CAMPAIGN ISSUE

The Week

A British Columbia Review,

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Stewart Williams R. C. Janion
WILLIAMS & JANION
AUCTIONEERS
COMMISSION AND
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
51 FORT ST. VICTORIA, B. C.

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A more fallacious argument than this could hardly have been conceived, or one more lamentably illustrative of the deplorable ignorance of modern financial and industrial conditions which has always been a distinguishing hall-mark of the Liberal party. To begin with, the day when any man could, as in the old story-books and fairy-tales, wring gold-piece after gold-piece from an oppressed people, and pile his accumulated wealth in a stone cellar with iron doors, and sit on it to keep it warm—that day has gone by forever. Under modern commercial conditions a man who becomes rich can no more help enriching other people than he can help breathing. If the economic conditions of a country are prosperous, and its development advancing, so that the mine-owner, the lumberman, the capitalist, the store-keeper, are adding to their businesses and increasing their fields of operation—then it is a moral certainty that every man, woman and child within the sphere of their influence is also profiting by those conditions. To argue otherwise, as the Liberals do, is simply an unwarrantable and wilful perversion of facts which are perfectly susceptible of proof.

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No province in Canada today, probably no other section of the North American continent, affords a better proof of these facts, and a stronger and more emphatic contradiction of the assertions of the Liberals, than does British Columbia, under the prosperity which has resulted from three years and a half of good, stable, businesslike government. It is true that our big commercial houses—aye, and the little ones, too—are increasing enormously the volume of their business. But it is equally true that they have had to heavily increase the number of their assistants. It is true that our lumber manufacturers, mill men, mine owners, agriculturists and fruit growers have vastly extended the scope and quantity of their operations in the past three years. But it is equally true that they are hiring every man they can get, paying wages of an amount unheard of in the previous history of the Province, and are howling because they cannot find more men to employ. It is a safe thing to say that, if there is a man unemployed in British Columbia today, it is because he is too crippled to work, too lazy to work, or has sufficient money to live without work. And this demand for labour at high figures, these increased wages, have had their effect on the well-being of all classes, and of all ages. A striking example is found in the case of the District Messenger and Telegraph Companies, who find it almost impossible to secure boys to do their work. In the old days, especially in winter time, the supply of this class of labour was invariably in great excess of the demand—a sure indication of the poverty of the parents, who were forced to send their children out thus early to do their share in meeting the expenses of the home. But today the case is changed. The boys are at school, learning to become useful citizens, because their fathers are making good wages and can keep the household going without having to force their children at a tender age to go out in the world and join in the fierce struggle for bread which burdens the poor in less favoured parts of the world. Does not this class—the labourer, the artisan, the office-hand—feel the reviving touch of our Provincial prosperity? The facts above stated—and the Liberals know that they are facts—prove that they do, and that the poorest in our communities are better off today as a result of the prudent administration of Provincial affairs which has obtained for the past three years and a half under the McBride Government—British Columbia's first Conservative Government.

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Continued on page 4.

A Lady's Letter

By BABETTE.

Dear Madge:

The masculine readers of papers are a very neglected race so far as their clothes are concerned. Perhaps some day they will invade Government street in an enormous body with banners and the usual adjuncts of people claiming their rights and insist that their clothes shall be described and their tastes guided. At any rate, I am going to take pity on them and show them the way to be really comfortable now that the winter has descended upon us. The constant going in and out of often overheated offices, restaurants and clubs makes it really imperative that men should have the warmest of overcoats, and I have just been admiring some of the most desirable kind. The B. C. Fur Store has turned out some smart coats of this description. There is, of course, not much variety in the shape of fur-lined coats, as it is an accepted fact that the best are the straight sac shape with a large roll collar of fur and fur cuffs, but the variety of furs employed are almost endless, and though richly lined with fur they are perfect masterpieces of cut and quite free from the clumsiness which is seen sometimes in the inferior make of fur-lined coats.

A lady once in an address to the conference of the "Parents' Union" warned her hearers against the entanglements and fascinations of shop windows. "As for the shopping habit," she said, "the best remedy is to go into the country where there are no shops." This advice, coming from so brilliant a lady as the lady in question is, has set women wondering. "Why," asks a writer in the ladies' column of a leading paper, "should we deprive ourselves of an innocent pleasure by remedying the shopping habit?" And the echo answers, why shopping, although it is certainly a very great pleasure to the average housewife, entails considerable responsibility and much fatigue. Only after years of apprenticeship does a woman become a really clever shopper. When that end is attained she has reason to be proud of the accomplishment. In the matter of domestic shopping the capable housewife's mind is fixed upon procuring absolutely the best value for her money.

Of course, the principal events in January, as far as shopping is concerned, are the sales, and although I am aware that there are superior people who scoff at these timely and most helpful happenings, there are very few women who can afford to ignore them or who would do so if they could.

Quite the most fascinating detail of dress at the moment is the blouse. The newest models point to an absolute mania for confections in linen, lawn, batiste and washing silk; in other words, the washing blouse has come to its own. An exquisite example has a deep yoke cut in three graduated scallops, the deepest coming in the centre, and each outlined with rather fat button-holing. The exquisite needle point in the wonderful way that Irish peasant fingers are capable of achiving. Very fine frills with three pin tucks and an edging of Valenciennes accentuate the graceful dip of the yoke, and are carried over in the form of epaulettes, giving that airy and fluffy aspect which I always insisted upon as the only possible character in a corselet blouse. But there is such endless variety in these lingerie blouses, the trimmings consisting of the finest of tucks and the most exquisite hand embroideries. In Paris women are wearing the old snake bracelet of thirty years ago as a means of holding the long glove of custom in its place. Some of these flexible serpents are in filigree, others made with realistic scales are popular. With grey and black gloves, silver and steel snakes are correct, while gold ones adorn the tans and fawn shades.

