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TO REDRAFT BYLAWS

Police Commissioners Becoming Concerned About Enforcement of Laws.

Bartenders May be Licensed in the City—Revision of City Regulations

The police commissioners seem moved now to live closer to their duties and insist upon the enforcement of the laws against illicit selling of liquor. The bylaw of the city dealing with licenses will be generally overhauled and made to conform to the provincial act more closely. Ald. Mobley explained at the council last evening that the bylaw as it stood was unworkable and would have to be generally revised to bring it into shape.

The question came up on a letter from the chief of police, who forwarded a bylaw of the city of New Westminster dealing with the licensing of bartenders and suggesting such a course here. It was pointed out that by this course the police would be better able to enforce the laws. They would have a grip upon the bars making the sellers of liquor more careful in the performance of their work. It also made it easier to trace up money lost by intoxicated men.

His worship said he felt that the bar tenders should be made responsible for preventing minors being in the bars. He had seen youngsters in the bars selling papers, etc., that should not have been there.

Ald. Pattullo moved that this be referred to the police commissioners.

Ald. Mobley said he felt that there were bylaws, including the license bylaw, which were practically unworkable at present. In order to enforce the bylaws these should be amended and put in workable condition.

Ald. Hilditch wanted to know in what respect the license bylaw was defective.

Ald. Mobley said that the provincial act specifically specified in most of its sections that this did not apply to incorporated cities. The bylaws were so hastily drawn up that they were defective insofar as being operative. He thought the solicitor could very well redraft the bylaw now.

MUSKEG DISPOSAL

Capt. McCoskrie is Agreeable to Make Arrangements for Taking to Sea.

He Has Proposition Relative to Getting Rid of Garbage as Well

Capt. McCoskrie has a proposal for the city council looking to the disposal of garbage and even muskeg taken from building lots. He has his proposition to the council which in effect is that he has a tug and will, if favorable arrangements can be made, build scows opening in the bottom and thus tow the garbage, muskeg, etc., out to sea. The only arrangement that would have to be made would be for some wharfage quarter for dumping into the scows.

The letter of Capt. McCoskrie was read last night and a report of the engineer who seemed to favor owning scows by the city and against towing muskeg out.

Ald. Mobley said that the letter of Capt. McCoskrie was received by him after the last meeting. He had referred it to the city engineer direct.

The report of the engineer was referred to the Health committee.

MARINE NOTES

The D.G.S. Quadra, Capt. Hackett, called here today for supplies.

The Venture was in last night with freight. She left for Goose Bay late in the evening.

The Senator, which called here yesterday southbound, was two days later than schedule time owing to having to call in at so many canneries and small ports for fish and freight. She was also delayed at the wharf yesterday for sometime owing to the non-arrival of a customs officer.

ENGINEER'S ABSENCE

Col. Davis Will Leave For the East to Give Expert Evidence in Case

Owing to the necessity of his leaving to appear as an expert witness in a law suit in Guelph, Ont., Col. Davis, the city engineer, will find it necessary to leave on a month's vacation before the end of the month. A letter was received from the engineer at last evening's council meeting setting forth his wish to be relieved of duty. He stated he would return before the end of the year. He will forfeit his salary while absent.

Ald. Lynch explained that at first it had been thought that it would not be possible to dispense with the engineer's services as desired. The case was a very important one and required his presence. Now the work was in such shape that he could leave without interfering with the city's business to any great extent.

Leave was granted.

DELIGHTFUL DANCE

Kaien Island Club Again Proved its Social Qualities

The Kaien Island club is becoming more and more recognized as occupying a front place among the social organiastions of the city. Last night a very enjoyable dance was given by them in the club quarters, and was very well attended by the members and their lady friends. The dance given last evening was the third that has been held by the club and was quite as successful as the others.

The floor was in excellent shape for dancing, and the music, which was furnished by Grey's orchestra, was, as usual, of the finest quality.

One of the main features of the dance was the moonlight effect which was produced by a very clever arrangement of lights. There were three moon dances given in which all the lights were turned off except the light referred to, which produced a very pretty effect.

Light refreshments were provided by some of the ladies who have been taking a particular interest in the club, owing to the ladies' athletic association, which has been organized there.

The dance broke up at the hour of one, with everybody pronouncing it one of the greatest successes of the club's undertaking.

A FATAL ACCIDENT

One of Ballasting Gang on Line of G. T. P. Dies From Injuries.

Two Others Are Hurt And Are Brought Into City to be Taken Care of

Last evening, in an accident caused by two hand cars on the line of the G.T.P. bumping into each other, Tom Nekich, engaged in one of the ballasting gangs, met his death. His body was brought to the city today.

Two others engaged in the same work, who were with him on the car, were injured and have been brought to the hospital here where they are being attended to. One had his leg broken, while the other suffered injuries through striking his head. They will both recover.

In connection with the accident there seems to have been no blame attaching to the company in any way. Three hand cars are used by the men in this particular ballasting gang and the instructions are in going to work or returning from it to the bunk cars at the siding, to travel in such manner as to never approach nearer than fifty feet from one another.

In this case, while returning from work last evening, the rear car seems to have attempted to hurry the next one preceeding it, and bumped into it. Three of the men on the car struck were thrown off. One, Tom Nekich, striking his head, apparently, and stunning himself. He was struck by the following car and so seriously injured that he died a short time afterwards. The other two men escaped with injuries as described.

Awaiting the return of the coroner, J. H. McMullin, from Stewart, it will not be decided what will be done in the way of an inquest.

IN AID OF HOSPITAL

This evening in the Empress theatre an entertainment is being given by the school children under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the Hospital. The proceeds will go to assisting the institution named.

The Boy Scouts are taking part and some very pretty drills, etc., by girls are being put on.

All are invited to attend.

DUMPING GROUNDS

Hays Cove is the Only Place Available at Present

The city engineer in his report to the council last evening recommended that in the matter of the request of Mr. Barker for a dumping ground for lot excavations, that he be permitted to place it at Hays' Cove.

Ald. Hilditch said that the committee regretted its being impossible to find a dumping place nearer in than this. There was nothing nearer at the present time than this. While it would be a burden on the builders it was impossible to do otherwise.

The report was adopted, it being inserted in the motion that no charge be made for dumping, at the suggestion of Ald. Lynch.

POSTPONE EXECUTION

Gunner Allen in Victoria is Granted Until February to Allow Settling Legal Points.

Question as to Whether There Shall be Retrial Will be Decided When Chief Justice Returns

(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, Nov. 25.—The execution of Gunner Allen, convicted of the murder of Capt. Ellis ton, has been postponed from December until February 2. A stay of execution was granted by Mr. ustice Clement upon application of Frank Davie, the Victoria lawyer defending the prisoner.

This has been granted pending the return of Chief Justice Hunter, the trial judge, when an application will be made for permission to apply to the court of appeal for retrial on the grounds of the introduction of inadmissable evidence by the crown prosecutor.

INSURANCE RATES

Complaint Made Against System Employed for City Employees

The proposition of the finance committee of the city council made through the chairman, Ald. Pattullo, at the Monday evening sitting relative to the placing of insurance, does not meet with the approval of some other insurance representatives. Ald. Pattullo stated at the previous meeting that the Mack Realty company had made a very reduced rate, quoting two per cent.

At last evening's meeting Peck, Moore & Co., wrote, stating that they considered that it was only fair that the other companies should have been given a chance to do business if the council was to decide upon this course. Their firm, representing the Maryland Casualty Company, had issued all the contractors on city work and had written up more than all the other firms combined.

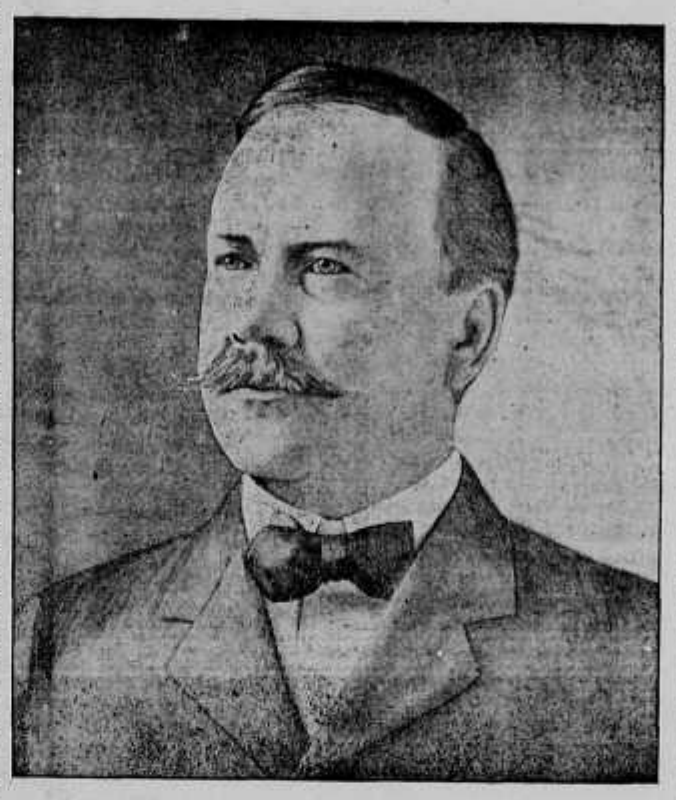
Other representations have been made showing that there are other firms who regularly charge two per cent so that some mistake must have arisen in the matter.

No action has been taken in the matter.

VOTING ON SCOTT ACT

(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, Nov. 25.—Voting on the Scott Act in Prince Ruper and Chilliwack has been fixed for December 24. J. Lorne MacLaren has been named as returning officer at Prince Rupert. The result of the poll will be declared at 10 a.m. on December 16.



E. J. CHAMBERLIN

President and General Manager of the G. T. P., who has just completed an inspection of the hundred miles out of this city

WILL VOTE EARLIER

Scott Act It is Decided Will be Passed Upon on December 16.

Question of Lists Has Not Yet Been Fully Settled by the Authorities

A change has been made in the date upon which the Scott Act will be voted upon here. Instead of the vote being taken on December 22nd as has been previously announced it will be brought in eight days sooner, namely on Wednesday, December 14. The returning officer, Mr. MacLaren is now busy getting arrangements made for the election.

The change of date came somewhat as a surprise to many in the city interested in the contest. The former date, December 22, was the original recommendation of the Liberal association of the city, which body was asked to make a recommendation. Apparently it was found advisable, to alter the date, however, and accordingly the new date has been fixed.

The question of the lists is still a somewhat uncertain proposition, and correspondence is understood to be passing between Prince Rupert and Ottawa on this very point. The Dominion lists, it is understood, are to be used, but a difficulty has arisen as to what list this will be. It would not be a representative vote were the lists used at the last Dominion election made applicable.

The returning officer will probably use the latest provincial list as a basis upon which to proceed, but just exactly how the voting list will be prepared is not yet made public.

WANT MORE LUMBER

City Council Will Ask for Tenders for Supplying Two Million Feet

The city will call for tenders for supplying two million feet of lumber. The engineer reported last evening in favor of this course. He explained that over 1,377,000 feet of lumber had been already provided for the contracts let or to be called for.

Ald. Lynch said that a million and a quarter of lumber would be required. There was also that needed for repairs. By the time this was required to be paid for they would have another year's assessment to draw on. He moved that they call for tenders for at least half a million.

Ald. Pattullo wanted to know if the engineer's estimates for street work did not include the cost of the lumber.

Receiving an affirmative reply, it was decided to call for tenders.

Miss Renwick, neice of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Lockhart, is spending a few weeks in the city.

MAYORALTY CONTEST

Speculation is Rife With Respect to Probable Candidates at Forthcoming Election

Mayor Stork Again Expected to Run—William Manson Will Be Asked Also

The approach of the time when the electors will be called upon to decide upon who shall represent them in the city council next year, is giving rise to considerable speculation in the matter of candidates. It is generally taken for granted that Mayor Stork will again offer himself although he has made no definite announcement outside up to the present. In some quarters it is believed that the mayor may not be the candidate, but may make way for either Ald. Pattullo or for Ald. Mobley.

Outside of those at present in the council the name of William Manson is again spoken of, and a petition, it is understood, is being circulated to ask him to run for mayor. Mr. Manson is out of the city this week so that nothing can be learned as to whether he will be willing to accept nomination or not. It is presumed that on his return he will be asked to enter the contest, when a decision will be reached.

Quite a number of other names are being mentioned on the street as probable candidates, but apparently the persons referred to have in most of cases not been seriously approached on the subject.

IS UNDER CONTROL

(Special to The Journal

El Paso, Nov. 25—Absence of alarming news from Mexico is taken as confirming the declarations that President Diaz has the situation well in hand. The government reports complete control everywhere except in Guerrero and the inland part where the troops have not yet penetrated.

VICTORIA'S BYLAWS

Proposition to Acquire Esquimalt Works Meets With Defeat

(Special to The Journal)

Victoria, Nov. 25.—The waterworks bylaw, by which it was proposed to acquire the holdings of the Esquimalt Waterworks Company was defeated here by 400 of a majority, on a vote of 1,172 for and 1,572 against. The fire protection bylaw providing for the expenditure of $50,000 and local improvement bylaws were carried.

