the journey from Jerusalem.

This is, of course, by no means the only railroad in Palestine. The first to be opened was that which connects the seaport of Jaffa with Jersualem, built by the French, and which will finally revert to Turkey. The locomotives were constructed by the French for work at Panama. The distance between Jaffa and Jerusalem is 55 miles, and the journey occupies three hours and forty minutes. The journey is a particularly interesting one, as the line passes through the scenes of many Old Testament events.

For many years this interesting line could claim the distinction of being the only railroad in the Holy Land. Now there are three others, comprising those from Beirut to Damascus, from Haifa round the Sea of Galilee to Damascus and the Hedjaz enterprise already referred to. Beirut, on the Mediterranean, is by rail 91 miles from Damascus. The journey takes nine and a half hours. The railroad is a narrow gauge, and for climbing the mountain portion (about twenty miles) a cogwheel and rack system is employed. Crossing as it does the Lebanon, the line passes through some really beautiful scenery.

A later railroad is that which runs from Haifa, on the coast, to Damascus, around the Sea of Galilee. Skirting along the foot of Mount Carmel, sacred to the Prophet Elijah, the railroad runs to Afuler, close to Nazareth. This is the first stopping place of any importance. Nazareth today is a flourishing town of 10,000 inhabitants, the majority of whom are native Christians. It was originally intended to carry the track around the western shores of the lake. If this had been done Tiberias, Magdala and Capernaum would have been connected with the Mediterranean by rail. The engineers, however, finally decided to run the iron road around the southern extremity of the lake. The track passes through Semakh, at the southern extremity of the Sea of Galilee, from which boats carry passengers across to Tiberias. From Semakh the line proceeds up the wild gorge of the Yarmuck, and thence to Daraa, where it joins the main line from Damascus.

Of the lines yet to be built in Asiatic Turkey, one will extend from Samson, on the Black Sea, in a southeasterly direction to a point near the Persian border. This district is expected to become a great oil producing country and only capital is needed to develop it. Another will start from some point on the Mediterranean, not yet determined, and stretch in a northeasterly direction to Lake Van, crossing the other line. Both these enterprises have been proposed by Americans and and they have met with the approval of the Turkish government.

Few realize what this means in the way of connecting the Asiatic domiions of the Sultan and the kingdom of the Shah with Europe by direct railroad communications. Another 180 miles and the Bagdad line will reach Killis, already joined up with the Hedjaz enterprise. If the Bosphorus has by that time been spanned by a bridge, which has already been suggested by the authorities in Constantinople, the Turkish capital will be in railroad communication with Damascus, Medina and also with the rest of Europe.

It is also proposed to run a branch line from Jerusalem to Zizah, thus joining the Holy City with the Hedjaz route. This project has been put forward by an American syndicate, which also proposed to run the track to the Dead Sea. It would be possible then to travel from Paris, Vienna or any of the other centres of Europe to Jerusalem by rail.

The moment the Bagdad line passes Killis it crosses and recdosses the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, believed by many Biblical scholars to mark tee site of the Garden of Eden. Today this vast territory is nothing more than arid waste infested by swamps. Traces of ancient irrigation canals, however, may be detected, and it is somewhat interesting to learn that an English engineering firm has obtained a contract from the Turkish government to build a dam here, so that in the near future the Garden of Eden may bloom again.

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Tel. 138

H. Breckinridge has returned from a trip to Vancouver.

J. Lavrock of Vancouver, with a party of surveyors, went over to Stephens Island yesterday.

CAVE DWELLERS

It has been said that one-half of the world does not know how the other half lives.

This is absolutely and literally true, so far as Montrealers, at least, are concerned, for few of those living amid surroundings regarded as more or less comfortablau d desirable, have any idea whatever of the lives led by the thousands of low-caste foreigners, who in recent years have been swarming into the Dominion, and many of whom have remained in this city.

The average man and woman appreciates the fact that there are many immigrants of this type working in Montreal, but has no more knowledge how they are living here than of the life these people led on their native soil in Europe. It is impossible to estimate how many of these foreigners are living in Montreal at the present time. The forthcoming census may establish the figure; but this is doubtful in view of the fact that it is extremely difficult for one not acquainted with their mode of living to even locate many of the people of this type in their secluded and in many cases, underground homes.

Towards the mode of living indulged in my the thousands of Russians, Poles, Roumanians, and a large percentage of Greeks and Italians, there has existed an apathy on the part of the rest of the community which some day may cost dear, for many of these rovels and burrows in which these foreigners are housed are a menace to the entire city from the standpoint of the public health.