Every season brings its fad, and the season of the present year of grace seems likely to be known as the year of the brown tulle craze. Just as some women never feel dressed without a touch of their pet colour applied somewhere, the milliner seems inconsolable unless she can introduce a "chou" a twist of brown tulle somewhere. That it has a very softening effect on floral millinery and on certain shades of cerise and violet cannot be denied. A great study is made just now of the veils to be worn with our head-gear, and in Paris two or three are almost invariably worn at once. The face veils are lighter and more becoming than ever and are very constantly worn in the same colour as the hat or toque. A great improvement has been suggested in the shape of a very fine inner tulle veil of white or the palest pink to be worn with a brown or grey veil; the effect will be found to be most becoming to the skin. With the full and much waved hair that is almost imperative with the picturesque millinery of this winter, it is most necessary that veils should be entirely pinned into place; no Frenchwoman would ever dream of tying her veil on with the almost brutal determination which an Englishwoman will expend upon it, with results that are not always becoming.

The exigencies of political warfare curtail my space, so I must say au revoir.

BABETTE.

Wrecked Afterward.

I was once summoned as a witness in a case where an old darkey was charged with chicken stealing. The old darkey was on hand early and before the case was called the Judge, observing his presence, asked his name.

"My name is Johnsing, yo' honah," said the darkey.

"Are you the defendant in this case?" inquired the Judge.

"No, sah," replied the darkey, "I'se got a lawyer to do my defencin'. I'se de gentleman what stole de chicken."

Just then a small, insignificant Irishman hobbled in on crutches accompanied by his wife, a big, brawny woman.

"Judge," said she, "I want you to give this man six months for giving me this black eye."

"What!" exclaimed the Judge, in astonishment, "do you mean to say that this physical wreck gave you that black eye?"

"Your honour," said the woman, "I want you to understand that he was not a physical wreck until after he gave me this black eye."

THE DRAMMER.

They sell the dear old farm for debt;
The villain smokes a cigarette.
The heroine has much regret;
The villain smokes a cigarette.
They sell her pig, her dearest pet;
The villain smokes a cigarette.
The hero cries, "I'll kill him yet!"
The villain smokes a cigarette.
Thus ends Act I with all eyes wet.
The villain smokes a cigarette.

The curtain's up. Act II is set;
The villain smokes a cigarette.
The hero's comrades fume and fret;
The villain smokes a cigarette.
Detectives spread a crafty net;
The villain smokes a cigarette.
He flirts a bit with the soubrette,
The while he rolls a cigarette.
This is his scene to hisses get;
He lights another cigarette.

Act III. The gyurl has locks of jet;
The villain smokes a cigarette.
She's his'n now, as he would bet.
And so he smokes a cigarette.
But, hist! The hero yells, "Well met!"
The villain drops his cigarette.
B-b-bang! As down his corpse they let,
He reaches for his cigarette.
Though dying, he does not forget
To gamely puff his cigarette.

—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Palmistry.

"Listen!" said the man of middle age.

He was bending over the palmist, whispering excitedly in her ear.

"Listen!" he said again. "My wife is coming to you this afternoon to have her fortune told, and if you want to make some money on the side——"

He laid a bank note on the stuffed owl's head.

"Tell her on no account to buy a motor car, because you read in her palm that she is doomed to be killed in an automobile accident."

BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Limited

VICTORIA OFFICES
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A. C. McCALLUM,
Mgr. Real Estate Department.

FOR SALE

One of the few remaining good Cattle Ranches left in B. C. This property controls some 300 square miles of Range and will carry 2000 head of cattle and 300 horses. Full particulars on application. Price $45,000.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land on Porcher Island, about five miles east of Refuge Bay, commencing at a post marked Eugene Wacker, northwest corner; thence east 80 chains; thence south 20 chains to McKay's northeast corner; thence west 80 chains; thence north 20 chains to point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty acres.

EUGENE WACKER, Locater.
F. A. HUDSON, Agent.
Located Nov. 17, 1906. Dec.22

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land on Porcher Island, about five miles east of Refuge Bay, commencing at a post marked Arthur McKay, southwest corner; thence running north 20 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing one hundred and sixty acres.

ARTHUR McKAY, Locater.
F. A. HUDSON, Agent.
Located Nov. 17, 1906. Dec.22

Gloves

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's

Fowne's Dogskin (Ladies), $1.25 and $1.50.

Silk Lined Antelope (Men's, $2.00.

Men's Suede, $1.50.

Ladies' Silk Lined Mocca, $2.00.

Dent's Chevrette Gloves, $1.50 and $1.75.

Fowne's Driving Patent Grip, $2.25.

Men's Reindeer, $3.00 and $4.00.

Cadette Gloves, sizes 00 to 7. $1.00 and $1.25.

Foxe's Patent Puttees, $1.50, $2.25.

E. Chapman

Davis Chambers, Vancouver, B.C.

Sole Agents in B.C. for R. A. Hinson's Royal Irish Poplin Ties.

We Want Mines or Prospects. Copper Preferred

In forwarding us particulars stick to facts.

We will send our expert anywhere.

A. ERSKINE SMITH & CO.

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Reference: Eastern Townships Bank.

The B. C. Assay & Chemical Supply Company, Ltd.

Importers and Dealers in

Assayers' and Chemists' Supplies

513 Pender St.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Tragedy Without the T

A man from the Prairie,
In a coat somewhat hairy;
Concluded a real estate deal.
In the midst of a blizzard,
He exclaimed; Oh! my gizzard,
It's the fault of that sumptuous meal.—A.D.

MORAL

A cup of the famous DIXI TEA, sold only by The Independent Grocers, DIXI H. ROSS & CO., at 35c and 50c per lb., will speedily digest the most sumptuous Banquet, the hero of the above lyric had omitted this precaution.

EMPIRE TYPEWRITER

The Perfect Typewriter should have as few parts as possible. In this age we avoid complicated machinery, and simplicity is the rule in mechanical engineering if we wish to avoid after trouble.

The straight from the shoulder direct stroke of the typebar in the Empire is absolutely covered by patents, and just here is the great advantage this machine has over all others.

The Empire is the only perfect visible writing machine. It is the only one made in Canada as well as in the United States. The price is only $60

In buying an Empire you not only secure a stronger and better machine but you save in the first instance $65 cash, plus 6 per cent interest on this for five to ten years, plus the cost of repairs required by the more complicated construction of other machines.