LINE IS INSPECTED

E. J. Chamberlin Made Trip Over the Hundred Miles Laid Out of Prince Rupert.

He is Well Satisfied With Character of Work—Would Like to See More Done However

E. J. Chamberlin, vice president and general manager of the G.T.P., with headquarters in Winnipeg, paid a hurried visit to Prince Rupert this week, coming in on the steamer Prince Rupert on Wednesday and immediately afterwards leaving with H. B. Kelliher, the chief engineer, and W. C. C. Mehan, general superintendent, for "the front."

The object of the trip was in order to see for himself the actual condition of affairs at the close of the construction season. Mr. Chamberlin has been visiting all the various points where work has been in progress and wished to inspect the first 100 miles on the Pacific coast.

Seen last evening on his return from his trip to the end of the line, the general manager, who is regarded as one of the most practical railway men in the country, said he was well pleased with the way in which the work has been done and spoke in an appreciative way of Mr. Mehan's work; but he added by way of an aside, "I only wish there had been more done." This, of course, meant no reflection upon Mr. Mehan, who has laid the track to the end of the grade prepared for him.

The road as far as laid he found in excellent shape and very satisfactory. He was assured that the tunnels just beyond the 100 mile point would be completed so as to allow an early start in the spring at tracklaying and if this were done and other necessary work prepared ahead of them by the contractors, there would be an early start at construction when the spring opened.

Asked as to further contracts beyond Aldermere, Mr. Chamberlin said the company had not yet let any section. It was, in fact, to be inferred from what he said that this might be delayed some little time.

Until the line was constructed to Aldermere, supplies could not be got in in any event so that there was no immediate need of haste in letting the next section of the work.

Mr. Chamberlin left for the south last evening on his return trip.

Mr. Mehan, when questioned with regard to the initiation of a mixed service on the first one hundred miles said that he could not well say definitely just when it would start. The weather was keeping favorable for ballasting along the line yet, but there was always danger of a heavy frost that would inconvenience them.

Capt. Nicholson, manager of the steamship service, and Mrs. Nicholson, came north on the trip.

Mr. Chamberlin on on arrival here Wednesday before leaving for "up the line" stated as follows respecting the object of his visit.

"The object of my trip to the coast at this time is final inspection for the year of the various works which we are carrying on at Prince Rupert, Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle. My visit here has nothing to do with the assessment question; that matter is under discussion between the mayor and council and President Hays. I do not care to say anything on that point.

"I am going directly through to the end of track near Kitselas, and will inspect the tunnel work just beyond the end of track, and discuss anything of importance relative to construction west of here with General Superintendent Mehan. The tunnel work, as well as all other work from Kitselas to Aldermere, will be carried on vigorously during the present winter, and we hope to be able to lay track as far as the crossing of the Skeena River just south of Hazelton in the early spring.

"I came west by the way of Edmonton, and went to thee nd of track which is now about 200 miles west from Edmonton, and from there drove over the right of way as far as Prairie Creek, near the entrance to the Yellowhead Pass. We hope to have track to Prairie Creek before Christmas, and to the Athabasca river sometime in January. The work from there to Tete Jaune Cache is thoroughly covered, and the construction will be carried on vigorous-

(Continued on Page Eight)

HECATE STRAITS

Question of Jurisdiction Over the Fishing in These Waters Will Probably be Raised.

Seattle Paper Takes Ground That the Canadians Cannot Establish Claim

The increasing importance of the fisheries of the north which have their banks for a great part in Hecate Straits is bringing the question of jurisdiction over that body of water into increasing importance. It is felt that the time cannot long be extended before a properly constituted tribunal. Some years ago Prof. Price of the Dominion Fshing Department put forth the claim that Hecate Straits should be regarded as Canadian waters instead of waters open to the world. There are others who hold similar opinions. There is the fact that the Queen Charlotte Islands are regarded as a part of British Columbia and it is scarcely right to regard the separating water as not Canadian waters.

Some have felt that the recent decision of the Hague tribunal had decided this point in view of the fact that a bay was very exactly defined. It is questionable, however, whether that decision would have sufficient bearing on the point in question as to decide the matter.

The Pacific Fisherman, published in Seattle, deals with that decision from the standpoint of the United States' claim of an open water. Quoting the decision of the Hague Tribunal, it follows it with its interpretation in the matter as affecting Hecate Straits. .. says as follows:—

Tribunal's Finding

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

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

Now this Tribunal hereby recommends for the consideration and acceptance of the high contracting parties the following rules and methods of procedure for determining the limits of the bay hereinbefore enumerated:—

(1) In every bay not hereinafter provided for, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn three miles seaward from a straight line across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point wheret he width does not exceed ten miles. (2) In the following bays, where the configuration of the Coast and the local climatic conditions are such that the foreign fishermen when within the geographical headlines might reasonably and bona fide believe themselves on the high seas, the limits of exclusion shall be drawn in each case between the headlands hereinafter spcified as being those at and within which such fishermen might be reasonably expected to recognize the bay under average conditions.

American View

While the decision of Point Five of The Hague Fisheries Tribunal in favor of Great Britain is looked upon as being a victory for the Canadians, and while in many ways it is a disadvantage to the American fishing interests on the Atlantic Coast, it may not be looked upon as a distinct loss for the American halibut fishermen of the Pacific, only inasmuch as that, had the American contentions been sustained, the Hecate Straits controversy would have been settled in their favor for all times, while as the matter stands it may some day be brought up for further arbitration.

From this decision the interests of British Columbia had hoped to gain a precedent upon which to base their oft mooted claim that Hecate Strait was Canadian water and could and should be closed to American fishermen. When advices of the decision were at hand a month ago and it was stated that Great Britain had won Point Five, the Canadians papers were jubilant, and many of them, without waiting to see the full extent of the decision, issued forth in long editorials exulting over the victory which had been won and stating that it was of significance to both coasts, for it now gave Canada an opportunity to hold unto herself her valuable halibut fisheries which had been long drained by the operations of American fishermen. But these papers failed to reckon with the full text of the decision.

Is Not Applicable

The Pacific Fishermen believes that there is nothing in the above answer to question five upon which the Canadian fishermen could base a claim that Hecate Strait is territorial water. In the first place, the question does not deal with straits or sounds or inland seas and therefore does not affect Hecate Strait in one way or the other. In the second place granting that Hecate Strait is a bay and could be thus brought under the terms of the decision, attention is called to the map showing the dimensions of this enormous body of water and establishing in figures the very absurdity of the claim that this great expanse can be considered anything but open sea, international and open to the fishermen of all nations.

Hecate Strait at its narrowest point which is from Rose Point, the Northernmost extremity of Graham Island, to Stephens Island, in the archipelago bordering the mainland, is thirty miles of absolutely unbroken water. Measuring from the same point on Graham Island, to a point south of Port Simpson, the strait is fully fifty miles wide at its narrowest point from the Queen Charlotte Islands to the mainland.

In its middle reaches, the narrowest point occurs from Kelp Point on Banks Island on the east shore across to the point north of Cumshowa Inlet on Moresby Island, a distance of approximately thirty-two miles.

From Prevost Island, at the southern extremity of the Queen Charlottes across to Aristazable Island, near the mainland, the distance is seventy-eight miles.

From Cape Scott, on the northern extremity of Vancouver Island, to Capt St. James, the southern extremity of the Queen Charlottes, the distance is 137 miles of practically unbroken water.

Yet it has been this vast body of water, defined on the North by a line drawn from Rose Point to Stephens Island, a distance of 30 miles, and on the south by a line from Cape Scott to Cape St. James, a distance of 137 miles, that the interests in British Columbia who have been playing a game of politics to shut out American enterprise and reserve these great fisheries for the benefit of one or two great corporations, have been claiming as strictly Canadian water, within the jurisdiction of that country and not open to the fishermen of outside nations.

The first paragraph of the answer to Point Five states that the three marine miles are to be measured from a straight line drawn across the body of water at the place where it ceases to have the configuration and characteristics of a bay. At all other places the three miles are to be measured following the sinuosities of the coast. Save for small indentions on the coast of Queen Charlotte Islands, which are only tributary arms, there is no place in all Hecate Strait where it has any of the characteristics of a bay. This is absolutely determined by the next paragraph of the decision which lays out the rules for determining the limits of the bays, which states tat the limits of exclusion shall be drawn three miles eastward from a tstraight line across the bay in the part nearest the entrance at the first point where the width does no exceed ten miles.

In all of Hecate strait there is no point such as this that could be drawn from headland to headland or from shore to shore that would enable the Canadians to claim that any portion of the main body of water is territorial or anything but international. There are a few bays on the coast of the Queen Charlotte Islands and perhaps a few on the east shore of the strait that might come within this ruling, but these are, in the main, so small that they would become territorial almost by the use of the three mile limit exclusion alone.

So far as Hecate Strait proper is concerned, it is the opinion of this paper that there is nothing in this decision upon which a ruling closing Hecate Strait to outside fishermen could be based. The paper is supported in this view by Dorr & Hadley of Seattle and other well-known legal authorities on fisheries and international law.

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The British Admiralty has ordered that six battleships of the Royal Sovereign class, the first batch of armored ships laid down under the naval defence act of 1889, are to be partly dismantled and removed to the Motherbank, Spithead, otherwise known as "Rotten Row." They are all at present in the Fourth Division of the Home Fleet at Devonport, manned with one-fifth of their full complements. Their names are: Royal Sovereign, Royal Oak, Repulse, Ramilies, Empress of India, Resolution, costing a total of £5,546,-532. They have a displacement of 14,150 tons, their armament consists of four 13.5 inch and ten 6-inch guns, but from the main turrets the sides forward and aft are not armored.

PROSPEROUS LAND

Campbell Sweeney of Bank of Montreal Talks to the Easterners.

He Tells of the Wealth of British Columbia and the Questions Grappled With

Mr. Campbell Sweeny, manager of the Bank of Montreal in Vancouver who was at the head office yesterday, en route for New York, and thence to Great Britain, announces that the financial situation is so bright in British Columbia that the government has a surplus equal to eight million dollars, says the Montreal Gazette.

On the 1st of August, 1887, the Bank of Montreal opened a branch in Vancouver, a lot being purchased from the C.P.R., measuring 75 by 120 feet, the sum paid being about $3,200.

"And what do you estimate its value today?" the manager was asked.

After figuring a little, Mr. Sweeny replied that hte lot as first purchased without any building would be worth today a quarter of a million, and this is about the ratio of progress in the business and financial district of the chief city of the coast provinces.

The manager remarked that when he first went to Vancouver Sir William Van Horne said to him that the people claim four thousand of a population, but he did not believe it, yet today there are 125,000 people in the city of Vancouver and sixteen banks to do the business.

As for the province, Mr. Sweeny said that he thought the finances were being conducted on conservative lines, and although the new finance minister had recently sailed for England, there was certainly no question of borrowing money abroad. He thought, however, that Premier McBride would spend a good deal of this surplus in building wagon roads throughout the country, which were so much needed in opening up the interior of the province. This the banker thought would be a wise policy and one that would commend itself to the people of the constituencies.

Mr. Sweeny believes the contract entered into between the government of the province and the Canadian Northern is a pretty good one and the money to be spent by that company, both on the main line and on Vancouver Island, would be beneficial to the province at large.

Speaking of the flourishing state of the provincial finances, Mr. Sweeny said that this has been brought about by the success attending the sale of government lots at Prince Rupert and the great development of the lumber industry and the consequent forest dues. It has, in fact, been a great item for the government, and, as before intimated, the improved wagon road service of the province will be the result, besides a liberal grant voted for the extension of railways.

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THE CRIPPEN TRIAL

London Times Makes Reference to Some Features

The trial will long be remembered for two things, says then Londo Times, referring to the Crippen trial. It has shown, as no other trial before did, that in the struggle of law against crime justice is now armed with new and formidable weapons. We do not refer merely to the dramatic fact that by means of wireless telegraphy the captain of the Montrose was able in mid-ocean to communicate with the police, so that when the voyage was over Inspector Dew was waiting to apprehend Crippen. Not for the first time have criminals of late found that he world has been cirtually smaller than it was, that there is no longer any safe hiding place for fugitives from justice. We have chiefly in mind the surgical and medical evidence given at the trial. No one can study it without being convinced that forensic medicine and kindred branches of knowledge have made great advances Compare the evidence of the experts as to hyoscin, the tests of its presence and its action, with that of the experts in another famous case of poisoning, Palmer's case, and it will be seen that prodigious strides have been made. The trial will be memorable, too, for another reason. The man who had committed one of the foulest of murders, and cruelly mutilated the body of his wife, was popular, and to all who knew him he seemed genial and kindly. The coolness which he showed after he had committed the murder was great; but more marvelous was the calm which he maintained throughout the trial, the demeanor of innocence so counterfeited as to deceive anyone who forgot the evidence, and the imperturbability with which he stood cross-examination and sought to support one falsehood by another. The story disclosed in this trial reveals possibilties in human nature with absolute callousness, a kindliness of disposition, real perhaps of superficial geniality combined within limits, coupled with an incapacity for pity which the annals of crime have not often equalled.

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IMPRESSIONS OF CANADA

Mr. Vivian Found no Rule or Organization in Civic Development

Henry Vivian, M.P., speaking before a Birkenhead Liberal association meeting, gave some impressions of his recent visit to Canada, where he studied the conditions of the people in the towns and cities. He said he was surprised at the entire lack of rule or organization in developing Canadian cities and at the backward state of their municipal life.

He came away impressed with the character and business ability of the Grain Growers' association at Winnipeg, and with the fact that they were convinced free traders.

He expressed the conviction from what he saw and heard that protection had nothing whatever to do with the boom of prosperity there, and that Canadians refused to recognize preference in their favor as in any way strengthening their loyalty to the motherland.