During the past few days many of these people were driven from their sordid and underground surroundings by the intense heat as a badger is smoked from his hile. Many of these places, situated in the very heart of the city itself, are veritable holes, into which a ray of light hardly ever penetrates, and where sleep in spaces, ranging from six to eight feet square approximately, more human beings to the square feet than would be the case with cattle in a railway car.

An entrance to these cellars or caves, as they might be termed, is usually effected by the initiated through a lane or alleyway leading from the street. Once this far, it is then necessary to climb through, perhaps, a broken fence and down what is nothing more than a cavity in the surface of the earth behind some dilapidated building or other on a side street.

Montrealers read last winter of one of these foreigners, David Glassman, building for himself a cave in the rubbish heap of the civic dumping ground near Victoria bridge, and were appalled to think that the city harbord such a man whose instincts led him to such a mode of living. But Glassman's house on the side of the dump heap was infinitely to be desired by many of those existing in the heart of Montreal. It had the advantage of receiving a generous quantity of air, even though this was slightly contaminated by the surrounding garbage; and Glassman had the run of his four by six hovel to himself.

In each of the city caves or hovels beneath the sordid houses of the slums live dozens of foreign laborers, men, women and children of all ages, but one type—the lowest. Into them but little light and practically no fresh air ever enters; the heavy atmosphere of the places is almost nauseating to the accustomed nostril and the filth and squalor appalling. Glassman's dump-pile home was a palace to such caverns.

It is almost impossible for one not acquainted with the surroundings in which these wretched people live to learn anything of such places. There is, however, one man in the city who knows the depth of sordidness to which they have sunk and who is familiar with the approaches to their hovels.

That man is the Rev. Dr. W. Bowman Tucker, who has established himself among them and who has worked in the capacity of missionary in their midst for several years. About a year ago, Dr. Tucker succeeded in establishing a mission at 294 Cadieux street, and has been the means of lifting the standard of the people in whom he has interested himself. The mission is conducted on undenominational lines and daily meetings are held throughout the entire year at the home and in the various sections of the foreign quarter.

The first place visited was a quadrangle which simply seethed with humanity, great and small. It seemed a veritable beehive of children, who, as the visitors entered, came buzzing out of so many openings that they seemed to appear as if by impish magic. In conversation with some of the men, who spoke but broken English, it was learned that about eighteen families were housed in the small enclosure, most of whom were supported by organ grinders and men who plied the pick and shovel for the city.

Off Dumarais lane, leading by an alley, after descending a flight of steps in a shed, was found a cellar of three rooms. At the foot of the stairs was a stove, leaning against which was a bed, whereon slept two men. Opposite the stove, about three feet distant, stood another bed, and parallel to the latter was a couch. One of the remaining two small rooms had three beds, the one towards the front of the house containing four. How it was possible to place four beds in a cellar not more than ten feet square would puzzle the most ingenious, but to these people it seemed only an ordinary accomplishment. Of course, none of these beds could be moved once placed, but house cleaning is a thing unheard of among these people.

In this room of the four beds, lay eight men, while another was sitting tailor fashion on the floor by a murky oil lamp sewing a patch on his trousers. One woman was also in the room.

Altogether in this cellar fifteen persons were already housed, and it was still early in the evening, the other four or five lodgers not yet having come in for the night.

So far as could be ascertained, $8 was the monthly rental paid by the family that kept the place, but each of the men paid $2 a month to sleep in it.

This, however, was a mild case to another found in the cellar of a house on St. Charles Borrome street. The keeper of the subterranean lodging house informed the visitors in broken English that $7 was the rent he paid, while $87 was the total received from the twenty-three who slept there. On descending the stairs to this burrow one of the party tripper over a bed in the dork, coal oil being used but sparingly; beside the bed was a mattress. In a room off the narrow ill-smelling hall, which had an opening about a foot square as a window, five beds were counted. In addition to these three men were sleeping huddled together on the floor. There was no bed clothing on any of the beds, and the men lay on them partially dressed. In one corner of the room, a a candle beside him, a man was endeavoring to darn a heavy woolen sock. So absorbed was he in his occupation that, though the two visitors spoke to the other men for some time, he never looked up.

Nearly all the men were laborers and earned from $1.25 to $1.75 a day.

In two other places visited, to which there were only rear entrances thrrough a yard four feet square, were lodged twenty-eight men. These cellars are very small, each consisting of but two rooms.