General B. C. Agents, the—

THOMSON STATIONERY CO

325 Hastings St.
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Underwood Visible Typewriter

THE WORLD'S BEST TYPEWRITER.

Office Equipment of all kinds. Phone 730

BAXTER & JOHNSON, Metropolitan Building, Opposite Post Office, Victoria

If you love your wife

BUY HER A GAS STOVE

It will save her a lot of extra work and give her time for other things besides cooking.

Cook Your Roast, Do Not Roast Your Cook,

VICTORIA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

A GRAND SHOWING OF ANTIQUE COPPER AND BRASS

FIRE GOODS

FIRE SETS,

Consisting of shovel, tongs and poker, in polished brass, from $2.00 up.

Fire Sets, in polished copper and brass, consisting of kerb, fire irons and stops, at $10.00 each.

Hearth Brushes, with nice brass handles, at 50c each.

Circular Brass Spark Guards, in sizes of 20, 22 and 24 inches, at $2.00, $2.25 and $3.00 each.

We also have Circular Spark Guards, in blue wire, at 75c, 90c, $1.00 and $1.25 each.

COAL VASES.

Coal Boxes, nicely decorated, hand painted and with polished brass trimmings, from $2.50 to $4.00.

Coal Vases, in Antique Copper and old Brass, in very unique shapes, from $6.50 to $30.00 each.

Coal Scoops, in polished copper, very artistic and unique shapes, at $14.00.

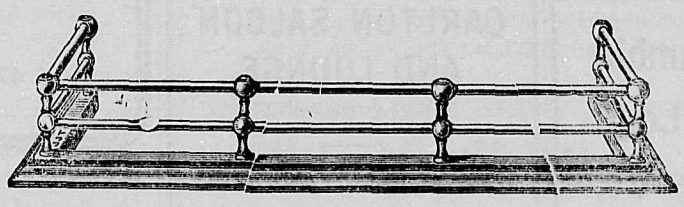
Coal Boxes in oak, polished brass handles and nicely stenciled, at $15.00 each.

We show a splendid line of new and artistic Fire Goods. Everything in this line are of the very highest class, and are direct from the leading English manufacturers.

Our line comprises a very large variety of styles, sizes and finishes, and are all of graceful and unique shapes.

Our screens are particularly good, being very highly decorated, with hand-painted flowers, and are indeed very artistic.

Do not fail to send for our large and beautiful Catalogue. It contains many hints, and will help you greatly in selecting anything you need.



ARTISTIC FIRE SCREENS.

Beautifully beaten copper screens, with heavy black iron frames, and very artistic designs, at $7.50 each.

Fire Screens, with bevel plate mirror centre; beautifully hand-painted, and polished brass frames, at $8.00 each.

Cloisonne Screens, very artistic, unique and artistic designs, at $15.00, $16.00 and $18.00 each.

POLISHED BRASS KERBS.

In many beautiful shapes and designs and in sizes, 42x12 in., 45x12in., and 54x12 in., at $8.00, $8.50, $12.50 and $20.00 each.

Iron Fenders, with polished brass trimmings, in sizes 39 in. and 42 in., at $3.50 and $3.75 each.

We also have some very nice Wrought Iron Kerbs, in different shapes and designs, in sizes of 36x12 in., 42x12 in. and 48x12 in., at $7.00, $8.00, $9.50 and $10.00 each.

WEILER BROS.,

Complete Home, Hotel and Club Furnishers, Victoria

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

News From the Motherland

Exchanges With Our Kindred.

GIFT'S EVIL EFFECTS.

Scottish Universities and Mr. Carnegie's £2,000,000.

Bitter complaints have been made for some time past of the evil effect upon the Scottish universities of Mr. Carnegie's gift of £2,000,000. Sir William Sinclair, speaking at Aberdeen, declared that he had never met an Aberdeen graduate who had not denounced the influence of the Carnegie money.

Mr. Carnegie, it will be remembered, deposited in 1901 the sum of £2,000,000 for the formation of a "Carnegie Trust," the donor's wish being that "no student should be debarred from attending the Scottish Universities on account of the payment of fees." Students of either sex who are Scottish born, or whose parents or grandparents were Scottish, have the right to apply to the Trust for the payment of their fees.

"The practical effect of the gift," writes a well-informed correspondent, "is that most of the students at all the Scottish universities have drawn upon the money for the payment of their fees." In very many cases the students have thus been enabled to squander the sums sent by their parents for fees, concealing the fact that they had received help from the Carnegie funds.

The most serious problem of the Carnegie Trust is the increase of fees made by the universities. The university authorities, acting on the principle of making hay while the sun shines, have raised their fees since the Trust began its work very considerably.

Another disastrous effect of the gift is the starving of the extra-university schools, in which poor students have hitherto been coached. By the aid of Carnegie money most students are now able to go to the universities, and the schools which produced Livingstone and scores of other famous Scots are in serious straits.

The moral damage of the £2,000,000 gift is considered to be incalculable. The Scottish student is losing his self-reliance, his sturdy independence, and his capacity for study under difficulties, and the whole nature of Scottish university training is undergoing a change for the worse.

French View of Germany.

Germany's motto might well be: Development towards the West; development towards the East; development towards—universal dominion. The latter development has another name—dizziness, which ends in a fall. —"France Militarie," Paris.

Amazing Thought-Reading.

"You have amazed and delighted me. I assure you both it is the most marvellous exhibition of psychical powers I have ever witnessed."

The King cordially shook hands with Mr. and Mrs. Zancig as he said these words at the conclusion of the wonderful exhibition of their powers at Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck's house in Richmond terrace, Whitehall, on Tuesday.

It will be remembered that the Zancigs were subjected to severe tests at the Daily Mail office.

His Majesty was the very life and soul of the party, and entered into the spirit of the thing with the greatest zest. He himself put the Zancigs through a series of tests, including words whispered into Mr. Zancig's ear and then uttered by Mrs. Zancig from a distant corner of the great salon.

The King then took a book at random from a shelf, selected a sentence, and memorised it. This was then shown to Mr. Zancig, who did the same. When Mrs. Zancig gave the sentence without hesitation, his Majesty expressed his utter astonishment, as did the rest of the guests.