———o———

RUIN IN RECIPROCITY

Cape Breton Protests Against Free Trade in Coal

Cape Breton has protested emphatically against reciprocity in coal with the United States, when at a large public meeting resolutions expressing the opinion that removal of the coal duties would be ruinous to this country, were unanimously adopted. Mayor Gunn, of Sydney, presided at the meeting, and addresses were delivered by the warden of Cape Breton county and the mayors of five other Cape Breton towns. M. J. Butler, general manager of the Dominion Coal company, represented the coal operators, and a delegation comprising representatives of the lodges of the provincial association was present to support the movement There was thorough unanimity of opinion. All the speakers agreed that the present time was a crisis in the affairs of Cape Breton, and that with American coal making the inroads into the Canadian markets that it is now doing, it would be nothing short of ruin for Nova Scotia if the protection of the federal tariff was removed.

"Reciprocity in coal would have been a disaster in 1897, but now it would be nothing short of a national calamity," said ex-Mayor Crowe of Sydney, in speaking to the resolution and this was the general keynote of the meeting.

"In those days," said Mayor Kelly of North Sydney, "Cape Breton supplied most of the New England markets, for the American mines and systems of transportation were not developed. Now the American producers cannot only take care of their own markets, but are selling a million tons of coal in Italy each year, taking it right past the doors of Britain and other European coal-producing centres. If the Americans can undersell European prices in their own markets, what will they do to Canadian operators if the tariff barriers, which alone keep them out of our markets now, are removed?"

Portland Canal Short Line Railway

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

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

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

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THE JOURNAL

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

CONSERVE HEALTH

Report Upon the Discussion at Convention Held at Ottawa.

Dr. Fagan of Provincial Board Deals With the Recommendation Made There

Dr. C. J. Fagan has presented the following report to the provincial government on his recent visit to the Dominion health conference held at Ottawa:—

November 17, 1910.

The Hon. Dr. Young, Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B.C.

Dear Sir:—Acting on your order I left Victoria on October 4 to attend the Dominion health conference, held in Ottawa on October 12 and 13.

The federal government was represented by Mr. Montizambert, director-gneral of public health; Dr. Bryce of the department of the interior; Mr. A. McGill, chief analyst in the department of inland revenue, and Dr. Drum, from the department of militia. The provinces, with the exception of Quebec, were represented by the secretaries of the provincial boards of health. Dr. R. M. Simpson, president of the Manitoba provincial board of health, senator from Alberta, and Dr. George I. Porter, secretary of the Dominion Anti-Tuberculosis society, were also present.

Mr. E. B. Osler was chairman of the conference. The meeting was called by the commission of conservation, of which the Hon. Clifford Sifton is cnairman. Mr. Osler was in constant attendance at the conference, and the Hon. Mr. Sifton was present at the opening and conclusion of our meetings. The Hon. Sidney Fisher was present at two of the meetings, and gave valuable assistance and advice.

At th first meeting, after an address by the Honorable Mr. Sifton, four committees were appointed, with the object of reporting on the following questions:—

1. The pollution of waterways; 2. Tuberculosis; 3. Harmonizing of provincial health laws; 4. Formation of a central public health council and the establishment of a national laboratory.

Committee No. 1 reported on the pollution of waterways. The need for action in this matter is apparent to al, and calls for no comment from me. I merely beg to draw attention by repeating the recommendation advanced by this committee to the authorities of the different provinces:—

"No bylaw providing for the raising of money for the construction, operation or extension of any system of waterworks or common sewer or system of sewerage or sewerage disposal shall be submitted to the votes of the electors by the council of any municipality, until the consnt of the commissioner of public health, or of the provincial board of health, as the case may be to the proposed construction, operation or extension has been obtained, and the preamble to every such bylaws shall declare that such consent has been duly obtained; no debenture shall be valid if issued under any bylaw passed in contravention of this section."

Committee No. 2 reported by pointing out the dreadful devastation to human life by reason of the presence of tuberculosis among our people, and showing how certain lines of action successfully worked towards the final eradication of this disease, and appealed to the federal authorities to give substantial assistance.

The Hon. Mr. Fisher, minister of agriculture, was present when this resolution was brought in. Mr. Fisher being asked to give his views regarding the question expressed himself as being in strong sympathy, but, stated plainly that the federal government would not join with the provincial governments in establishing hospitals for consumptives, and explained that any money contributed by the Dominoin government would be so invested that the government would have complete control over the expenditure.

The chairman, Mr. Osler, while expressing himself as not being in sympathy with Mr. Fisher's views, yet urged the committee to adopt such resolutions as would most successfully appeal to the government. The Hon. Mr. Sifton recommended that the federal government be asked to grant or procure large areas of lands in each of the provinces, these lands to be divided up into sections in accordance with the use to which they are to be put, and leased to consumptives.

This suggestion of Mr. Sifton's was received with strong approval. The idea is a noble one, and fills the want apparent to everyone taking an interest in this question. Beyond doubt, it is the one link missing in the chain of action already adopted in all civilized countries, and if the Dominion government act in accordance with the Hon. Mr. Sifton's suggestion, they will put Canada and our Canadian people in a position to which no other country has been able to attain.

Dr. Hodgetttts presented a report on the International commission on bovine tuberculosis. By resolution this report was endorsed.

Committee No. 3 brought in a report on the harmonizing of provincial health laws. This report could hardly be expected to deal definitely with a question of this kind at such short notice as was given them. But on one question the committee felt that they were called to report, and made the following recommendation, which was unanimously adopted:—

"That the vital statistics of each province be placed directly under the supervision of the provincial health authorities of each of the provinces."

Committee No. 4, on the establishment of a central public health council and national laboratory, recommended that a meeting of health representatives from every province in Canada be held in Ottawa at least once every year.

On the question of the establishment of a national laboratory, it was pointed out that the various sera, vira, vaccines, toxins, antitoxins and other products used in Canada came largely from England, the United States and other foreign countries. As a result the price of these necessary articles is almost prohibitive, and further there is no surety given as to purity or potency. The conference were unanimous regarding the value of this resolution.

Many other points outside the matter dealt with by the various committees were discussed during the conference.

Attention was called to the quarantine and immigration services. As at present handled, these services are under the charge of two separate and distinct sets of officers. It has been pointed out that this was not only needlessly extravagant, but was often a hardship and delay to travelers. Medical examination is undergone at the quarantine station, and must again be submitted to a few hours later at the immigration office. Such action naturally does not appeal to the public, and it was advanced at the conference that experience plainly demonstrated the necessity of placing these services under one head and one medical officer.

It was further pointed out that both of these services neglected to report to the provincial boards of health when infectious disease was found to be present among travelers entering the country. It was asked that whenever infectious disease was found to have been present on any boat entering Canada, the provincial boards of health should be so notified and the names and destination of persons entering each province be submitted.

Another question brought before the commission was the want of information regarding the health conditions of countries having direct intercourse, personal or business, with Canada. If this suggestion is accepted and acted upon, it will be found very useful and helpful to the health authorities in the different provinces. C. J. FAGAN, Sec'y.

GREAT INLAND WATERWAY

Saskatchewan River to be Improved From Edmonton to Winnipeg

The annual report of the Dominion public works department has been issued, covering the work of the last fiscal year. The department's total expenditure for the year was $11,342,365, of which $2,297,233 was on harbors and rivers, $3,669,030 on dredging, and $3,478,508 on public buildings.

The report refers particularly to the survey now under way looking to the establishment of a navigable channel via the North Saskatchewan river from Edmonton to Winnipeg. It declares that with the development of the Saskatchewan Canada would stand unique among the countries of the world in the matter of water transportation. A thirty-foot navigation (soon to be thirty-five) from the sea to Montreal, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles; a fourteen-foot channel from Montreal to Fort William, something over 1,200 miles; nine-foot navigation from Winnipeg to Cedar Lake, and from there to the Rocky Mountains four to five foot navigation, over a distance of 1,500 miles, a total of approximately 3,300 miles of actual inland waterway traversing the greater part of the northern half of this continent, the only break in the chain being 400 miles from Fort William to Winnipeg.

NEW IRISH SPIRIT

Better Feeling Prevails Among Different Classes in Ireland Now.

Respect Shown by Opposite Factions For Feelings of Their Opponents

One of the most remarkable pieces of evidence of the disappearance of sectional and religious bitterness in Ireland was furnished at the annual conference of the Protestant Church of Ireland, which was held in Belfast.

To begin with the president of the congress, the Right Rev. Dr. Crozier, Bishop of Downs and Connor, referred to the new spirit which has grown up in Ireland.

"Roman Catholics and Protestants" he said, "unite on the platform of various philanthropic and literary associations.

"Orange bandsmen on the Twelfth of July silenced the flute and the drum while marching past the Catholic hospital on the Crumlin road and the mother superior writes them a letter of thanks for their courteous consideration. Small things you may say, but life is composed of trifles, say, but life is composed of trifles, and all these are but the outward and visible sign of a spiritual grace which is spreading a little more than yesterday and a little less tomorrow."

But the most remarkable incident of the conference was a speech by Canon Flewett of Cork. Here is what Canon Flewett said on the subject of Home Rule:—

"I have noticed a great change in the attitude of the country towards Home Rule in the last twenty years. The Protestants are less opopsed to it. If we get Home kule I do not anticipate any dire disaster to the church in the south and I am glad to bear testimony to the kindly consideration and cordial generosity which have always been extended to me by my Catholic neighbors in the County of Cork.

"I cannot believe that this happy relationship would be altered under a Home Rule government. What we do fear is that some stupid English government might rise and impose on us a bogus Home Rule which will not satisfy the Nationalist aspirations, and which will only plunge the country into another period of unrest and unsettlement."

In all the assembly there were only half a dozen men who expressed dissent from Canon Flewett's views. The great majority cheered every word he said.

Another significant incident arose when the most Rev. Dr. Peacocks, Archbishop of Dublin, was discussing the history of the Church of Ireland and put forward the claim that it was the direct descendants in unbroken succession of the historic Irish church, strongly repudiating any historical connection with the Church of England. This may seem another small thing, but the way in which the clergymen and laymen present cheered this claim showed that the Episcopalians of Ireland are fully alive to their nationality and are content no longer to be considered an English garrison. The greatest enthusiasm of the day was aroused when a lay delegate finished a speech by declaring that hereafter the watchword in every part of the country would be "Irishmen all."

COMPANY REORGANIZED

Winnipeg Capitalists Take Interest in Fort George Concern

An event of interest at Fort George during the past week has been the reorganization of the Fort George Lumber & Navigation company, owners of the Chilcotin, Chilco & Fort Fraser steamboats, and of the sawmill at Fort George. The company also owns considerable timber in the district. The company has been finally strengthened by Winnipeg capitalists, namely Messrs. J. A. Adamson and J. A. McArthur, the well-known railway contractor. Mr. Adamson and Dr. McLennan, the latter representing the McArthur interests, spent last week in an inspection of the holdings of the company. Their decision to invest in business in the district will be a guarantee of considerable expansion in their field of operations.

The name of the company has been changed to the Fort George Timber & Transportation company. Mr. N. F. Clarke wil istill be the manager of the company. It is the intention to immediately complete the new saw mill now in course of construction and to go into the lumber manufacturing business on an enlarged scale. The steamboats will be put in shape for active business in the spring.

PHONE 138

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

Prince Rupert Journal

NOTICE

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

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

BARNARD & ROBERTSON,

A19. Solicitors for the Applicants

LAND LEASE NOTICE

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Coast Land District—District of Skeena—Range Five.

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

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

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.

COAL NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast

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

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

Prince Rupert Journal
Telephone 138

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O. H. NELSON,
EDITOR.

Friday, November 25, 1910

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The Police Commissioners, judging from the stand taken by Ald. Mobley last evening, are somewhat anxious to see better enforcement of the liquor regulations and the bringing into effect of the intent of the provincial license laws by making the city ordinances comply with these. Had such a course been taken earlier in the year there would undoubtedly have been less favor shown towards the Scott Act now about to be voted upon.

In this connection it might be well just now to bring to the attention of the ratepayers who will vote upon the Scott Act in a few weeks' time the serious question which would force itself upon the city should the Scott Act carry, in the matter of attempting to put into effect the provisions of that measure. To at all enforce its enactments a very large expenditure must be counted upon in providing a plain clothes force in conjunction with the police of the city. There can be no denying this. The guardians of the law will be obliged to hunt down the law-breakers with the odds all against them. Under the present license system this is all simplified. There is little or nothing doing in the sale of liquor outside of licensed places unless probably in the restricted district, where, under the system which prevails on the coast in this respect, it has been found difficult to prevent an abuse of the liquor laws. The police have a limited number of bars open to inspection under the present system. Under the Scott Act the places of sale have to be traced in all manner of ways all over the townsite. The police will have to combat a different proposition altogether and a constant change in imported detectives will have to be resorted to.

To do this will cost considerable money, which will have to be forthcoming with no revenue whatever except the fines to fall back upon as a means of securing enforcement. Will the funds be provided for this?

There has apparently been no determined effort made to enforce the license law. This was borne out by the statements of Ald. Mobley, one of the Police Commissioners, speaking before the city council last night. He announced that the city bylaw would have to be amended very materially, practically recast, to make it effective. That bylaw has been in force for months and if an effort had been made to have enforcement these weaknesses should long ago have been discovered. It looks, in fact, as though the bylaw lay as a dead letter, and only now, when for various reasons it is wise to make a move, has the bylaw been gone into.