—o—

ESTIMATING LUMBER

Report Issued Regarding Growth Along Proposed Route of Hudson Bay Railway

Estimation of the timber along the proposed route of the Hudson Bay Railway was the main object of a party sent out during the summer of 1910 by the forestry branch of the department of the interior. The report of the head of the party (J. R. Dickson, B.S.A., B.S.F., assistant inspector of forest reserves) has just been published.

The party comprised the chief forester with three fiel dassistants and five others, including cook, canoemen, etc. They started at The Pas and explored the country around Mitishto Lake, the Mitisho River, the Grass River system (iocluding Wekusko Lake and other lake expansonsi), Pakwa (or Pakwahigan) Lake Setting and Split Lakes, and the Nelson River system, including Cross, Sipiwest, Wintering and Landing Lakes. On their return journey the party came by way of the Minago (or Pine) River. The total distance covered, following the route of the proposed line, was about 235 miles.

At intervals of three to si mxiles along the route lines were run by compass at right angles to the route of travel. Each forester worked alone and covered, on the average, four to six miles per day.

Estimate of the Timber

The total number of tie available in the district traversed is estimated at 360,000! these, at 3,000 to the mile, would be sufficient for about 120 miles of road. The saw-timber totals about nine and a half million feet, board measure. Dead tamarack and the largest of the close-grained black spruce could be used for pile timber. There is an immense supply of fuelwood and pulpwood, but a good deal of the young timber is too small, as yet even for pulpwood.

Spruce is practically the only timber large enough for ties and sawtimber. Poplar, birch and jack pine are found in quantity, but are "invariably too short, spindly, limby and crooked for any use save fuel and pulpwood." Scarcely any live tamarack is found; the party did not meet with 200 green tamarack the over 10 inches in diametr during the whole of the summer.

Timber Killed for Fire and Insects

The chief reason for the comparatively small supply of timber in the district is the fact that fires have so often run over it. The greatest of these occurred, respectively, 80 and 40 years ago, and few of the parts in the region explored escaped these. In many places, indeed, the fires evidently leaped over the lakes a mile in width| Even the coming of the snow, which in most places puts an end to even the largest forest fire, does not always quench the fires, and they live all winter in the dry moss and break out again the next spring.

The attacks of insects have also caused much loss of timber in the region. Barkbeetles are the greatest offenders. They have killed nearly all the tamarack and are now at work on the larger spruce. They attack live trees, which, having been weakened or killed, are thrown by the wind. A bad tangle of trunks, branches and other debris results, and finally a lightning flash sets fire to it, and the fire, if not checked by some fortunate circumstance, may run over miles of country.

Prevention of Fires

The prevention of fire in this district is a problem of the greatest difficulty. Throughout the region there are practically no inhabitants, and the area is of such vast extent that, if a fire once starts, the chances of stopping it, even with good patrol system, would be far from bright. Indians in this region seem much more careful with fire than the white men.

Rate of Griwth

Some attention was paid by the foresters to the calculations of the rate of growth of the different trees.

This was found to be slow, chiefly on account of the cold wet soil which results from lack of drainage throughout the region. From Moose Lake to Split Lake—a distance of 200 miles—the drop is but 340 feet, an average of 20 inches to the mile. Of this 340 feet of fall, almost one-half is included in three escarpments, which produce cataracts on the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay. The general level character of the county results in the formation of muskeg.

How Fast Do Trees Grow

In 100 years white spruce reaches a diameter of 8 to 12 inches, poplar of 8 to 10 inches and black spruce of 4 to 5 inches. Jack pine will not average 6 inches in diameter.

The author's conclusions in regard to the timber are not very optimistic. "There is probably enough timber available to build the rough construction work of the Hudson Bay Railway," is as far as he permits himself to go.

The topography, soil, vegetation and climate of the country are briefly referred to, also the resources of the country in regard to agriculture, minerals, fish game and ful animals.

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TIDES AT PRINCE RUPERT, JULY, 1911