At the conclusion of the demonstration the King said to Mr. and Mrs. Zancig: "You must come down to Buckingham Palace; the Queen is most anxious to see you herself, and we shall be delighted to see those feats again. I never saw anything like them."

Christian Science Mystery.

The Earl of Dunmore, the leader of the Christian Scientists in Great Britain, has had an interview with Mrs. Eddy, the founder of the sect, at Concord, New Hampshire.

Lord Dunmore denies that Mrs. Eddy is suffering from an incurable disease or that she showed the slightest trace of illness.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Eddy was declared to be dying from cancer, and the correspondents who were permitted to have a fleeting glimpse f her at her Concord home described her as a "slight, withered old lady, tottering pitifully, a rouged skeleton in the last stage of mental and physical decrepitude." It is stated that a "substitute" Mrs. Eddy has been provided. It would be interesting to know if Lord Dunmore saw the substitute.

Unblushing Readers.

A book has only to outrage the conventions, and it is sought for by feminine readers. There is a roundabout method of procuring it. Librarians will be asked for it by young girls and elderly spinsters without the semblance of a blush.—"The Crown."

Problem of Cancer.

Everywhere cancer specialists are discussing, testing, and theorising over the latest agent in the fight against cancer—trypsin. This is the most powerful digestive ferment secreted in the human body. The theory of its application is, in part, this: Its injection into the cancerous tissues results in the growth being "digested" in the body of the patient. Trypsin is immensely more powerful than pepsin, and so, runs the theory, the cancerous growth is eaten away and dissolved by trypsin when it is injected by the hypodermic needle into the malignant growth.

Though the present "boom" in trypsin started in America, it was first recommended on this side of the water. Dr. Beard, of Edinburgh, noticed that when the pancreas, which manufactures trypsin, first apepared in the human body, another body, structurally akin to a growth composed of cancer cells, was checked in its development and ultimately disappeared. Arguing from analogy, he suggested the use of the chief product of the pancreas—trypsin—in cases of cancer. Professor W. J. Morton, of the New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital, has taken up this theory.

Professor Morton tried trypsin on incurable cases; i. e., where the cancer had become so extensive, or had so involved vital organs, that the use of the knife was impossible. After eight months' trial, Dr. Morton announces that out of twenty-nine cases, two hopelessly inoperable cases were "cured to date," in "several" the progress of the disease has been arrested, and in all pain has been alleviated.

Among the London experimenters, it must be honestly admitted, a much less sanguine state of mind exists. Half a dozen cases have been treated at the Cancer Hospital, Fulham road, without result. At Guy's Hospital, though one case was reported as having distinctly improved for the time being, there is a tendency to question whether trypsin is responsible for this. At the Middlesex no good results were obtainable. The London Hospital has also tried trypsin, but with no conclusive results.—"Daily Mail."

The public is always anxious to hear actors abused. It likes to spend its days buying their picture postcards, its evenings hearing how they beat their wives.—"The Globe."

Channel Tunnel.

We print today some interesting statements regarding a scheme to connect England and France by means of a railway tunnel, constructed, at a cost of £16,000,000, beneath the Straits of Dover. The scheme is receiving an increasing amount of public attention, and will shortly come before Parliament in the form of a bill, deposited at the House of Commons on Monday.

The very influential body of directors composing the board of the new Tunnel Company are convinced that the old sentiment against the scheme has so far died out that the time is ripe for a fresh attempt to secure parliamentary powers to continue the borings which were stopped over 20 years ago.

Six members of the present Cabinet have previously voted in favour of the scheme, and it is well known that many other members of the Government, now in office for the first time, are taking favourable views.

The fear of invasion is ridiculed by Sir Alfred Turner, formerly Inspector-General of the Auxiliary Forces, who declares that the military danger exists only in the imagination of pessimists.

Lord Wolseley's opinion, given before a Parliamentary Committee, is that, "if a foreign Power were able to get possession of a Channel tunnel we would never be able to raise our heads again as an independent Power."—Daily .....

"Blimy!" ejaculated Bill Boshter, "but 'Armsworth's have fairly missed the 'bus this time, they're bringin' out a 'Daily Mail' for the blind—as can't see to read it!"

"Don't show yer ignorance, Bill, the 'Armsworth's know what they're a doin'," sneered Charles, his chum, "it's a-goin' to be printed in Deaf-an'-Dumb!"

Continued from Page 1.

HOW TO DO IT.

Thanks to the persistent support of the Colonist and the Times, Mr. A. J. Morley has been elected Mayor of Victoria for the ensuing year. Probably by this time the respected editors of these two papers realize that the surest way to elect a non-entity to office is to persecute him until the tide of popular opinion flows in his favour.

IN A GOOD CAUSE.

Mr. W. Blakemore, editor of The Week, left yesterday for a tour through the constituencies of Alberni and Comox. He will be accompanied in the former district by Mr. W. Manson, and in that of Comox by Mr. R. Grant, and will return to Victoria in time for the election.

BY WIRELESS FROM THE COAST.

Dispatch from Ottawa states that Ralph Smith and Klondike Sloan left yesterday with cask of oil and chest of gold. Destination and purpose unknown.

* * *

Associated Press from Fernie states McInnes met with rousing receptions, Toronto gang having wired local management of coal company: "Spare no expense in boosting McInnes, Ross must be downed; if he wins out will be the Dickens to pay."

* * *

Hon. William Templeman telegraphed Victoria Times as follows: "Bad boy to continue slandering Green now he has resigned; ease off; have arranged with Vancouver World to keep it up; save you the odium and travels farther."

* * *

Special wire from R. L. Drury, Victoria, to Sir Wilfrid Laurier: "For God's sake keep Duncan Ross away; campaign of blackguardism play out; if you have any gentleman in party send them."

* * *

From R. L. Borden, Ottawa, to Colonist, Victoria: "Suggest during Provincial campaign your editor discusses political issues, in view of science, philosophy and New Brunswick. Might also give Seymour Narrows a rest. Could with advantage study Gosnell's of last federal campaign. Advise him, take his gloves off; this is a bare knuckle fight."