The poor old Scott Act left in a similar condition would be a joke. Is there good reason to believe that some such course will not follow if it should pass?

BYLAW IN ORDER

In the last issue of the Journal we made reference to what looked like a mistake in connection with the Electric Light Bylaw, in not having a petition presented before it was introduced. While this is the ordinary course with money bylaws, our attention has been drawn to the fact that in the case of a bylaw to borrow money for certain works like the electric lighting plant where rates can be charged to pay for it, there is no necessity for the petition. The bylaw in question comes under this section of the act, it appears, and is therefore in order.

William Manson, M.P.P., has gone to Stewart for the purpose of looking into some business connected with work there. He is meeting the residents of that place with respect to incorporation also.

Latest arrivals from Stewart state that there is an abundance of snow on the townsite. The people in Prince Rupert should invite the Stewartites to come here if they wish to see really beautiful weather.

Next Sunday evening, Rev. W. H. McLeod is to preach in the Baptist church on the subject of "Jesus and the Sins of Cities: Would He Weep if He Came to Prince Rupert Today?" Other services will be held as usual. An invitation is extended to all who have no place of worship, to be present at these services.

STRATHCONA'S GIFT

Generous Donation to Fund Looking to Military Training in the Public Schools.

Large Sum is Now Available to be Used for That Purpose in Canada

Lord Strathcona has given another striking evidence of his sterling patriotism and his great generosity in the offer referred to in a brief despatch published in the Journal a few days ago. He has written to the Minister of Militia and Defence, Sir Frederick Borden, announcing a further gift of $200,000 to the Strathcona trust for the encouragement of physical and militar ytraining in the public schools of Canada. With the $300,000 which he gave for this purpose last year, this further generous gift brings the total of the fund up to the splendid sum of $500,000, and assures the committee in charge of the administration of the fund an annual amount of $20,000 to assist in the joint work of the Federal and Provincial Governments towards the establishment of a uniform system of physical and elementary military training for the youth of the Dominion.

In March of last year Lord Strathcona donated a first sum of $250,000 for this purpose. This was supplemented a little later by an additional $50,000. Now the Minister of Militia has completed arrangements with nearly all the provinces for the adoption of a scheme of co-operative action in the matter of making physical training and elementary military drill a part of the education of the boys and girls of Canada, Lord Strathcona has nearly doubled the central fund available for establishing the movement on a permanent and assured basis of success.

The federal government has taken over the whole amount from the trustees of the fund, and has guaranteed interest at four per cent per annum, thus giving an annual amount of $20,000 to be administered by the Strathcona Trust Fund Board under the conditions of the original donation.

The object of the fund may be briefly set forth by a quotation from Lord Strathcona's letter of March 13, 1909, announcing his first gift of $250,000. His Lordship then wrote:

"My object is not only to help to improve the physical and intellectual capabilities of the children by inculcating habits of alertness, orderliness and prompt obedience, but also to bring up the boys in patriotism and to a realization that the first duty of a free citizens is to be prepared to defend his country. The Dominion at the present time, and for many years to come, can hardly hope to be able to give so long a period of training to her military forces as by itself would suffice to make them efficient soldiers, but if all the boys had acquired a fair acquaintance while at school with simple military drill and rifle-shooting, the degree of efficiency which could be reached in the otherwise short period which can be devoted to the military training of the Dominion forces would, in my opinion, be enormously enhanced. I will only add that I should prefer that for the present at least the whole of the money grant should be devoted to those educational establishments which are maintained entirely out of public funds. I think further that the administration of the fund should be such as to enable both sexes, whether teachers or pupils, to share in the rewards, and that the allotment of the money should be so made as to afford an inducement both to the teachers to instruct and to the pupils to perfect themselves in the training desired."

The province of Nova Scotia has for some years had an arrangement with the military department for the teaching of drill and physical trainingin the public schools of the province. Ontario, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia have already agreed to enter into a similar arrangement. Alberta will do so soon. The Protestant Board of Education for Quebec are ready to introduce the system in the Protestant public schools of the province. The question is still under consideration by the authorities in charge of the Roman Catholic schools of the province. Manitoba is the only provnce which has not as yet taken active steps to incorporate the proposed uniform system of physical training and elementary military drill into its educational system.

Mr. Louie Simon, one of the members of Simon's Fair, has returned to the city after an extended visit to the south for his health.

WHAT THE "SCOTT ACT" SAYS

Anything appearing in this column under the above head is published by the Press Committee of the opponents of the Scott Act and is not intended as representing the views of this paper.

118. The sale of wine for exclusively sacramental purposes may, on the certificate of a clergyman affirming that the wine is required for sacramental purposes, be made by druggists and vendors thereto specially licenced by the lieutenant-governor in each province, but the number of such licensed druggists and vendors shall not exceed one in each township or parish, or two in each town, or one for every four thousand inhabitants in each city.

119. The sale of intoxicating liquor for exclusively medicinal purposes, or for bona fide in some art trade or manufacture, may be made by any person duly authorized to sell the same; but such intoxicating liquor when sold for medicinal purposes shall be removed from the premises, and such sale shall be made only on the certificate of a legally qualified physician, having no interest in the sale, affirming that such liquor has been prescribed for the person named therein.

126. Any legally qualified physician who gives a certificate under this part for any other than strictly medical purposes, affirming that any intoxicating liquor, therein specified, has been prescribed for the person named therein, shall, on summary conviction, for the first offence, be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, and for any second or subsequent offence to a penalty of forty dollars.

(How do the doctors like the look of this clause? Note that there is no provision made for a false certificate by a clergyman, and they are only human, like the doctors.)

Regarding Wholesalers

123. Any merchant or trader, exclusively in wholesale trade and duly licensed to sell liquor by wholesale, having his store or place for the sale of goods within such county or city, may thereat keep for sale and sell intoxicating liquors, but only in quantities not less than ten gallons at any one time, and only to druggists and vendors licenced as aforesaid, or to such persons as he has good reason to believe will forthwith carry the same beyond the limits of the county or city, and of any adjoining county or city, in which this Part is then in force, to be wholly removed and taken away in quantities not less than ten gallons at a time.

(This is another brilliant effort. The wholesaler living in the city cannot sell in the city even for family use and the champions of this Act try to tell the people that there is no effort made to interfere with a man buying liquor for his home. Does not the whole thing show the work of the amateur lawmaker? We will continue to publish these clauses and we wish the people to weigh them carefully without prejudice. We only hope to reach the people who can be swayed by reason and we think there are enough of them to outweigh the fanatics.)

ACTIVITY ON ATLANTIC

The Canadian Shipping Companies are all making preparations for prospective increases to their business by building or purchasing steamers.

The Canadian Northern Company, which operates the Royal Line from Bristol, has decided to run a weekly service. This concern has acquired control of the steamer Volturno, a vessel which has accommodation for 1,800 passengers, and which at present maintains a service between New York and Rotterdam. In addition to the Royal Edward and the Royal George, a fourth boat will be available when navigation reopens.

The Canadian Pacific Company has practically completed arrangements for placing larger and faster steamers on the Atlantic and the Pacific. The construction programme includes two liners for the Atlantic and two for the Pacific. It is expected that they will be faster than any other vessels at present on service.

The Allan Line has just issued specifications for three new boats. It is stated that they will have a length of 685 feet, which is over 160 feet longer than the Victorian and Virginian, which were built in 1905. The intention of the company is to enable travellers from Liverpool to Quebec to reach their destination as quickly as those who have New York for their objective, and although it is not sugegsted that the new liners—they are to be propelled by turbines—will equal the speed of the express Cunarders, the shorter route to the St. Lawrence will enable them to perform their passage in the same time that the Cunard "flyers" are covering the longer route.

The mail contract question is, of course, an important factor, and the steamship lines expect that a decision with regard to this will be reached early next month. A report is, however, current to the effect that on the expiration of the present agreement in 1912 mail mattr will be carried on the poundage basis, which would admit all the companies with regular fast-sailing boats to share the benefits on an equal footing and provide an almost daily mail service.

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THE NAVAL POLICY

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Henri Bourassa on the Naval Question.

Difference of Opinion Between the Two French-Canadian Leaders

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has written a long letter to the Hon. T. Berthiame on the naval policy of his government, the opportunity being provided by an article of the latter published Saturday reviving the figure of Commandant Fortin "that man of head and heart who in reality," says Laurier, "was the father of the Canadian navy."

The Premier draws a parallel between the necessities of that day and those of the present, saying it is now much more important to defend our shores, especially as Britain has withdrawn her fleets from Halifax and the Pacific coast, thus confirming our autonomy. Canada makes her own laws and commercial treaties and it is her duty to provide for her naval protection. What would happen to Canadian commerce if at the moment she was preparing to offer the shortest route between Europe and Asia by false economy we should lose hundreds of millions of business? Moreover Canadians should have the opportunity to be trained for sea life.

"I am not at the head of Canadian affairs for my own personal satisfaction," he says. "My duty is to work in order to make the country respected. I do not think my compatriots of Quebec should be in this matter of different faith to my own. Moreover they have reason to take me to task if I have failed in the duty assigned to me in making Canada worthy of taking first place in the British Empire in the face of the world."

Sir Wilfrid's Policy

He goes on to say that demagogues have sought to freighten the people with prospects of conscription. Conscription is no more to be feared today than when Commandant Fortin called for volunteers to recruit the "Canadienne." He concludes as follows: "Antonomy will similarly be preserved by the clause which refers to parliament's absolute control of the naval service, which is its own creation and which cannot be used otherwise than by the will of the representative of the people. When the law is better understood the people of Canada, especially people of Quebec, will find in it nothing but full recognition and exact application of their rights as well as their duties.

Bourassa's Reply

Mr. Henri Bourassa publishes in Le Devoir a reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's letter in La Presse heading the article, "Laurier, Berthiaume, Dansereau & Co.," and beginning with the statement that the fraternal embrace of these gentlemen marks the dreadful fall of the man who for so long has dominated the public life of his country.

"I asked Laurier one day," proceeds Mr. Bourassa, "why he saw fit to fraternize with such people and he replied, my dear sir, political leaders are like generals in the army, they are obliged at all times to make use of spies purchased from the enemy."

"This conversation took place in 1905 before the famous meeting at Caledonia Springs and the Holy alliance of Blair, Russell and Greenshields. In fact the situation must have become desperate when Laurier has to throw himself into the arms of everyone who comes along. Of all the pleasantries indulged in by Sir Wilfrid up to the present time, this beats all. It is necessary for one to call attention to the fact that Hon. A. N. Morin and Hon. Mr. Hincks never had more bitter adversaries than the men who were the first guides and leaders of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, such as the Dorions, the Pepins, the Prevosts and the Dutres, and need I remind Sir Wilfrid that he combatted to the bitter end the man who is designated as the proud and noble figure of Commandant Fortin and whom he claims as a godfather?"

Draws Difference

"This, however, might be excusable," the article goes on, "if his mode of argument could for a single instant hold water. Commandant Fortin may be the father of the Canadian navy, that is possible, but Sir Wilfrid's navy is only Canadian in times of peace; it is Imperial in time of war. Mr. Fielding proclaimed it; Laurier admitted it; Mr. McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, confirmed it, and so did Mr. Brodeur and Sir Frederick Borden."

Mr. Bourassa accuses Sir Wilfrid of taking liberties with clauses and facts, saying in part: "He forgets that the famous clause which he invokes, falsifying it, will only call parliament together after the fleet has already been a fortnight at sea, and perhaps sunk, leaving such slavs as the Rivets, the Gervais and the Belands the right to approve or blame the action of the government."

Proceeding to speak of the future Mr. Bourassa says: "There can be no mistaking the character of the contest in the future. Let neither Conservative nor Liebral be deceived. The fight of tomorrow which has been preparing for the past ten years will not be fought between two armies, morally decimated and whose battle flags cover an idea or a principle. The battle will be fought out between imperialists and automomists. The problem will be posted squarely and fairly and the Canadian people will choose between two principles and whatever may be the issue there will be no civil war, or timid people fear. There will be of course people like Brodeur in 1896 and Hughes of our own day, but with such damagogues the bark is worse than the bite. The minority will accept loyally the decision of the majority, preserving of course, the right, which is essentially British, to use every effort to bring the majority to think as they do."

MARINE NEWS

To Arrive

Friday, Nov. 25.—Camosun from Vancouver.

Saturday, Nov. 26—Princess Beatrice from Skagway.

Sunday, Nov. 27.—Camosun from Stewart.
Prince Albert from Porcher and Moresby Islands and Queen Charlotte City.
Humboldt from Seattle.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.—Senator from Seattle.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.—Prince Rupert from Vancouver.
Prince Albrt from Port Simpson, Naas and Stewart.

Thursday, Dec. 1.—Prince Albert from Stewart.

To Depart

Friday, Nov. 25—Camosun for Stewart.

Saturday, Nov. 26.—Princess Beatrice for Vancouver.

Sunday, Nov. 27.—Camosun for Vancouver.

Monday, Nov. 28.—Prince Albert for Port Simpson, Naas and Stewart.
Humboldt for Skagway.

Monday, Nov. 28.—Prince Albert for Port Simpson, Naas and Stewart.

Tuesday, Nov. 29.—Senator for Skagway.

Wednesday, Nov. 30.—Prince Albert for Stewart.

Thursday, Dec. 1—Prince Rupert for Vancouver.
Prince Albert for Porcher and Moresby Island points and Queen Charlotte City.