DATE AND DAY		HIGH WATER Time	Ht	Time	Ht	LOW WATER Time	Ht	Time	Ht
1	Saturday	4:44	19.7	17:47	18.9	11:15	3.7	23:47	7.6
2	Sunday	5:42	18.1	18:39	18.4	....	....	12:05	5.3
3	Monday	6:50	16.6	19:33	18.0	0:49	7.9	12:58	6.9
4	Tuesday	8:06	15.6	20:29	17.8	1:58	7.7	13:56	8.3
5	Wednesday	9:21	15.3	21:24	17.9	3:10	7.2	15:00	9.1
6	Thursday	10:28	15.4	22:14	18.3	4:14	6.4	16:00	9.6
7	Friday	11:22	15.9	22:58	18.8	5:05	5.5	16:50	9.6
8	Saturday	12:09	16.4	23:39	19.3	5:49	4.7	17:34	9.5
9	Sunday	....	....	12:50	17.0	6:28	4.0	18:14	9.2
10	Monday	0:17	19.8	13:26	17.5	7:03	3.5	18:53	8.8
11	Tuesday	0:54	20.2	14:01	17.8	7:36	3.1	19:31	8.4
12	Wednesday	1:30	20.4	14:35	18.1	8:08	2.9	20:08	8.1
13	Thursday	2:06	20.4	15:08	18.2	8:41	2.9	20:45	7.7
14	Friday	2:43	20.2	15:40	18.3	9:15	3.0	21:23	7.5
15	Saturday	3:21	19.8	16:13	18.4	9:50	3.5	22:03	7.2
16	Sunday	4:01	19.2	16:48	18.4	10:27	4.2	22:48	7.2
17	Monday	4:46	18.3	17:30	18.3	14:07	5.0	23:43	7.0
18	Tuesday	5:42	17.3	18:20	18.4	11:52	6.0	....	....
19	Wednesday	6:49	16.3	19:20	18.6	0:49	6.9	12:48	7.0
20	Thursday	8:14	15.8	20:26	19.0	2:03	6.4	13:57	7.9
21	Friday	9:38	16.0	21:33	19.8	3:19	5.3	15:13	8.2
22	Saturday	10:48	16.8	22:34	20.8	4:28	3.9	16:21	8.0
23	Sunday	10:49	17.9	23:32	21.8	5:26	2.3	17:22	7.4
24	Monday	....	....	12:41	19.0	6:18	1.1	18:18	6.8
25	Tuesday	0:26	22.6	13:29	19.9	7:06	0.2	19:11	6.0
26	Wednesday	1:17	22.9	14:15	20.4	7:52	—.1	20:02	5.5
27	Thursday	2:06	22.8	15:00	20.7	8:37	0.2	20:51	5.2
28	Friday	2:53	22.2	15:44	20.6	9:21	1.0	21:39	5.2
29	Saturday	3:40	21.1	16:27	20.2	10:04	2.3	22:28	5.5
30	Sunday	4:28	19.8	17:09	19.5	10:46	3.9	23:18	6.0
31	Monday	5:18	18.1	17:52	18.7	11:28	5.7	....	....

The Time used is Pacific Standard, for the 120th Meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight.

The Height is in feet and tenths of a foot, above the Low Water datum adopted for the Chart. The Harbor datum, as established by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, is one foot lower.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5.

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

TOM HUGH HUGHES.
Dated June 5, 1911.

Skeena Land District—District of Coast, Range 5

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

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

WATER NOTICE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land Notice—District of Coast—Range V

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast—Range V.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

EDMONTON'S PLANS

Praise is Forthcoming for the Public Ownership Schemes of the Western City.

Some of the Advantages Which Are Claimed for This Method of Administering Affairs

"The Edmonton Plan" is attracting the attention of the reading public wherever advanced municipal politics are being discussed. George R. Stephens writes admiringly in Huron's Oklahoma magazine of Edmonton's achievements, which he depicts under the caption "Something New in City Government."

Says Mr. Stephens: Among these was a man named Short, but whose head bore no resemblance to the name. He had ideas and dreams, as well as energy, and could not see why this fair new budding city need follow in the ruts of older ones. Here was a town a thousand miles away from anywhere, Winnipeg being its nearest neighbor of any consequence. He reasoned that the old style of city government was a rank failure; his could not be worse. So he enlisted under his banner other men who liked his suggestions well enough to identify themselves with him.

Among the things they settled upon was city ownership of the telephone, electric light, street car and water works systems. Out of these things the people get service that is service. I look for the city to be called Saint Edmonton some day, as they use the automatic acll system and have no "central" to swear at; and as there is no private corporation owning sky-soaring light meters, swearing is so unnecessary that people may eevntually forget how.

Then there is the tax system. You are not penalized or taxed for putting up a building. If you have a nice lot, worth, we will say, $5,000, and put a house of equal value on it, your taxes are not raised. The speculator who owns a vacant lot beside yours pays just as much as you do on your improved property.

This principle holds good, whether the house costs $500 or $500,000. The ground is assessed at its cash value by a board of non-partisan assessors appointed by the council. No attention is paid to buildings so this plan tends to encourage building and to discourage the holding of vacant lots. It surely must be a success, for I have not yet heard one man complain, and if heavy speculators object to it, I did not hear them.