* * *

From The Week, Victoria, to Conservative Secretaries throughout the Province: "Copies of our 'Campaign Issue' containing four splendid cartoons can be obtained from The Week Office at $5 per hundred, for Cash."

Mrs. George L. Courtney entertained at bridge on Saturday afternoon last, two tables being filled by the guests.

* * *

Mrs. T. S. Gore was hostess at a bridge party on Saturday afternoon last in honour of Mrs. Campbell. The guests were Mrs. Hickman Tye, Mrs. Laing, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Irving and Mrs. Gibb.

* * *

Miss Wack returned on Monday from a visit to Shawnigan Lake.

* * *

Miss Violet Brae has returned from visiting Mrs. J. S. Harvey at Crofton.

* * *

The Hockey Ball given last evening in the A.O.U.W. Hall was a great success, a most delightful time being spent by those present. A free account will appear in next week's issue.

WANTED—Position as lumber salesman; capable of giving estimates on all classes of work; good references. Alberta trade preferred. Apply THE WEEK, MacKinnon Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

INSOMNIA

Some people allege that insomnia is practically unknown in Victoria; that the atmosphere carries such a balmy restfulness as to make it impossible to spend a sleepless night, and some critics even go further and hint that the climate is so restful that many men never wake up at all. Needless to say these critics hail from Vancouver and Seattle, and envy us our enjoyable night's rest, an enjoyment which is intensified if you are wearing the exquisitely soft and restful flannel, silk, or flannelette London pyjamas which Sea & Gowen, the Gentlemen's Store at 64 Government St., are now displaying and selling at London economical prices, where mail orders get such prompt attention.

British Columbia Permanent Loan and Savings Co.

DIVIDEND NO. 17.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of **Nine Per Cent.** per annum has this day been declared on the permanent stock of the company for the half-year ending December 31st, 1906, and a bonus at the rate of **One Per Cent.** for the year 1906. The same will be payable at the head office of the company, No. 321 Cambie street, Vancouver, B.C., on and after January 15, 1907.

By order of the board,

THOS. T. LANGLOIS,
President.

Vancouver, Jan. 11, 1907.

CARLTON SALOON AND LOUNGE
(Late Vernon Hotel.)

THE FIRST-CLASS BAR

R. P. CLARK, Proprietor,
(Late of Dawson City and South Africa)

Cor. Douglas and View Sts.

BOND SIGN CO.
VANCOUVER

Signs

ELECTRIC
BOARD
METAL
BULLETIN
GLASS
COTTON
SHOW CARD

In up-to-date styles. Estimates and designs furnished.

Presbyopia

PRESBYOPIA, or long sightedness is one of the commonest defects in the human eye. Whilst the sufferer can readily see at a distance, he or she has great difficulty in deciphering small type at the usual distance.

The first indication of the advent of Presbyopia is the seeking of a very bright light for reading, which is done because the print cannot be brought near enough to the eyes to see in dim light.

Another very common indication is the attempt made to hold a newspaper or book at arm's length from the body—a most tiresome and tiring position to adopt when reading. Another symptom is when print suddenly becomes blurred when reading, owing to the tension becoming too great to maintain.

Our qualified optician has made a very special study of this defect, and can readily give relief to those so offlicted by the fitting of perfectly adjusted glasses.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL
Jewelers and Opticians,
47-49 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

YOUR GROCER SELLS

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

WHEN YOU BUY FOOD, naturally you desire pure food, especially in jams, marmalades, pickles and flavouring essences. The name of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL

on a jar, bottle or tin of jams, jellies, marmalade, pickles or flavouring essences is a guarantee of the **ABSOLUTE** purity of the contents; all respectable grocers sell Crosse & Blackwell's productions.

....Let "Well Enough" Alone....

Why did McInnes give up the Governorship of the Yukon at $12,000 a year?

Why did Henderson give up the County Court Judgeship at $3,500 a year for life?

As an honest citizen mark your disapproval of these "Ottawa machine" tactics by voting for

THE SOLID FIVE

BOWSER McGUIRE	MACGOWAN	GARDEN TATLOW

EVERY ONE A CITIZEN OF VANCOUVER

Meetings = = =

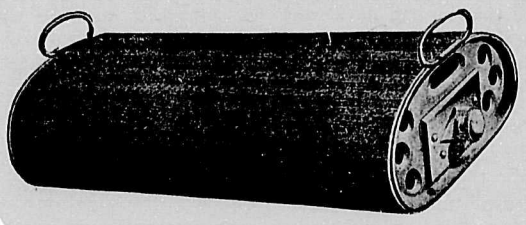
WEDNESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, AT CITY HALL.
SATURDAY, 26th JANUARY, AT CENTRAL ROOMS.
WEDNESDAY, 30th JANUARY, AT CITY HALL.
THURSDAY, 31st JANUARY, AT CENTRAL ROOMS.

VANCOUVER COMMITTEE ROOMS:

Central—410 Hastings Street West, Phone 2806.
Fairview—2147 Granville Street.
Wards III and IV—546 Westminster Ave.
Mount Pleasant—Three Doors south of Seventh on Westminster Ave.

A VOTE FOR THE "SOLID FIVE" IS A VOTE FOR HONESTY, POLITICAL PEACE AND MORE PROSPERITY.

Solid Comfort



Is what the ONE seeks when driving in Winter and this may be easily attained by using a celebrated

LEHMAN HEATER

They are universally known and recognized as the STANDARD carriage, wagon, sleigh and automobile Heater. 350,000 **LEHMAN HEATERS** are in actual use; they burn **Lehman Coal,** from which there is no smoke, smell or danger of fire, and they can be operated at the cost of 2 cents per day.

LEHMAN HEATERS are in use by FARMERS, Motorists and the medical profession everywhere. Have you one?

Write for booklet telling more about them, mentioning The Week, to

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ld.
Hardware, Iron and Steel Merchants,
123 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.
Also at Vancouver, Kamloops and Vernon.

Subscribe for the Week

Vancouver Notes.

"Nelson, B. C., Jan. 12th.