DISMISSED CAPTAIN

A court-martial held at Portsmouth, Eng., found Captain Fitzherbert of the British armored cruiser Bedford, guilty of negligently stranding his ship and sentenced him to dismissal from the vessel and to be severely reprimanded. The Bedford ran ashore off Quelpart Island, in the Yellow sea, on August 21. Eighteen of her crew were lost.

Captain Fitzherbert's sentence does does not debar him from obtaining another command in the royal navy after a suitable period has elapsed.

COLD STORAGE PLANT

Workmen are installing a cold storage plant with a capacity of 2,000 cubic feet on the Grand Trunk Pacific steamer Prince George now docked in Victoria. It is understood that the Prince Rupert will be similarly fitted when she comes off the northern run next month to be overhauled for the excursion to the Hawaiian islands next February. The plant will give the steamers facilities for the carrying of fresh meats and perishables at present unequalled on the British Columbia coast.

The installation will be a boon to residents here, insuring the arrival of meats and other articles of diet of a perishable nature in first class shape. It is another indication that the G. T. P. is prepared to do its best to serve the public.

The G.T.P. has announced that the wireless apparatus on the Prince Rupert will be enlarged for her trip across the Pacific, the radius being increased in order to allow of constant communication with this coast and Honolulu. Arrangements will be made to publish a daily newspaper on the steamer, giving condensed news dispatches. This will be the first time a newspaper has been published on board ship on the Pacific.

COUNT TOLSTOI

Some of the leading works written by the late Reformer

Count Lyof Nikolaevitch Tolstoi, usually called Count Leo Tolstoi, novelist and social reformer, whose death occurred a few days ago under such sad circumstances, was born August 28, 1828, at Yasnaya Poliana, in the province of Tula, Russia. When 23 years old he entered the army and served in the Caucasus and the defense of Sebastopol against the British and French allied forces. He first made a reputation in literature by a series of vivid sketches written from Sebastopol, and when he left the army after the Crimean war, he devoted himself entirely to literature.

His "War and Peace," a tale of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812 is regarded in Russia as being his masterpiece, though his "Anna Karenina" which appeared in 1867, and "The Cossacks" found greater favor abroad, where his "Kreutzer Sonata," translated in 1890, also attracted wide attention.

Tolstoi wrote much on education and published several short stories and reminiscences of childhood and youth, but of recent years he had devoted himself to religious teachings. He made "Return not evil" the keystone of the Christian faith and insisted that the literal interpretation of the Sermon on the Mount was the only rule of the Christian life. The religious views of Tolstoi were set forth in his "Christ's Christianity" and "My Religion."

In 1893 Tolstoi wrote "The Kingdom of God Within Us," an important work on the social question, and in 1895 he wrote "The Four Gospels Harmonized and Translated." His other writings included "My Confession," "Criticisms of Dogmatical Christianity," "What I Believe," "What is to be Done," "The Death of Ivan Ilyitch," "The Power of Darkness" (a drama), "On Life" "The Fruits of Enlightment" (a comedy), "The Kingdom of God is Within You," "What is Art?" "The Christian Teachings," "The Resurrection," "The Slavery of Our Times," "What is Religion?" and many other works on the most varied subjects.

In 1901 Tolstoi was ex-communicated by the holy synod and in October, 1902, he deposited his memoirs and diaries with the curator of Rumyanzoff museum on the condition that they should not be published until ten years after his death, and in November of the same year he legally made over his whole fortune, including his real and personal estate, to his wife and children.

In 1895 Tolstoi wrote a powerful vindication of the Doukhobor sect, which in that year had suffered great persecution. On the Russian censor refusing to permit its publication, Tolstoi sent it to the London Times, which printed the lengthy article in full. He continued from that time on to address his literary efforts to the British press. On March 17, 1896, the London Daily Chronicle published a long letter from Tolstoi to a correspondent in England on the Venezuelan dispute, which had recently arisen between the United States and Great Britain. It was a strong indictment of war.

Tolstoi was several times threatened with expulsion from Russia and was seyral times, according to report, upon the point of being exiled; but he seemed on the whole to have been treated with unusual leniency in view of his pronounced views, especially as set forth in a manifesto entitled "The People's Rights," his criticisms of imperial acts and his open letters to the emperor. He was, however expelled from Moscow in July, 1901, and has since resided at Yasnaya Poliana. His health at that time was poor, and for a time his life was in danger, but he regained his strength and resumed work. Later he suffered a relapse and in February 1902, was reported dying. Again he rallied, and in June his recovery was complete.

In July, 1904, Tolstoi wrote an article denouncing the Russia-Japanese war, which caused the seizure of the "Novosti" of St. Petersburg, which published it, and a revival of the reports of the government's intention to take severe action against the author.

In January, 1905, Tolstoi published an open letter to the emperor regarding the internal conditions in Russia, which was printed throughout the world, and some time later he ocmpleted his drama "Behind the Scenes in War," the production of which was prohibited in St. Petersburg.

The London Times, September 1, 1905, published a seven-column article by Tolstoi, entitled "A Great Iniquity," dealing with the land question and declaring that Russia is living through an important time that is destined to have enormous results. The article was largely devoted to the theories of the late Henry George, and declared that the land question had reached a state of ripeness such as fifty years ago was reached by the question of serfdom.

In 1907 he wrote a letter to Paul Sabatier, of Paris, as a reply to the latter's book on the disestablishment of the church in France. In this communication the Russian writer predicted the possible reduction of all the Christian countries of the west to a state of vassalage to the Japanese and other Oriental people, basing his predictions on the ground that it is only in the Orient that religion and patriotism are synonymous.

On the occasion of Tolstoi's eightieth birthday, extensive celebrations were held, although they were strongly disapproved by the Russian government and were made the subject of an appeal by the holy synod to all believers to abstain from participating.

Several publishers of Tolstoi's works have been sent to prison. Of these, M. Selden was sentenced to six months in 1909 for publishing and distributing the pamphlets, "Thou shalt not kill," a letter to the "Liberal" on "Christianity and Patriotism." The venerable writer addressed a note to the court challenging the prosecution of himself, instead of the publisher. But the magistrate did not venture to institute proceedings against Tolstoi and the government took no notice of the challenge.

Although Tolstoi came of an aristocratic family, being a descendant of Count Peter Tolstoi, the friend and comrade of Peter the Great, he received his education at Kazan university (entering the army as a lieutenant of artillery and commanding a battery at Sebastopol), he was at heart a peasant in the best sense of the word, devoted to the improvement of the condition of the Russian masses and eager to lead them in the right path.

With these objects in view as early as 1885 he organized peasant schools on a new and original basis, co-operated in the interest of cheap, popular publications, organized relief for the starving population of middle Russia (in 1891-92), renounced his property in copyright, land and money and, in the recent agrarian disturbances actually but vainly, allowed the peasants to plunder his estate at Yasnaya Poliana.

There he lived the life of a peasant in a peasant's hut, partaking only of simple peasant's food and wearing the peasant's costume—rough blouse, broad leather belt, fur cap, with wide trousers tucked into high cowhide boots.

But although Tolstoi chose the existence of a peasant, his family occupied the substantial family mansion on the Yasnaya Poliana estate. In the mansion was the author's library, and there he went whenever he desired to dictate to his secretary. Tolstoi was a great reader, and among his recreations were chess, cycling, lawn tennis and swimming.

A delightful dance was given last night in the K. of P. hall under the direction of Mr. Paul Kauffmann and orchestra. A good number of young people were present to participate in the festivities of the evening, and a very enjoyable time was spent in dancing until an early hour this morning. It is the intention to have these dances regularly. The floor is in splendid condition. Mr. Leech, who is opening up a candy factory in this city, had a very nice display of dainties, to which the merry dancers freely helped themselves, and were very grateful to him for it. From 8 to 9 p.m. dancing instruction was given to those who wished, and from 9 to 12 the regular programme was carried out. About fifty couple were present, which was a large number for the hall.

—o—

An enjoyable evening was spent in the Presbyterian church last Wednesday evening at a birthday party and musical entertainment. Little silk bags were provided for the visitors to place in them cents to the number of the giver's years. Invitations to the party were sent out in the form of poetry and an answer in poetry was requested if possible. Some very clever answers were sent in and were read by Miss Sutherland. A very enjoyable musical programme was listened to and a profitable social evening was enjoyed by all present.

MASQUERADE CARNIVAL

Enjoyable Evening Spent at the Roller Rink by Many Patrons

The roller rink on Wednesday evening, to which crowds of people flocked, was the scene of a gay and happy throng, owing to the masked skating carnival, which was being held.

The skaters were dressed in every kind of garb imaginable; clowns, cooks and waiters being in abundance. During the evening a contest of skating was held to choose the most graceful lady and gentleman skaters on the floor. Mrs. L. A. Miller, who was garbed as a Spanish dancer, was successful in carrying off the lady's prize, while Mr. E. J. Waterman, who was dressed as a Highlander, captured the gentleman's prize for gracefulness.

A race for boys under twelve years was also very interesting, and gave the boys a chance to show their speed The race consisted of ten laps around the rink and was easily won by Einer Olson, the smallest boy on the floor.

H. M. Lever, the floormaster, gave a very clever exhibition of fancy and trick skating and greatly pleased the large and attentive audience who applauded most heartily.

The signal to unmask was given at nine o'clock, but skating continued until eleven.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT

IN THE MATTER of the estate of Charles Henry Gilroy, deceased intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honour Judge Young made in Chambers the 5th day of November, 1910, it was ordered that Marie Victoria Gilroy, or her solicitor, R. I. B. Warton, shall be allowed to swear to the death of the above-named deceased as occurring on the 31st day of September, 1910, at the expiration of two weeks from the first publication of notice of the said Order unless in the meantime proof is furnished that the said Charles Henry Gilroy was alive subsequently to the 31st day of September, 1910.

Such proof may be given in writing to the Registrar of the County Court of Atlin holden at Prince Rupert at the Court House, Prince Rupert, B. C.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT PRINCE RUPERT.

In the estate of Humbert Comin, deceased,
and
In the Estate of Giacome Guidolin, deceased,
and
In the Estate of Sante Trouant, deceased,
and
In the matter of "The Official Administrator's Act."

In Chambers, before His Honour Judge Young.

Dated the 17th day of November, 1910.

UPON THE APPLICATION of John Hugh McMullin, Official Administrator for part of the County of Atlin, for leave to swear to the death of the above-named Humbert Comin, Giacome Guidolin, and Sante Trouant, deceased, upon hearing C. V. Bennett, counsel for the Official Administrator, and upon reading the affidavits of Isaia Comin and Pietre Fierin respectively, filed herein,

IT IS ORDERED that the said Official Administrator shall be allowed to swear to the respective deaths of the said Humbert Comin, Giacome Guidolin, and Sante Trouant, deceased, as having occurred on the 28th day of October, 1910, at the expiration of two weeks from the first publication of notice of this order, unless in the meantime proof is furnished that the said Humbert Comin, Giacome Guidolin and Sante Trouant was or were alive subsequently to the said 28th day of October, 1910; such proof may be given in writing to the Registrar of the County Court of Atlin at the Court House, Prince Rupert, B.C.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the said Official Administrator do publish notice of this order in The Journal, a newspaper published weekly at Prince Rupert, B.C., for the space of two weeks.

(Signed) F. McB. YOUNG,
J. C. C. Atlin.

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H. B. ROCHESTER, - Centre Street

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE
(Form "A"

I, J. Y. Rochester, of the City of Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia, real estate agent, hereby apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the said City of Prince Rupert for a Hotel License to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf and the by-laws of the City of Prince Rupert, and any amendments thereto, for the premises known and described as The Empress Hotel, to commence on the fifteenth day of December, 1910.

And I hereby agree that in case a licence is granted pursuant to this application that no Asiatic shall be employed, or be permitted to be upon said premises, other than in the capacity of a guest or customer, nor shall Asiatics be mployed off said premises to do any work to be used in or in any way connected with said premises, and I hereby agree that I shall accept said license subject to this agreement, and that any breach of this agreement shall render me liable to all the penalties provided for in Section 19 of th Prince Rupert Liquor License By-law, 1910.

My postoffice address is Prince Rupert.

The name and address of the owner of the premises proposed to be licensed is M. Thorsch Sons, Vienna, Austria.

Dated at Prince Rupert, this 8th day of November, 1910.

N11 J. Y. ROCHESTER.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE
(Form "A")

Corley & Burgess, of the city of Prince Rupert, in the Province of British Columbia, hotelkeepers, hereby apply to the Board of License Commissioners for the said City of Prince Rupert for a hotel license to sell intoxicating liquors under the provisions of the Statutes in that behalf and the by-laws of the City of Prince Rupert, and any amendments thereto, for the premises known and described as The Royal Hotel, to commence on the fifteenth day of December, 1910.

And I hereby agree that in case a license is granted pursuant to this application that no Asiatic shall be employed, or be permitted to be upon said premises, other than in the capacity of a guest or customer, nor shall Asiatics be employed off said premises to do any work to be used in or in any way connected with said premises, and I hereby agree that I shall accept said license subject to this agreement, and that any breach of this agreement shall render me liable to all the penalties provided for in Section 19 of the Prince Rupert Liquor License By-law, 1910.

Our postoffice address is Prince Rupert, B.C.

The name and address of the owner of the premises proposed to be licensed is Christiansen & Brandt, Prince Rupert, B.C.