Instead of taxing the business man for his stock of goods they assess his his floor space, and they value that according to the kind of business and its location. For instance, a boarding house is rated at 50 cents a square foot, while the bank, down in the expensive part of town, is hoisted up to $7.50. The florist, who is usually pretty well out from the business centre, is assessed 25 cents a foot. The druggist pays on a $4 valuation; ice cream parlors and millinery stores are valued at $2; printing offices and undertakers at $2.50, and so on. Each business is rated according to its earning capacity and location. The second floor has a lower rate than the first, and the third less still. Lawyers, doctors, real estate men and all others have a fairly adjusted rate, grading upward from a single desk space to the large office with waiting rooms, private offices and various departments. The system works. One proof is that last year less than half a dozen persons appealed from the figures of the assessors.

The tax is 17 mills, so one can tell at any time just how much will have to be paid. For instance, if one has an office ten by ten feet in size, containing 100 square feet, and his official assessment is $2 he multiplies the amount of space by $2, which gives $200. This result, multiplied by the rate, gives $3.50. Not so bad, is it? Well, it goes, and no one is taxed spasmodically—one rate this year and another next, nor out of proportion to his neighbor.

Then they have something new in the franchise line. In voting on the question of issuing bonds for public improvements all persons having property worth $200 to $2,000 have one vote; $2,000 to $4,000 two votes; $4,000 to $8,00 0three votes; $8,000 and over four votes. All banks and corporations have one vote, and women who have property to the value of $200 can vote on all questions. If a man has not succeeded in gathering any financial moss he cannot help to saddle any indebtedness on the city; but if he desires very much to vote, and has been smart enough to carry a wife with property, he has the right of franchise—if he presents the wife's permission in writing. I will venture that the man who originated that plank can get the votes of the women for anything he wants.

This state of affairs did not all come like a flash out of a clear sky. The system was proposed by ex-Mayor William Short, who deserves thanks and medals and other good things, and was sifted by his brainy friends. It is not iron clad, but may be changed from time to time. Its six years of use have demonstrated its value.

Edmonton is a pretty little city, having a population of about 30,000 people, so many of whom are from the United States than one scarce realizes that he is beyond the land of the stars and stripes. There are features of government here that command our respect and attention, and which are not only interesting, but valuable. As another illustration, when a national dignitary comes to town, the streets and public buildings are decorated, bands hired, and whatever else may be necessary, all at the expense of the city. What a howl would go up in the cities of Oklahoma at such a procedure.

Edmonton builds the sidewalks, and plants the trees and parkings along the streets. But I will not go into all the details, for that would take a book. The people are quite proud of the success of their city and its government. It has attracted the notice of other Canadian cities, some of which are trying the experiment of city ownership of public enterprises. Its example is infectious, and just as we are now hearing of the Des Moines plan or the Galveston plan, we may expect to soon be hearing of the Edmonton plan. Will we have the Oklahoma City plan, or will we have another election stolen?

—o—

COLONIES GAIN

"It is the ins of today who are the outs of tomorrow; and it is parliament that makes cabinets," remarked a visiting member of parliament from Ottawa in discussing the results of the conference in London and the advantages which may acrue from such a visit as is being paid by the senators and members of the overseas dominion.

"If the idea of mutual co-operation within the Empire is to spread, it can only do so through increased intimacy between the elected represenattives of the people of all its self-governing parts. It is for that reason that I, and I believe all my colleagues, attach immense importance to the first step forward taken by the establishment of a permanent parliamentary committee during our visit.

"This committee, comprised of men of both, or all parties, will be a standing committee from parliament to parliament; it may meet in one of the committee rooms of the various houses of parliament. It should be impossible for a member speaking at Westminster to make such a mistake as did Austen Chamberlain in quoting a reported speech of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the last great tariff debate."

In conversation with other of the visitors further details were obtained as to what is hoped for from this corresponding committee of members.

"Apart from meetings of a large number of our members in Ottawa one year, in Australia or South Africa perhaps another, there is the inestimable advantage that for any of us who desire to work up any particular question in detail during the visit to Britain, to Australia, or elsewhere within the Empire, the facilities for their doing so can be arranged in advance, and much time saved. The social advantages are obvious, though by no means intended to be put in the forefront. The first object is that a greater number of men sitting on both sides of the houses of the Empire should be posted right up to date regarding legislation and the current of parliamentary opinion upon the problems of the hour."