"In closing the first week of the campaign in the Interior can confidently report victory all along the line. Audiences the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in the Kootenays; candidates thoroughly popular; organization perfect, and party presents a solid front.

(Sgd.) "RICHARD McBRIDE."

The above telegram from the Premier was received by President C. M. Woodworth, of the Vancouver Conservative Association, and speaks for itself. Press reports of the meetings held in Rossland and other important southern points tell of the splendid success being achieved by Mr. McBride and Mr. Bowser on their tour. In Vancouver the Conservative campaign opened on Wednesday evening at the committee rooms at Fairview, the electors being addressed by Candidates Macgowan, McGuire and Tatlow and Lambert Bond. Thursday residents of the East End listened to the candidates and last night a meeting was held at Cedar Cove. The audiences were enthusiastic and the speakers received close attention. Tonight a rally will be held down town in the Central Committee rooms. In the Richmond constituency Stuart Livingston has withdrawn from the campaign and the running is between Hon. Carter Cotton and Mr. Weart. The Government side has been ably presented by Capt. Tatlow at Steveston and Mr. Carter cotton is now making a hard canvass. S. A. Cawley, the Conservative candidate in Chilliwack, is touring the riding and meeting with success, his addresses being warmly received. In the Delta John Oliver has given up the idea of speaking elsewhere, being too busily engaged at home fighting for his political existence against the inroads of F. J. Mackenzie, the Tory candidate. Coming back to the Terminal City the perfect organization of the Conservatives in the several wards; the strong feeling among non-political business men to leave " well enough alone" and the outspoken resentment of such life-long Liberals as W. H. Malkin, the wholesale grocer, and Mr. Woodward, of the departmental stores, against the "Ottawa machine" lend every reason to the belief of the election of the "Solid Five" by handsome majorities. The vote of the labouring man, which may be split by the Socialists, it is true, will for the larger part go to the Conservative for a bitter feeling is in the air against those in the ring who turned off the local stonecutters on the new post office building and supplied their places with aliens. Two big rallies are scheduled for the coming week, the first on Wednesday at the City Hall, and the other at the Central Committee rooms next Saturday.

"THE SOLID FIVE."

Hon. R. G. Tatlow,
A. H. B. Macgowan,
J. F. Garden,
Dr. G. A. McGuire,
W. J. Bowser.

* * *

VANCOUVER CONSERVATIVE CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS.

Central Committee Rooms—Montelius Piano Company Premises, 419 Hastings Street.

East End—546 Westminster Avenue.

Mount Pleasant—2247 Westminster Avenue.

Fairview—2147 Granville St.

Conservative Club Rooms—O'Brien Hall, Homer Street.

* * *

THE WEEK'S CONSERVATIVE MEETINGS.

Wednesday—At City Hall.

Saturday—At Central Committee Rooms, 410 Hastings Street.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

VICTORIA

STRAND HOTEL
VICTORIA
The home of all theatrical and vaudeville artists while in the Capital city, also of other kindred bohemians.
WRIGHT & FALCONER, Proprietors.

CAMBORNE

The Eva Hotel
CAMBORNE, B. C.
Headquarters for mining men and commercial travellers.
JOHN A. THEW, Proprietor.

REVELSTOKE

Hotel Victoria
REVELSTOKE, B. C.
Headquarters for miners and lumbermen.
ROBT. LAUGHTON, Prop'r.

BANFF, ALTA

Hotel King Edward
Banff's Most Popular $2 a Day Hotel. Close to Station and Sulphur Baths.
N. K. LUXTON, Proprietor.

PHOENIX.

Deane's Hotel
PHOENIX, B. C.
New. Modern hot water system. Electric lighted. Tub and shower baths and laundry in connection. The miners' home.
"DANNY" DEANE, Proprietor

GREENWOOD,

The Windsor Hotel
GREENWOOD, B. C.
American and European Plan. Cafe in Connection.
ERNEST J. CARTIER, Prop.

ROSSLAND

Hoffman House
ROSSLAND, B. C.
Rates $1.00 per day and up. Cafe in Connection.
GREEN & SMITH. Prop's.

NELSON.

HOTEL HUME
NELSON, B. C.
Leading Hotel of the Kootenays.
J. FRED HUME, - Proprietor.

Silver King Hotel,
NELSON, B. C.
The home of the Industrial Workers of the Kootenays.
W. E. McCandlish, - Proprietor

Royal Hotel
NELSON, B. C.
The Best Family Hotel in the City. $1 a day.
Mrs. Wm. Roberts, Proprietress

CRANBROOK.

Cranbrook Hotel
Cranbrook, B. C.
Rates $2 per day. Opposite the C.P.R. depot.
Hogarth & Rollins, Proprietors.

The Englishmen who denounce the Education Bill are not nearly so numerous as the Germans who disapprove of their Hohenzollern Bill.

The vigorous hand-shake is inevitable in Great Britain. If you don't shake hands with your host every morning in Britain he thinks you don't care for him any more."—"Sun," New York.

GREATEST SALE

Campbell's

RECORD REDUCTIONS

GREATEST WHITEWEAR SALE HAS JUST COMMENCED.

WE INTEND THAT the great reputation already gained by our whitewear shall be considerably enhanced by the beautiful lingerie to be sold at this, our greatest Whitewear Sale; no troublle nor expense have been spared in order to secure the very finest creations in white skirts, night dresses and white underwear. In durability, the very latest and most recherche trimmings, the exquisite goods we are now offering will be found away ahead of anything ever offered in this Province heretofore. The prices are cut so low as to easily compete with the London and Paris sale prices; we fear no comparison nor competition.

WHITE SKIRTS.