Dated at Prince Rupert this tenth day of November, 1910.

N11 CORLEY & BURGESS.

NOTICE

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

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

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

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

J. McB. YOUNG, J.

NOTICE

In the County Court of Atlin holden at Prince Rupert.

In the matter of the "Official Administrators Act," and in the matter of the estate of Joseph Pregent, deceased, intestate.

TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honour Judge Young made the 9th day of November, 1910, I was appointed Administrator of the estate of Joseph Pregent deceased. All parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to forward same properly verified to me on or before the 22nd day of November, 1910, and all parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated the 10th day of November, 1910.

JOHN H. McMULLIN,
N11 (Official Administrator.

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VALVES
Pipe and Pipe Fittings

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE

Items of General Interest From Centres in British Columbia.

NEW UNION CLUB

Victoria.—At a cost of between $120,000 and $150,000 the Union Club is about to erect a six-story building at the corner of Humboldt and Gordon, a structure, which, when complete, will be the finest of its character on the Pacific Coast. Yesterday the building at present occupied by the club and the site upon which it stands, at the corner of Douglas and Courtenay streets, was sold to the British America Trust Company for a figure in the neighborhood of $85,000.

A committee of the club, in charge of Mr. F. M. Rattenbury, has been formed to obtain competitive plans from the best club architects in Victoria, Vancouver, Tacoma and Seattle. These will be adjudicated upon by the advice of Mr. Rattenbury, who will not be one of the competing architects.

CRUSHED TO DEATH

Victoria—Caught between an electric wire pole and the car window from which he was leaning while leaving the Britannia mine, Howe Sound, Dr. Harold B. Marchant, son of Mr. William Marchant, inspector of customs in this city, received such serious injury last week that after being hurried by the steamer Francis Cutting to a Terminal city hospital, where all medical efforts failed, he passed away. He never regained consciousness.

In the death of the late Mr. Marchant this province loses one of its most promising young physicians. He was a nativ son, having received his earlier education in the Victoria public schools, graduating from the high school with honors. Later he entered McGill Medical College, from which he graduated with an excellent showing this year. He had been practising but a short time.

FALSE MARRIAGE PERFORMED

New Westminster.—Taking advantage of the keen distress of a young girl who had been deceived and deserted by a man and cast off by her people, two blackguards inveigled her into a false marriage in this city last December. The story in all its details is a very destressing one and it is not often that such a case occurs in this country.

Charged with performing a false marriage ceremony in this city on December 12, 1909, a young Englishman named L. Campbell faced Justices Corbould and Walker at the police court. The case was remanded for one week in order to secure material witnesses and the accused will be allowed his freedom providing he can raise the necessary $1,000 bail.

While not unique this crime is fortunately rare in British Columbia and carries with it a maximum penalty of seven years imprisonment. The groom who participated in the fake marriage, a burly logger, left the city just before the police were notified of the affair and has not been located since that time.

CITY ACCOUNTING

Victoria.—The $5,000 report of J. H. Helliwell, the Vancouver expert, who has been making an investigation into the bookkeeping methods at the city hall, was badly mutilated at a special meeting of the finance committee held last week and the remains were left in the hands of the various departments for further dissection.

At times the session was enlivened by passages between Mr. Helliwell and some of the officials, and before the meeting closed the former manifested a disposition to wash his hands of the whole affair. The clause in the report suggesting a change in the method of collecting water rates was killed unceremoniously. During the discussion it was disclosed that the system of storekeeping inaugurated early in the year at the instance of Mayor Morley had proved a complete failure, and that its affairs are in a dreadful tangle at the present moment.

Several clauses of an unimportant and non-contentious character having been passed, Ald. Bannerman called a halt by asking Mr. Helliwell if the committee could not understand that on the whole his investigation had shown him that affairs were in a satisfactory shape—that was to say, he had found nothing very wrong.

In reply, Mr. Helliwell said that matters were not so satisfactory as one could wish for. It would, for instance, be better to have the debenture accounts absolutely correct instead of showing surpluses.

READY FOR START

Midway.—Contractors on the Kettle Valley railway have the old Midway & Vernon grade now ready for the steel. The rails have arrived at Midway and a tracklaying machine is expected in a few days. It is the intention to have the track laid as far as Rock Creek and about 150 men are employed in pushing the work further up the valley.

Construction will shortly be started on the plant which is to develop electric energy at the falls near the mouth of the Salmon River. Apart from its usefulness to industries outside the valley, the project is naturally of the utmost importance locally.

The first consignment of lumber to be used on the new C.P.R. hotel has arrived at Proctor. This lumber is from the Yale-Columbia milling company and shows that the frame work of the hotel will be commenced at once.

LAND DEAL

Vancouver.—Timber rights on 100 sections of land, principally in the Fort George district have just been bought by British capitalists from C. E. Mahon of Vancouver and associates at a consideration of $1,500,000. This is the largest price ever paid in a single timber deal in British Columbia. The deal has just been completed by A. I. Birtch, who went to England for the negotiations.

There are over two billion feet of fine spruce, cedar and fir on the sections. Most of this timber land is on Willow river, 20 miles east of Fort George. Half of the purchase price is to be paid in cash.

COLLECTS DAMAGES

New Westminster.—The widow of Wm. Johnstone, a B.C.E.R. conductor who was killed in the Lakeview disaster between Vancouver and New Westminster last fall, was awarded $7,500 damages, $4,000 for herself and $500 for the oldest boy and $3,000 for a small child. The case was heard before a special jury of eight. Johnstone was an employee of the company who was travelling to New Westminster in plain clothes at the time of the accident. The defenc was that the plaintiff, having been an employee of the company, was killed by the negligence of other employees, and therefore, the company was not liable. Plaintiff's counsel replied that at the time of the accident he was not in uniform and not on duty, and so was in the same position as other passengers.

Recipes for Christmas

Fruit Cake

Stir a cupful and a half of butter with three cupfuls of brown sugar until light and creamy. Add half a grated nuimeg, a tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of cloves and mace. Dissolve a level teaspoonful of soda in a half cupful of sour cram; still until it stops purring, then add to it half a cupful of molasses, and add to the other ingredients. Mix well and put in six eggs, beating vigorously between each one. Confectioners and French mhefs knead fruit cake with their hands, for it is too stiff to beat easily, especially when the fruit is added. Now stir in a wineglassful of grape juice. Sift four cupfuls of flour, and add to the cake mixture, kneading in all the time. Have ready one pound seeded raisins, one pound washed and dried currants, a quarter of a pound of shredded citron, and an eighth of a pound each of candied orange and lemon peel shredded fine. Sprinkle this fruit with two tablespoonfuls flour and mix well together before adding to the cake. Add and knead ten minutes longer, then put into two brick-shaped tins lined with buttered paper. Place in a moderate oven and bake slowly for three or four hours, watching closely lest they bake too fast. If you cannot regulate the oven sufficiently with the dampers, set a dish of cold water in the oven, changing it as it gets hot. Covr the cakes with paper if they bake too fast on top. If you have to use ag as range oven, it is safer to steam the loaves two hours first, like brown bread, then finish the baking in the oven with one burner only, and that but half turned on. Leave the cakes in the tins until cold, then spread with a thick icing, into which finely chopped almonds have been mixed. When this frosting is quite dry, spread a plain icing over the almond one.

As these cakes improve with keeping, they should be baked weeks before using.

Candies and Cookies

With the approach of the holidays, when the idea of gift-giving and joyful feasting looms large upon the horizon of young and old alike, the woman who can make her own cakes and candies holds trumps.

Not only do the pure home-made sweets stand high in the estimation of the home circle, but they can always be relied upon to furnish most acceptable gifts, adding substantial cheer to all Yuletide jollifications at home and abroad.

Neighbors welcome dainty baskets of cake tied with red and green ribbons and holly. Very pretty baskets of fancy shape may be bought at the ten-cent stores, or cheap pretty dishes will answer the purpose. Some times there are imitation cut-glass baskets and compotes which are really very pretty and durable.

Snowballs make a jolly dish for a children's party. Boil two ounces of rice in a pint and a half of milk, a little cinnamon and sugar. Flavor with rose. When the rise is quite soft, mold in teacups, then turn out on a dish, sprinkle with cocoanut, and place a cherry on top of each.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Report of the Commissioner at Ottawa Upon the Subject

Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold storage commissioner, states that the total export for the fiscal year show an increase in value of dairy products exported amounting to $1,262,716. For the year 1910 the value of the exports of condensed milk and cream was $541,372, against $90,520 in 1909; butter, $1,010,274, against $1,521,436; cheese, $21,607,692, against $20,386,666. The total value of these various classes of products exported being $23,159,338 in 1910, as compared with $21,994,622 in 1909. On a basis of annual consumption per head of milk, cream, cheese and condensed milk to value of $10, he estimated the value of these products consumed during th year 1909-10 to be $75,000,000, which added to the value of the exports, makes a total of $98,000,000 as the probable total value of dairy production in Canada for the year.

Elsewhere in his report, Mr. Ruddick says: "The first Canadian national apple show, to give it its official title, will pass into horticultural history as an achievement of which the management in the city of Vancouver and province of British Columbia have every reason to be proud."

The Washington Cafe

A PLACE TO EAT

Seats For Ladies

Everything Clean and Tasty

Prices Reasonable

W. F. CARPENTER, PROPRIETOR

Second Avenue, near Seventh Street

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Prince Rupert Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Peter P. Rorvik, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation master mariner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner, one-half mile northeast of Ephegsnia Point, North land of Queen Charlotte Island Group, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

PETER P. RORVIK.
Dated October 9th, 1910. N18

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Elizabeth N. Kerr, of Victoria, occupation married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the southwest corner of Timber Limit 31823, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

ELIZABETH N. KERR,
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated October 6th, 1910. N11

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands

TAKE NOTICE that I John W. Maxwell, of Vancouver, occupation engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Timber Limit 31854, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

JOHN W. MAXWELL.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated October 6th, 1910. N11

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Coast Land District—District of Skeena.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Omineca Land District—District of Coast, Range Five.

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

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

Omineca Land District—District of Coast, Range Five.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Robert Joseph Nott, of Victoria, occupation steamfitter, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about the southwest corner of Timber Limit 37039, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

ROBERT JOSEPH NOTT.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated October 7th, 1910. N11

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

TAKE NOTICE that Jennie Wilkerson, of Victoria, occupation stenographer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:—Commencing at a post planted about one mile west from the southwest corner of Timber Limit 31833, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

JENNIE WILKERSON.
Arthur Robertson, Agent.
Dated Oct. 6th, 1910. N11

LAND PURCHASE NOTICES

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Cassiar.

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

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

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

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

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

COAL CLAIMS

Skeena District—Queen Charlotte Islands.

To all to whom it may concern:—

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

Skeena Land District—District of Queen Charlotte Islands.

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

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

THE SPORTING WORLD

BOBBY KERR TRAINING

Bobby Kerr, who has been out of training for some time, has decided to get into shape again, and will compete at some of the big indoor meets to be held across the border this winter, says the Hamilton Herald. Kerr feels that the rest he has had will do him the world of good, and there is no reason why he should not show his best form this season. The knee which he injured while playing football a week ago is still bothering him, but the injury is not serious and will in no way interfere with his training. Last year Kerr did not let up in his training at any stage, but as soon as the outdoor season closed he began to prepare for the indoor season, with the result that he was over-trained before the winter was over. He has done very little running since he showed 'em how to lower records at Winnipeg.

Speaking of Kerr, an intimate friend of the auburn-haired sprinter claims that Bobby will spring something in the way of a surprise within the next year or two. As soon as Bob decides to retire from the sprinting game he is going to try his hand at distance running with a view to winning the Herald race.

ENGLISH LACROSSE

The London Times has an interesting letter on the relative merits of English and Canadian lacrosse. It points out the enormous strides that the game has taken in popular favor in England, and prophesies that in ten years it will be a national pastime. It devotes some space to a criticism of the two styles of play, and while it grants that in most respects the Canadian game is superior, some few points are noticed in which our game might be improved.

For instance the corerspondent believes that it would be worth while to imitate the swift straightforward onslaughts which are a feature of the English style, but at the same time he notes that it is owing to just this style of play that the teams of Western Canada have shown such a marked superiority over those of the East. In regard to the English game he points out that although it is full of individual brilliancy it has yet to be purged of actual selfishness, that it is inferior to the Canadian game in midfield play and in the art of shooting, and that the Canadian players are always on the alert for any unexpected developments, whereas the English players are apt to relax when the ball is not in their teritrory.

The writer, after a tribute to the clean and sportsmanlike methods of English players, goes on to deplore the damaging effect that professionalism has had on the game in this country. He says:. "In Canada the brutality and foul tactics of many—but by no means all—of the hired players have driven away the better-class spectators from the chief matches; very few ledies now attend these spectacles, and the popularity there of the 'smart Larries' has been lately deplored by pulpit moralists, who go as far as to say that the influence of professional lacrosse is as debasing as that of the American prize-ring. As the rules now stand, the player who strikes an opponent with his crosse or trips him from behind deliberstely is merely 'sent to the fence for five or ten minutes.'