"I think," said another visiting member of parliament, "that more good to the Empire as a whole is coming from the greater knowledge we Australians, Canadians and South Africans are getting of each other, than even from the growth of our intercourse with the statesmen and parliamentarians of the Motherland. Until July 18 we are guests of the British parliament, and as both hosts and guests hold varying views in the questions of the day, it would be unseemly to make any political speech until we resume our liberty as ordinary visitors; then as citizens of the same Empire, we certain y feel that it is our duty as well as our right to discuss the political proposals as they are liable to affect the welfare of the Empire as a whole, just as freely in England, Scotland or even Ireland as we do in our own self-governing part of the Empire.

Addressing a meeting in the Whitehall rooms, Hon. G. E. Foster skillfully evaded all political references, but said many interesting things about immigration and the lack of knowledge which still existed as to what the resources of Canada actually are, and what its population must ultimately become. The————. enemies to a better knowledge of each other among the people of the Empire, he ascribed to "ignorance and prejudice, or indolence and apathy." "Some people," he added, "would insist upon pursuing the line of least resistance, even if it took them miles out of their course; they will not take the short cut through the bush or over the fences right ahead."

—o—

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FUR FARMING

Novel Way of Meeting Demand for Muskrats and Mink

Dr. T. F. Burgen of Spokane and his associates, including three experienced trappers, have leased two thousand acres of land in the lake district north of Athabasca Landing, where they will raise mink and muskrats on a commercial scale. They began last month Dr. Burgen says of the enterprise:

"I do not know that there has been a similar experiment tried, but I have devoted all my spare time for seven years to careful investigation and I am convinced the project will be a big success financial y.

"I was over the ground recently and chose the location. I will get about five thousand additional muskrats to put into the lake immediate ly, although it is well stocked at present. That we may get the best price, we will choose one lake and stock it with the dark rats, which are of more commercial value.

"The rats require no food other than that they can get themselves except in unusual cases. We will prepare for emergencies by growing carrots, which will be fed to the animals at times if necessary. The muskrat fur will be worth from 50 cents to $1 each.

"The mink will be much more difficult to handle and we will be obliged to prepare pens and sink the netting deep into thhe ground so that they cannot escape. We will secure 500 when we begin operations this summer and should have several thousands for commercial purposes a year from this coming winter.

"We will be obliged to feed fish to the mink, and these are in abundance on our lease. The mink furs sell as high as $9, and are better in thhe north than in the United States. We will handle some cattle and horses in connection with the fur farm, as our project will require but little attention a large portion of the year."

"Dr. Burgen has spent much time in the woods," says August Wolf in Rod and Gun. "He has devoted his time to fishing, and came to Spokane with the expectation of changing his line of business, and getting in the open air last fall."

Experienced trappers will assist in the work, while protection will be given by the mounted policpe. All material was packed from the Landing to the mink and muskrat ranch. A pack of dogs was taken along with the other equipment.

—o—

"I wish I knew which one of those young men to marry. I believe I should consult a fortune teller."

"That's a good idea. Consult Bradstreet."

"Well," said he, anxious to patch up their quarre' of yesterday, aren't you curious to know what's in this parcel?"

"Not very," replied the wife.

"It's something for the one I love best in the world."

"Ah! (icily) I suppos it's that smoker's companion you said you wanted."

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IMMIGRATION FRAUD

Finding of Royal Commission in Connection With the Chinese Question.

Chinamen Whom Is Is Recommended Should Be Arrested Are Safe From Capture

The report of Mr. Justice Murphy of the supreme court of British Columbia, who was appointed a royal commissioner to inquire into allegations of fraud in connection with the Chinese immigration on the Pacific Coast, has been tabled in the House of Commons.

Some time ago the trade and commerce department, being suspicious of wrongdoing, sent an officer to investigate and subsequently the royal commission was appointed. The general result of the inquiry was to establish that for some years a system of wholesale entry of Chinamen by fraudulent means has been going on at Vancouver. Through connivance with the interpreter Yip On, numbers of Chinamen escaped the head-tax on the allegation that they were merchants and thus entitled to exemption.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, tabling the report, said Mr. Justice Murphy had recommended the prosecution of certain people and a'so that the report be not made public until these prosecutions had taken place. He had learned, however, that the parties whom it is proposed to prosecute were now in China. Under the circumstances, he thought that even in view of the royal commissioner's recommendations there was no reason why the report should not be made public.

The following are the finding of Mr. Justice Murphy:

First—The charges both of personal and official misconduct against the Hon. Mr. Templeman are found to be entirely without foundation.

Second—The charge against certain members of the Liberal executive of Vancouver were shown to be untrue.