Fine White Skirts, deep flounce, hemstitched and tucked; regular price, 90c; Sale Price.....75c

Another lot of beautiful White Skirts, trimmed with fine tucking and embroidery; regular price, $1.00; Sale price.....85c

White Skirts with very pretty tucking an' embroidery, flounces; regular price, $1.25; Sale price 90c

Very dainty White Skirts with deep flounce, tucked and hemstitched and very heavy lace insertion; regular, $1.25; Sale price.....90c

A line of White Skirts trimmed with the very latest tucking and embroidery on deep flounces; regular price, $1.50; Sale price.....$1.25

White Skirts with very deep tucks and very beautifully embroidered flounces; regular price, $1.75; Sale price $1.40

White Skirts with deep insertion and dainty embroidered flounce; regular price, $1.75; Sale price $1.40

Special White Skirts, two rows of insertion, embroidered flounce and dust frill; regular price $2.00; Sale price $1.50

Very beautiful White Skirts with deep flounces, two rows of insertion, heavy lace edging; regular price, $2.25; Sale price.....$1.90

Extra fine Skirts, embroidered flounces or if preferred with lace insertion and plain flounce; regular price, $2.50; Sale price.....$2.15

CORSET COVERS.

Very prettily trimmed with embroidery; regular price, 35c; Sale price 20c

With lace insertion and lace edging; regular price, 40c; Sale price 25c

With very handsome embroidery and trimming; regular price, 40c; Sale price 25c

Corset Covers, very prettily trimmed with shell embroidery; regular price, 50c; Sale price..35c

Another lot of Corset Covers trimmed with fine eyelet embroidery; regular price, 75c; Sale price. 50c

The very latest Corset Covers, trimmed with Torchon insertion and lace edging; regular price, 80c; Sale price 60c

Beautiful Corset Covers, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and very deep insertion; regular price, 90c; Sale price 75c

Corset Covers in Nainsook, trimmed with extremely pretty Valenciennes lace and ribbon; regular price, $1.00; Sale price.....85c

Handsome Corset Covers with insertion and very charming embroidered edge; regular price, $1.25; Sale price 90c

Extremely beautiful Corset Covers in Nainsook with two rows of Valenciennes insertion, lace edging and ribbon trimmed; regular price, $1.50; Sale price $1.25

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With tucked yoke and cambric ruffles, makes a very charming gown; regular price, 90c; Sale price 75c

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Nightdresses with tucked and hemstitched yoke, trimmed with insertion and embroidery; regular price, $1.25; Sale price.....85c

Empire Nightdresses with yoke of insertion and embroidery; regular price, $1.25; Sale price, 90c

Beautiful Nightdresses with Torchon lace insertion, low neck, elbow sleeves; regular price, $1.25; Sale price 90c

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With very deep Torchon trimming and hemstitched; regular price, $1.50; Sale price..$1.25

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The Last Word.

Little Boy—Are not all the words used to be found in the dictionary, papa?

"No, my child, new words are coined ever yday."

"And what is the last word, papa?"

"I don't know, dear. Ask your m[illegible] she always has the last w[illegible]

Bachelors and Babies.

Herbert, a bachelor friend of the Smiths, was permitted to inspect the three-months-old baby that had but a few straggling locks of hair.

"Isn't he the perfect image of his father, though! He is so precocious too; why, he is nearly as bald as his father already," was the embarrassed comment he made.

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CAMPAIGN ISSUE

The Week

A British Columbia Review,

Published at Victoria and Vancouver B. C.

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The Conservative Platform.

According to the manifesto of Messrs. Macdonald and McInnes the Government has no record, no policy and no platform. According to the same manifesto the Liberals would appear to have no policy and a platform of two planks, irrigation and immigration. It is for the electors to decide whether this constitutes a large enough platform on which to erect the fabric of a Government and whether a promise to institute an immigration and labour bureau, and to flood an area of dry land in the interior, is more like a provincial or a parochial policy, and whether it is, however, important in itself, of sufficient calibre to determine the choice of a government.

Mr. McBride appeals to the country on altogether different grounds. His policy is broad, statesmanlike, and adapted to the requirements of the most important interests affected by good government. His administration has a record upon which he can confidently appeal to the electorate.

He can point to a financial policy which has achieved all it was designed to accomplish and which has been the chief instrument in restoring activity and prosperity. This has been done honestly and speedily and without any permanent addition to the provincial debt. It is difficult to see what more could be asked of a financial policy or upon what grounds it can reasonably be criticized. The McBride ministration has solved the problem of stimulating and encouraging native industries and in particular of securing the establishment of the lumber industry within our own borders and the consequent development of many new centres of population.

The McBride administration has earned and will receive permanent credit for a railway policy which has made it impossible for any future government to bonus railway construction with land grants.

The McBride administration has restored confidence in the stability of British Columbia with the result that outside capital has been attracted to such an extent that the Finance Minister is able to state that there is no limit to the amount of money available for the prosecution of legitimate enterprises.

The McBride administration has placed the affairs of the Mines Department on a more businesslike and equitable basis than they have ever been. The agitation against the mineral tax has disappeared, the contest between placer and mineral rights has been stayed by the just appreciation of both. The industry is flourishing and expanding. Mr. McBride does not require to seek kudos from the administration of the Departments presided over by his colleagues—his own is probably better administered and in better order than any.

It is difficult to see what more could have been effected by any government in the short space of three and a half years. It is remarkable that so much should have been done when the handicap with which Mr. McBride's administration assumed office is taken into account, but something more has been done, and that something looms on the horizon with portentous significance. Mr. McBride has raised the subject of "Better Terms" from the arena of discussion and debate to the platform of a great provincial issue. He has aroused the public sentiment of the Province to a realization of its importance; he has forced the Premier of Canada to admit its justice, and so effectively has he waged the battle that the Opposition is straining every nerve to put so doughty a champion out of the fight. For this purpose the Ottawa Government has detailed its heavy and light artillery. It has secured the resignation of a Governor and a Judge and by the lips of the former has had the audacity to declare that the condition precedent to the granting of "Better Terms" is the removal of the McBride administration from James Bay. Just what the Province might expect if the Liberals had their way may be gathered from the fact that Mr. McBride has been condemned for not accepting $1,000,000, payable over ten years with the possibility of an additional $30,000 a year if Mr. Fielding was successful in inducing his colleagues to endorse the recommendation. It stands upon the record of Mr. McBride that he refused this offer, and in the opinion of all loyal British Columbians the refusal is "imputed to him for righteousness." Messrs. Macdonald and McInnes declare on the contrary that he should be condemned, and that the Province should be placed at the mercy of the men who regard the offer of the Ottawa conference as a fair settlement of the question.