The corerspondent sugegsts that if the player "could be dismissed for the rest of the game, and if his offence deserved an additional iepnalty fence deserved an additional penalty, suspnsion for a part or the whole of the season, the worst abuses would be eliminated." He adds that "sooner or later some such change in the Canadian code must come if lacrosse in its native land is not to sink to the level of American baseball—and more than one Canadian authority on the game would be glad to see body-checking made illegal—an alteration which would practically abolish the tactical differences between Canadian and English lacrosse." There is, however, no reason, to despair of lacrosse in Canada. Such evils as have developed may easily be eliminated. It still has a generous suport and it is going far to say that it is seriously neglected by what The Times' writer calls "the better-class spectators."

DEATH OF FAMOUS CRICKETER

The death of Dr. H. J. H. Scott, the famous Australian cricketer, is announced. Dr. Scott's first class career was not a long one. It lasted less than ten years, but during that time he did some notable things. It was in 1883-4 that he first came prominently to the front with a fine score of 114 not out against New South Wales at Melbourne, when he and Tom Horan added 161 for the fifth wicket, and largely helped to bring about the victory of their side by three wickets. This performance was the main cause of his being chosen for the fourth team to England. Very early in the tour his value to the side was shown by his fine innings of 71 against Surrey, more than twice as big as any other individual score of the match. Against England at the Oval he made 102, he and W. L. Murdock adding 207 for the third wicket. He took third place to Murdoch and McDonnell in the batting averages with 973 runs and an average of between 22 and 23. His play in England in 1886 was somewhat handicapped by the task of captaining a disappointing team. Again he came out third in averages, with a total of 1,289 and an average slightly under 22. He never played any more first class cricket after the close of this tour, remaining in England for the time to pursue his medical studies, and shortly after his return to Australia taking up a practice at Scone. Born at Toorak, near Melbourne, on December 6, 1858, he was only 51 at the time of his death.

BILLIARD CHALLENGE

Assailed by challenges from every side, George Gray, the boy Australian billiard wonder, has thrown out a challenge to the world. It is issued on behalf of a North of England sportsman, who is prepared to back George Gray on level terms against any player in the world for a stake of $2,500 a side. The challenge is particularly directed at Inman. Gray's manager says: "Inman has stated that he is prepared to back himself to the extent of $110 that he maks a larger break off the red ball than Gray. In this he can be accommodated just as often as he pleases, irrespective of the stake of $2,500; and, further, Gray's supporter will take Inman's $250 to $125 that the the Australian will make more than twice as large a break off the red ball in any and every match they may play. Or, providing Gray and Inman do not meet, the youth's supporter will book the same wager that Gray compiles twice as large a red ball break as Inman during the remainder of the present season on a table passed by the Billiard Control Club."

WOULD MEET JEFFRIES

"If Jeffries was doped when he fought Jack Johnson last July, he must be a better man than the public thinks he is, and he must have confidence in his ability as a fighter. Now to show Mr. Jeffries what I think of him, I will bet him $20,000 that I can stop him inside of fifteen rounds."

This was the statement made by Tommy Burns to the News-Advertiser in Vancouver, while speaking of the story in which Jeffries is reported as saying that he is positive he was doped the last three days at Moana Springs. "That talk about being doped sounds like a schoolboy's remarks," Tommy added. "When McIntosh approached Jeffries in New York in regard to a match with Johnson, Jeffries said, 'Who did Johnson ever beat?' and McIntosh replied, 'He beat Tommy Burns, the former world's champion.' Jeffries replied, 'Why, he can't fight. He is only a third-class middleweight.' Now, according to Jeffries' ownf statement, he is either a has-been or he is a much better man than his showing at Reno would indicate, and that is the situation which has prompted me to make the above offer."

Burns resents with some feeling the imputation that he has fought nobody but lemons. "I fought the champions in all the countries I went to," he said, "and if some of then were lemons it was not my fault. I met them all as they came along. But I never met such a lemon as Johnson met on July 4th at Reno."

The conversation turning to Johnson, Tommy said that he would rather fight him than anyone in the world. "After the fight at Reno, I shook hands with Johnson, and he said that he would positively give me the next chance. McIntosh tried to arrange a match for London or Australia, but he said he would not fight again for a year. During the race with Barney Oldfield, it looked for a while as though I might be champion any minute, but Johnson went through with it al safe. However," he added, "I have always believed and I still believe that somehow some time I will regain the world's title. The ease with which Johnson won the fight in Australia has been greatly exaggerated, and I always had a good chance."

TRADE WITH SOUTH

Commerce Awaiting Development Between Canada and Australasia.

Some Interesting Figures Relative to the Commodities That Could Be Exchanged

It is plain that a considerable trade may be established between Canada on one side and Australia and New Zealand on the other, says the News-Advertiser. Among the conditions of this increase are these:

A better knowledge in each country of the requirements and resources of the others.

Better and more frequent steamship communication.

Reciprocity in preferential tariffs.

In respect to the first it appears that while some trade has grown up between Canada and Australia, very little study has yet been made of the exact demands of the market. Canada has done more in this direction than Australia. We have trade commissioners in Australia and New Zealand. Neither the Commonwealth nor the Dominoin maintains public agents in Canada, though Australia proposes to do so. The goods shipped to this country from Australia are prepared as they are for other export trade without much regard to the special tastes and demands of Canadians. In short, the trade, which has great promise for the future, is yet only in the preliminary stage.

There is no direct steamship communication between Canada and New Zealand and as a consequence there is practically no trade. Our total trade with New Zealand last year comprised $887,000 worth of exports and $775,000 of imports. This is not a large proportion of the $140,000,000 of New Zealand commerce or of Canada's $700,000,000. Of the goods purchased from New Zealand $650,000 was sides and $75,000 wool. Hemp was worth $30,000. Butter was valued at $5,000. Mutton and other flesh meats do not appear in the tables. Our sales to New Zealand are mostly manufactured goods, including over $200,000 worth of farm machinery, and nearly the same value of printing paper.

All these goods much be sent and received by indirect routes, so that the trade such as it is has been obtained in face of great difficulty. Our trade with Australia has been largely in exports. According to the blue book we purchased last year from the Commonwealth only $400,000 worth of goods, and sent to Australia goods to the value of $3,600,000. The fact is that our import trade with Australia, except in wool and hides, is just beginning. We suspect that the quantity of Australian wool used in Canada is vastly larger than the figures show, and that it comes to Eastern Canada by way of England. As merino wool it is free of duty, it is not distinguished from the British produce. The books make it appear that we imported 4,600,000 pounds of wool from Britain and only 960,000 pounds from Australia. Australia is returned as sending us only $77,000 worth of mutton, but there will be a considerable increase this year. There is no mention of bacon, though the Australian product is now seen in our shops. It is represented that larger quantities of fresh meat would be shipped if more cold storage space in the boats were available. Our sales to Australia have about doubled in the last four or five years. Farm machinery accounts for more than one-third of these exports. Lumber, salmon and printing paper, with manufactures of steel, are also included.

It is rather singular that no preferential tariff arrangements has yet been made between Australia and Canada. Both giev a preference to Great Britain, but neither gives it to the other. New Zealand had a low tariff when Canada adopted the preferential system, and goods from that island have long been on the Canadian preferred list. Yet it happens that only $6,190 worth of imports get the benefit of the preferential rate, as nearly all our imports from the other dominion were on the free list. The total duties paid on goods from New Zealand was only $2,226, and Australian goods were taxed $59,540. As there is rather close competition between some Australian products—notably sub-tropical fruits—and those of the United States, the establishment of a preference might make a considerable change in the current of trade, always supposing the means of transport were adequate.

VANCOUVER'S DRYDOCK

By the terms of an agreement entered into with the Dominion government in Vanucouver Wednesday the Vancouver Drydock & Shipbuilding company has definitely undertaken the construction of a huge drydock at Roche Point at a cost of $1,214,154. The work is to be started within six months and finished by December 1, 1912. Messrs. N. Thompson, president, and Frank Bennett, Jr., secretary, signed for the company, while the government is represented in the agreement by Mr. K. A. Keefer resident engineer.

The agreement recites that as the company has satisfied the government with the plans it proposed for a drydock to be construced at Roche Point on the north shore of the inlet a subsidy of 3 1-2 per cent on the estimated cost will be granted annually for twenty-five years. This amount is stated in the agreement to be $42,495.39.

One of the most important provisions that stating that all ships in the British naval service and the naval service of Canada and all other vessels, either owned or employed by the government, shall at all times be entitled to the use of the dock in priority to other vessels.

The Westholme Lumber Company, Ld.

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

Quotations given on short notice in all lines.

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

We handle Plaster and Lime at reasonable prices

Get our quotations for all classes of buildings.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSES . . . . . FIRST AVENUE

SHERWIN & WILLIAMS PAINTS

COVER THE EARTH.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS

CARLOAD JUST ARRIVED

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

Water Stains and Decotint IN ALL COLORS

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

Skeena Land District—District of Coast.

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

ALICE TOVEY.

Dated October 17, 1910. N2

Prince Rupert Private Detective Agency

N. McDonald, Manager

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

P. O. Box 893 — Phone 210

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF ATLIN HOLDEN AT ATLIN

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

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

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

PATRICK FOLEY, Administrator.

A6-O5

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Graham Island School

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

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

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of $125, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contrac. when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted

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

EXAMINATION FOR INSPECTOR OF STEAM BOILERS AND MACHINERY

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

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

—THE—

Oliver Typewriter

—FOR—

Seventeen Cents a Day

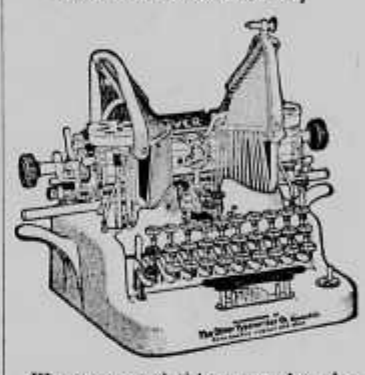
Please read the headline over again. Then its tremendous significance will dawn upon you.

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

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

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

Yours For 17 Cents a Day



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

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

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

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

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

A Quarter of a Million People are Making Money With

The OLIVER Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

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

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

"An Oliver Typewriter in Every Home!"

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

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

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

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

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

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

NOTICE is hereby given that the reserve existing on Crown lands in the vicinity of Babine Lake, and situate in Cassiar District, notice of which bearing date June 20th, 1909, was published in the British Columbia Gazette, dated July 2nd, 1908, is cancelled.

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

NEW NORTHERN LINE

Mackenzie & Mann Rushing Bill Through Alberta Legislature.

Proposal to Build From Edmonton Through Northern British Columbia to Yukon

By a bill which is now being rushed through the Alberta legislature, the Canadian Northern railway under the name of the Canadian Northern Western, is given power to construct a railway from Edmonton northwest into the Peace River country, and through the Peace river or Pine River pass into the Yukon territory.

The charter also authorizes the construction of the Stettler-Braxeau road, which, on representations by the Alberta Central railway, building through the same territory, was blocked this summer at Ottawa.

With a provincial charter and a provincial approval of plans, the C. N.R. will be in a position to proceed with this line in spite of objections from Ottawa.

When the construction of the Stettler branch was begun, the Alberta Central people began to protest the paralleling of their route. The construction of the C.N.R. lin, it is understood, was not approved under the Dominion charter at Ottawa; hence the haste for getting a provincial charter.

A. C. Mackenzie, head of the Northern Construction company, who was in Edmonton while the bill was being considered in the railway committee of the house, will make preparations for an early start next spring on the construction of the road to the Peace river, within the next two years.

The bonds for the construction of both roads are now being offered on the London market by William Mackenzie, president of the Canadian Northern.

The bill provides that the company may issue bonds to the extent of $35,000 a mile. The company is capitalized at $6,0000,000. The head offices of the company are to be in Edmonton.

The new railway to the Peace is to be made a part of the Canadian Northern transcontinental system, which will be completed within the next five years.

Although the charter will read that the line will start from a point at or near Edmonton, it is altogether likely that it will be made to branch off the main line this side of Las Ste. Anne, about 35 or 40 miles west of the city. From there the line will go direct through to Grande Prairie, and to the Pass, crosisng the Athabasca, Little Smoky, Simonet and Big Smoky rivers.

By the construction of this line, it is represented, the Canadian Northern will have two outlets to the Pacific coast from Edmonton, one via the Yellowhead to Vancouver, and the other via the Peace river.

Will Open Vast Country

Twenty million acres of arable land will be tributary to this line, not to say anything of the vast territory lying along the 1,100 miles of northern waterway that will be tapped by the line. This fact was brought home to the Alberta legislatur by James K. Cornwall. The line is something for which Mr. Cornwall and his constituents have been fighting for a long time.

CURFEW BYLAW

School Children Are on the Streets Up to Late Hours at Night

The youngsters of this city will be brought under a curfew bylaw as a means of getting better results out of them in school. The council has authorized the city solicitors to prepare such a bylaw on the recommendation of the school board.

Last evening a letter was read from the secretary of the school board intimating tthe board desired such a bylaw in view of the fact that children were allowed to run the streets to all hours at night so that they were not fit for study in school.

Ald. Naden felt that this curfew bylaw was necessary. He moved that it be referred to the proper committee to bring in a bylaw.

His worship suggested that the city solicitor be instructed to bring in such a bylaw.

Ald. Mobley felt that it would do good even if it could not be fully enforced.

Ald. Pattullo said he had intended to bring such a bylaw in but had overlooked it.

The solicitors will be asked to prepare the bylaw.