Third—The existence was demonstrated of an intrigue on the part of T. R. E. McInnes, with whom was associated David Lew and Gordon Grant, to establish some sort of connection with the administration of the Chinese Restriction Act at the port of Vancouver by obtaining control of the position of Chinese interpreter, and possibly other ways. Its object was to serve some personal end.

Fourth—Mr. Foster, government secret service officer, was utilized to advance this intrigue; to what extent he was a dupe and to what extent a participant, is uncertain.

Fifth—Ample opportunity has existed at the port of Vancouver for the illegal entry of Chinese into Canada in the various ways enumerated in the body of the report.

Sixth—The administration of the Chinese Restriction Act at Victoria has been careful, and as effective as defects in said act would permit.

Seventh—The port of Union Bay is practically a free port for the entrance of Chinese, and for smuggling opium into Canada. The ships of two lines running direct from the Orient go there to coal before setting out on each return voyage.

Eighth—This condition of things obtains in almost the same extent at the ports of Nanaimo, Ladysmith and Boat Harbor. No ships direct from the Orient call at these ports to coal, but tramp vessels carrying Chinese crews are numerous.

Ninth—A system of direct fraud to secure illegal entry of Chinese into Canada as merchant exempts has flourished at the port of Vancouver probably since 1907. It is impossible to determine how many Chinese have thus entered Canada, but it is probable that the majority admitted there under the Chinese passports secured fraudulent entry.

Tenth—The interpreter, Yip On, was directly concerned, and a participant in these frauds. This is probably true also of his parner, Nip Sue Poy.

Eleventh—Numbers of Chinese have probably entered Canada as exempt sons of merchants who did not fulfil the law's requirements to entitle them to such free entry. This has been accomplished:

(a) By wholesale registration of Chinese as members of merchant firms who possibly have a small interest in such businesses, but who are not actively engaged in mercantile life, but are really laundrymen, laborers, clerks, etc.; and

(b) By such persons and genuine merchants as will bring in individuals as sons who in fact were no blood relations to them.

Twelfth—The method of idntification in vogue at Vancouver until last autumn was defective, and as carried out practically valuless.

Thirteenth—The watch kept in ships at the port of Vancouver up to the same date was farcical.

Fourteenth—Mr. Bowell had no connection with any wrongdoing, but was negligent in the performance of his duties in so far as they appertained to the admission of Chinese into Canada. In fairness to him, it must be stated that the dual position of collector of customs and of comptroller of Chinese immigration, in recent years at any rate, have made impossible demands upon his time.

Fifteenth—Some suspicion rests upon the new interpreter, Poon Shun Lung. in reference to the admission of his two alleged sons in January, 1910, and likewise in reference to his former connection, if his statement is to be believed, with a firm in Toronto regarded by the police of that city as principally engaged in illicit opium traffic.

Sixteenth—Under the act as at present framed the government is dependent in a large measure on the integrity of the interpreter, and in the matter of the admission of new merchants, wholly so.

Seventeenth—The charge that customs officials sold opium after seizure and appropriated the proceeds, is untrue.

Eightenth—The quantity of opium coming into Canada is regulated simply by the demand for the drug.

Nineteenth—The quantity of opium coming into Canada is regulated simply by the demand for the drug.

Nineteenth—Whilst more efficient watching will prove a prenventive, total exclusion of opium cannot be hoped for, and consumption must be discouraged by drastic amendments to the act on the lines suggested by by the police officers of Vancouver and Victoria above set out.

The following recommendations are made:

First — That the digest of facts forwarded herewith be submitted to the department of justice for advice as to whether they justify a criminal prosecution of Yip on and his partner, Yip Sue Poy.

Second—In the event of such advice being of an iffirmative nature, that this report be not made public until such prosecutions have been launched, and at least the preliminary hearings held.

The reason is that the direct evidence of Yip Dit Chor, Yong Jem Sun, and Fung Chang Ming will doubtless be necessary. If it becomes known that criminal proceedings are in contemplation, there men will probably disappear, and to locate them, as the experience of the commission in searching for passport men shows, will be a most difficult, if not impossible task.

The commission recommends that if practicable an arrangement be made with the government of China similar to that now in force with Japan, whereby a fixed number of Chinese only be allowed to enter Canada in each year, the Chinese government in issuing permits to give preference to merchants. In return, the Chinese Restriction Act to be made inapplicable to subjects of China.

Although exonerating Mr. Bowell from any charge of dishonest conduct, the commission is forced to conclude that he was negligent in this matter of Chinese immigration.