LINE IS INSPECTED

(Continued from Page One)

ly during the entire winter. The work west of Edmonton has been very slow, owing to the difficulty of transporting supplies, which all have to be drawn in from the end of track over very rough country, and can only be done to advantage in the winter season on snow. As there is only about two months of sleighing, it is very difficult matter for contractors to keep sufficient supplies to the front. Last winter there were 1800 teams on the road drawing supplies, still they were not sufficiently pushed ahead so but what the contractor has been obliged to transport on wagons the present summer. When we get to Tete Jaune Cache this matter will b considerably simplified, as we then get something over 200 miles of water navigation alongside the right-of-way, and will be able to make faster progress with the construction.

"The line east from Winnipeg to Fort William is nearing completion, the track being in such condition that we have been hauling grain over it to the head of Lake Superior since about October 1st, and it is now expected the line will be ready for passenger service early next spring.

"The construction work on the Transcontinental during the past season has progressed very favorably, and there are many long stretches of track now practically ready for operation. With the same progress that has been made the present season, the entire line from Levis to Moncton will probably be ready for operation some time next season. West from Quebec there is something over 200 miles already completed, and of the Abitibi section, 250 miles of track will be ready next season. East of Lake Superior Junction to the head of Lake Nipigon there should be from 100 to 175 miles of track completed before the end of 1911. If the present good progress is continued, I can see no reason why these different sections should not be connected up by the end of 1913.

"The labor situation in the east is considerably improved, and I understand from our contractors, Foley, Welch & Stewart, that they see considerable improvement here. Whether it will continue to give them sufficient men to rush the work next season remains to be seen. We apprehend, however, that there will be a continual stringency in the labor market until many of the large works which are now under way are completed. Construction work, especially in the east, is very heavy; this company having under contract some thing over one thousand miles of branch lines, and the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern are extending very extensively both on the prairis and in the eastern provinces, all of which tends to keep the labor market short."

WANTED

Good seamstress wanted. Apply E. A. Barbeau, milliner, Hergerson Block.

THE GENUINE

Round Oak Coal and Wood Heater

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

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

CASH TO ACCOMPANY EACH ORDER

Watson & McGregor

647 Johnson Street VICTORIA, B.C.

Local News

Mayor Stork, having returned to the city, was again in his place as chairman of the council last night.

—o—

The financial committee of the council last evening was able to report that the financial arrangements for Eighth avenue from McBride street to Hays' Cove had all been made.

—o—

The recommendation was made to the council last evening to have legal steps taken to see that all signs projecting over the streets be removed according to the decision reached some time ago.

—o—

At the meeting of the council last evening, Ald. Mobley and Ald. McIntyre were elected to sit with Mayor Stork as a court of revision for the hearing of appeals with respect to the municipal voters' list.

—o—

A debate has been arranged for between the Young Men's Club of the Presbyterian church, and the Brotherhood of the Baptist church. The date has not been finally settled, but it is expected that it will be on December 8, in the Baptist church.

—o—

Work in putting the Dunedin Block in proper shape will be done at once. Capt. John Irving, the owner of the lots on which the building stands, has made the necessary arrangements through his local representative, C. D. Newton, and the whole matter will be carried out properly.

—o—

The city engineer in a report to the council last evening, stated that his department was in no wise responsible for the cutting off of the water from P. Burns & Co., as complained of in a letter from that firm. The company was on the same water line as the G.T.P., but there had been no cutting off by the city.

—o—

A complaint with respect to a stable being built close to two houses was referred by the council last evening to the streets, property and building committee as the matter comes under the building bylaw. It had been before the health committee, but the bylaw governing health was found to be silent on the matter.

—o—

On Sunday, November 27 the morning service in the Methodist church will be held at 11 o'clock, the subject will be, "The Other Man." Sabbath school and adult Bible class at 2:30. Subject of the Bible study: "The Trial of Jesus." The evening service at 7:30, subject, "The Ascendant Star." Strangers are welcome to all services.

—o—

Wednesday evening, November 30, at 8 o'clock, the Epworth League of the Methodist church, meets. It will be a young men's meeting on the subject of the new department of league work, viz., "Christian Citizenship." The subject will be presented by Mr. Walter Shaw and will be thrown open for discussion with a view to a future programme of meetings. All young men not identified with other young people's organizations will be welcomed at these meetings. Come and bring a friend.

—o—

The president-elect of the Epworth League newly organized in the Methdist church, was greeted with a good turn-out to his first meeting. The meeting was sociol in character. The lunch being provided under the direction of Miss Kergin, the social department leader. Entertainment in the way of vocal music was provided by Mrs. Dr. Kergin, Mr. Wm. Derry and Mr. Fletcher. In a half hour of social conversation strangers became better acquainted. The pastor received into membership in the league as charter members twenty-five persons who repeated the League pledge and signed th League pledge roll. Another band is thus added to the seventy thousand Epworth Leagues in the Methodist church in Canada. As an indication of the strength and Christian activity of these Leaguers, last year they contributed over $65,000 toward the extension of the gospel in Canada and in heathen lands.

—o—

Mr. Harold Price has returned again to the city from the south, and left this morning for up the river, where he is going to look after personal interests. Mr. Price has been in charge of a surveying party on Queen Charlotte Islands, with headquarters at Masset, and after completing his duties there this fall he went south for a short trip. Mr. Price intends to remain in the interior throughout the winter.

—o—

For Job Printing of all kinds see the Journal Man.

ELECT OFFICERS

Knights of Pythias Select Those for the Ensuing Term

Skeena Lodge No. 45, Knights of Pythias, has elected officers for the term. Those elected were:—C.C., C. A. Vaughan; V.C., R. W. Cameron; Prl., J. W. Potter; M. of W., W. L. Robinson; K. of R. and S., C. H. Sawle; M. of F., E. A. Love; M. of E. E. D. Newton; M.A. and A., A. J. Phillipson; T.G., William Grand; G. G., D. A. McLeod.

On Monday evening next the meeting will be of a social character, the programme being in the hands of the entertainment committee which is arranging for a whist party and a musical evening. Ladies will be made welcome at this gathering.

NOW

We have

Holiday Goods

Galore

From the factories in Europe and elsewhere in great variety. Come early and get the first choice in Royal Bremen China, the Royal Hanover, and about six others equally as good Tea Sets. In English China we have eight stock patterns of the good kind, and three or four common kind to choose from. Our stock is very complete at the

Big Furniture Store

F. W. HART

Complete House Furnisher, cor of 2nd Ave. Entrance on 6th St

Don't Forget

THAT CLARKE BROS.

Importers and Wholesalers of

Wines and Liquors

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

Budweiser

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

Nanaimo Beer

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

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

are selected by an expert.

CLARKE BROS.

Christiansen & Brandt Bld. Third Avenue

LINDSAY'S CARTAGE & STORAGE

G. T. P. CARTAGE AGENTS

Office at H. B. Rochester, Centre St.

LADYSMITH COAL

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

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company with power to build, construct, maintain and operate a railway of standard or narrw guage to be operated by steam, electricity or other power for the purpose of carrying passengers, logs and merchandise or either from the mouth of the Salmon River on Dean Channel or from a point at or near Bella Coola, or some point between them, or some other convenient point near thereto, on the western boundary line of the Province of British Columbia to Sigutla Lake; thence to Kwaleho Lake; thence along the Uhalghat River to Entiaco Lake, and along the Entiaco River to Natalkuz Lake; thence along the Upper Nechaco River to Fraser Lake; thence in an easterly direction to a point where the eastern boundary line of the Province of British Columbia intersects the Peace River, or any other feasible route with power to construct, acquire, own and maintain wharves and docks in connection therewith, and to construct, acquire, own, charter, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and to operate the same on any navigable waters, and with all powers given by the "Model Railway Bill" and with such other powers and privileges usual or incidental to all or any of the aforesaid purposes.

Dated this sixteenth day of November, 1910.

ELLIOTT, MACLEAN & SHANDLEY
Solicitors for the Applicants.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE

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

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

BY-LAW NO. . . . .

NOTICE TO ELECTORS ON ELECTRIC LIGHT DEBENTURE BYLAW.

A BY-LAW OF THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT TO CREATE A DEBT OF $66,000 BY THE ISSUE OF DEBENTURES FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING AND ERECTING A CIVIC ELECTRIC LIGHTING PLANT IN THE CITY OF PRINCE RUPERT.

WHEREAS, by the Municipal Clauses Act and Amending Acts, the City of Prince Rupert is enabled to construct and erect a civic electric lighting plant;

AND WHEREAS, it is expedient for the Municipality of the City of Prince Rupert to construct and erect a civic electric lighting plant;

AND WHEREAS, the amount of the debt necessary to be incurred by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert for erecting and installing said electric lighting plant in $66,000.

AND WHEREAS, the said civic lighting plant is not yet erected and will not be completed before the first day of December, 1910, and the estimated amount of rates chargeable for the year in which this by-law is passed, being the year 1910, and to accrue to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert from the said electric lighting plant are only such as can be collected for one month, namely: for the month of December, 1910, and are estimated at $. . . . . .

AND WHEREAS, the estimated amount of rates chargeable for the year 1911, and to accrue to the Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert from the said electric lighting plant is $24,160.10;

AND WHEREAS, there is no amount of money or debt owing by the said City which is chargeable against said rates;

AND WHEREAS, the said debt of $66,000 is created on the security of the said electric light rates, together with the guarantee of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Prince Rupert;

AND WHEREAS, the estimated deficiency in the said electric light rates required to make up the amount of the annual interest and sinking fund upon the said proposed debt of $66,000 is nil;

AND WHEREAS, the City intends to issue debentures for the amount of said debt, being for $66,000 by the sale of which to realize the moneys necessary for said purposes, said debentures to extend over a period of fifteen (15) years and to be secured upon the electric light rates aforesaid, and further to be guaranteed by the City at large;

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

1. This by-law shall take effect on the first day of December, 1910.

2. The whole of the debt hereby created and intended to be created, namely, the sum of $66,000, shall be payable in fifteen years from the first day of December, 1910, namely, on the first day of December, 1925.

3. The sum of $2,970.00 is necessary for the payment of interest each year during the currency of said debentures, and the sum of $3,383.15 is necessary to be set aside annually during the currency of said debentures for the purpose of forming a sinking fund with which to pay said debt and debentures at maturity, the said sum of $3,383.15 to be raised annually as a sinking fund, being such that together with the profits accrued from the investment thereof at the interest rate of 3½ per cent per annum during the currency of said debentures, will be sufficent to discharge the said debt when due.

4. The said sum of $2,970.00 necessary for the payment of interest during the currency of the debentures, and the sum of $3,383.15 necessary to be raised annually as a sinking fund shall be raised as follows: From the annual rates accruing from the electric lighting plant and estimated at $24,160.10, shall be withdrawn and set apart from the general revenue of the City, the sum of $6,353.15, and said sum shall be placed in a separate account by the City Treasurer known as the "Electric Light Debenture Account," and in case the annual receipts from said charges shall be less than said sum of $6,353.15, the difference shall be raised and levied in each year during the said period of fifteen years and currency of the debentures, by special rate sufficient therefor on all the ratable land in the City of Prince Rupert, and shall be collected by the said City as municipal taxes, and placed in the said electric light debenture account.

5. The said sum of $3,383.15 to be raised annually as a sinking fund shall be invested annually by the City Treasurer upon the recommendation of the Council in such securities or in such manner as is permitted by by-law.

6. There shall be issued any number of debentures to be made for such sums of money as may be required for the raising of said sum of $66,000, and said debentures may be either for currency or sterling money, payable in gold coin, for not less than $100 currency and £20 sterling each, and not exceeding in the whole the said sum of $66,000, and the said debentures shall be duly prepared, executed and sold for the purpose aforesaid.

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

8. The said debentures shall bear date the first day of December, 1910, being the date on which this by-law takes effect, and shall contain a promise to pay the principal of the said debentures and also the interest thereon at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable half-yearly, and may be with or without coupons attached thereto for the payment of said interest, and in case coupons shall be attached to said debentures, said coupons shall be for an amount equivalent to one-half year's interest at the said rate of 4½ per cent per annum upon the amount of the debenture to which they shall be respectively attached, one coupon being made payable each six months from and after the date of the said debentures.

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

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

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

12. The said debentures when so issued and sold, and any coupons attached thereto when the debentures aforesaid have been issued and sold, shall be deemed a valid and binding charge upon the rates and charges accruing from th said electric lighting plant and upon the said City of Prince Rupert as aforesaid.

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

Passed the Municipal Council of the City of Prince Rupert, the 14th day of November, 1910.

F. H. MOBLEY,
Acting-Mayor.
ERNEST A. WOODS,
Clerk.

TAKE NOTICE that the above is a true copy of the proposed by-law upon which the vote of the Municipality will be taken at the City Hall on Monday, the 28th day of November, 1910, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the afternoon.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
N15-25

Municipal Notice

TENDERS FOR STREET GRADING

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the City Clerk until 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 28th, 1910, for the grading of sub-sections A, B, C, F, and H, section one.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
Wm. Mahlon Davis,
City Engineer.
N11-25

TENDERS FOR PLANK ROADWAY

SEALED TENDERS, endorsed "Tenders for Plank Roadway, etc.," will be received by the City Clerk until 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 28th, 1910, for:

(a) The construction of a 16-foot plank roadway on Ambrose avenue between Hays Cove avenue and Donald street.

(b) Grading and close cutting on said avenue.

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

ERNEST A. WOODS,
City Clerk.
Wm. Mahlon Davis,
City Engineer.
N18-25

NOTICE

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

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

WILLIAMS & MANSON,
Solicitors for the Applicants.