As has been shown, he placed the administration of the act virtually in the hands of the interpreter. He accepted the Chinese passports as complying with the act, when in truth they did not, as they were in a language other than English or French. He knew the farcical nature of the watch kept on ships at Vancouver, yet failed to report it.

There is no doubt that opium enters Canada as freely as it ever did, in fact, more freely, as there is now no duty to pay. Assuming the law has been or will be put into more workable shape by amending it, the department of justice might usefully request the attorney general of British Columbia to call the attention of all police officers, provincial and municipal, to the fact that transgressions against it are criminal, and not merely breaches of the customs regulations.

PARCEL POST

Measure Will Be Introduced to Allow for Introduction of Similar Systems to Old Lands

In the House of Commons, W. F. MacLean, resuming his address on state ownership of telegraph and telephone lines, called for a system of parcel post. He declared that the only way to bring express companies to time was to establish a parcels post system. That, in his opinion, would soon cut the express rates in two.

The postmaster general replied that Mr. MacLean's plea almost made him a believer in telepathy.

"I have been for several days," said Mr. Lemieux, "working on a plan to establish a parcels post system. It has proved a boon in England, France and Germany. It costs more money to send a parcel from one Canadian town to another or from one province to another than it does to send the same parcel across the Atlantic."

Mr. Lemieux could not say whether the scheme was opposed by railways as charged, "but he said, "the moment that it was announced that we would establish a parcel post system in Canada this department was simply flooded with petitions against such a system. These petitions did not come from cities, but were signed by farmers and country storekeepers, and the argument which they used against the establishment of that system was that the departmental stores would get the benefit of it. One pecularity which struck me at the time was that all these petitions from every province were couched in the same terms. They were all either printed or typewritten and the language was the same. There is apparently an organization against the establishment of a parcels post. In my judgment the parcels post system would benefit the farmers and benefit outlying districts, and I was surprised to find these objections coming from farming districts and from storekeepers."

IN THE YUKON

Charles S. Johnston Brings Good Reports of New Work

Charles S. Johnston, who performed the census work along the river between Hootalinqua and Selkirk, returned home Monday on the steamer Dawson, having completed his mission in a satisfactory manner.

From Carmacks, Mr. Johnston went to Nansen Creek, which has lately come into prominence as the most recently discovered gold fied in Yukon, and b[illegible]nfirms all that has been said of it as a promising producer. He found several men at work on the creek, Tom Bee being the most extensive operator. The latter has taken out upward of fifty ounces of gold during the short time he has been at work. He has a steam thawer, the ground being frozen at all points on the creek, with a self-dumping hoist, and up to recently, when water became scarce, had been working six men.

Mr. Johnston says the pay streak on the creek has a uniform width of thirty feet and the gold is found in the gravel from the surface to bedrock, which runs from four to seven feet, making it an easy proposition from a working standpoint. Timber is scarce on the creek, but its greatest drawback is the lack of a good trail over which supples may be transported. Already Bee and other mine owners have expended $1,800 on a trail and they feel that they are entitled to assistance from the government.

Shafts have been sunk practically all along the creek and uniform pay of better than one cent a pan has been found.

Mr. Johnston located a claim on Nansen.

BLACK COD FISHERIES

Experienced Men Will Be Brought to Take the Harvest of the Sea

Mr. Rideout of the Queen Charlote Cold Storage and Black Cod Fishing Company went south on the Princess Beatrice yesterday after inspecting the proposition on the islands. He has gone to engage a few experienced fishermen to take the fish so that he may carry out further experiments.

Mr. Rideout, who is an experienced fisherman from Newfoundland, is delighted with the outlook on the fishing grounds. He ranks the black cod as the best fish taken in these waters.

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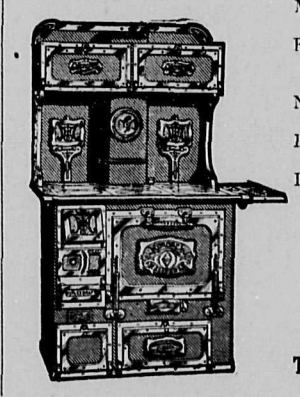

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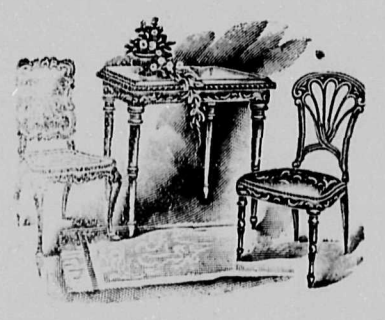

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