It will thus be seen that Mr. McBride's manifesto, unlike that of the leader of the Opposition, possesses all the requisites which justify an appeal to the electorate, a record, a policy, and a platform. His position is definite and positive; he does not seek to becloud the real issues of the contest by the reiteration of meaningless phrases as a substitute for definite pronouncements. He is neither the tool nor the slave of any powerful corporation or any special interest. He is not charged with the task of pre-empting a transcontinental right-of-way for the benefit of a horde of political heelers, nor is he under any obligation to direct the currents of settlement into a channel which will strengthen the monopoly of party bosses. His return to power will mean freedom of access to the fertile valleys of northern British Columbia for every settler who desires to enter. It will mean the death-blow to a policy which aims by every means to convert a provincial domain into a private preserve for the enrichment of the friends of the Ottawa Government.

When Messrs. Macdonald and McInnes can convince the electorate that Mr. McBride's policy, thus briefly outlined, is not in the best interests of the Province, and that irrigation and immigration transcend in importance the issues he has raised they may be returned to power, but not before; and when that day arrives the public Institution which is so prominent a feature in New Westminster will need considerable enlargement.

HOOT, MON!

J. A. Macdonald—"Stop for peety's sake, McInnes, that is sic a puir toon I canna' dance ta it."

W. W. B. McInnes—"Hoot mon, YE MUST! Besides, 'tis the only toon that I can play."

The Liberal Platform.

(Reprinted from "The Week" of **January 12th.**)

On Monday last the Liberal campaign was opened in the Victoria Theatre by W. W. B. McInnes, ex-Governor of the Yukon, Special Commissioner for the Federal Government, the Grand Trunk Pacific and Senator Cox, and J. A. Macdonald, the titular Leader of the Opposition. The electors now know the grounds upon which the Liberal leaders impeach the McBride Administration, and also the platform upon which they seek office. The most noticeable feature of the carefully prepared address delivered by the Leader of the Opposition is the abandonment of the policy of scandal and abuse which he and his followers have waged for more than a year. It is not necessary to pursue the subject further than to note the fact, and to emphasize the inference that by this time Mr. Macdonald has realised that the position that he has hitherto maintained with reference to the late Commissioner of Lands and Works and his conduct of departmental business is untenable and has been virtually repudiated by the sober judgment of the Province. It is gratifying to be able to record that so far not only the Liberal leaders but the Liberal press has conducted the campaign without indulging in indecent personalities, and with some conception of the importance of the conflict. In the interests of a fair consideration of the issues and the arriving at a wise decision it is to be hoped that this attitude will be maintained by both parties throughout the campaign.

Mr. Macdonald's Address.

Turning to the address of Mr. Macdonald, which must be taken as the manifesto of his party, it may fairly be characterised as ineffective in its destructive and meagre in its constructive features. It contains nothing new, nothing which has not been argued threadbare either on the floor of the House or in the columns of the Provincial press. The public are thoroughly familiar with all the ideas to which Mr. Macdonald gave utterance, and whatever other claim he may make, he is at least unable to say, "Here is a new and a better policy." It is hardly to be wondered at that Mr. Macdonald found himself in this difficult position, because he was face to face with the one condition of affairs which always redounds to the credit of a Government, is the most difficult against which to make headway, and which appeals most strongly to an electorate—general prosperity. Mr. Macdonald did not attempt to deny or to minimise this,

and he had to admit that it presented the greatest possible contrast with the condition of affairs when the McBride Administration assumed office. That being the case the utmost that Mr. Macdonald could urge was that the Government did not deserve credit for the improved conditons. He merely made this assertion, and such assertions require no great amount of intelligence or skill to put forward, but the assertion would have been more convincing if he had analysed the work of the Administration and shown in what respects it could have been strengthened in the direction of aiding prosperity, or in what respects it was weak where it should have been strong.

Financial Conditions.

For instance, he admitted that the financial position of the Province was bad in 1903, but he did not claim that the methods adopted by the Government to remedy the condition were wrong in principle, although he denounced them with respect to method. He admitted that borrowing was necessary, this was what the Government did, but instead of arranging for the repayment of the one million dollars borrowed within ten years, as Mr. Tatlow had the courage to do in order that as far as possible the Province should pay the cost of Administration as it went along, Mr. Macdonald offers the carping criticism that the repayment of the loan should have been extended over fifty years. There is nothing new or original about this; it is simply a continuance of the policy which has built up the enormous debt under which the Province is struggling. Indeed Mr. Macdonald's criticism on this point is already discounted by the improved condition of affairs which enables the Province to carry out the terms of Mr. Tatlow's arrangement without feeling any financial strain.

Assessment Act.

Mr. Macdonald's next objection was to the Assessment Act, and here he was upon even more treacherous ground. He did not for a moment contend that in principle it was wrong to increase taxation; his only objection was that instead of "raising money by increasing the taxes of the poor, of the struggling mechanic, or of the business man," he should have "taxed a railway, which for years had escaped paying its taxes on subsidy land." This criticism is neither "candid nor sincere." Mr. Macdonald knows perfectly well that the Government has not merely demanded but actually collected from the railway company in question all the taxes which it could legally demand, and if he was willing to be perfectly frank in his criticism, he would surely have pointed out that the assessment of the railways had been increased at the same time as the other assessments of which he complains, and as a matter of fact they had contributed the lion's share of the increased revenue. Can Mr. Macdonald be acquitted of disingenuousness in ignoring this very important fact? The best testimony to the wisdom of the financial policy of the Government is that it effected every purpose for which it was framed, and that it attained its end much more quickly than was anticipated by its most sanguine supporters.

Industrial Conditions.

In less than four years every financial and industrial condition of the Province has been reversed. There is no discontent, one never hears a murmur against the Assessment Act now, and the poor, struggling mechanics, etc., for whom Mr. Macdonald is so anxious to show his sympathy, have neither constituted him their mouth-piece, nor have they endorsed his statements. But is it a fact that the Government has done nothing to stimulate, to encourage and to develop the prosperity which is so much in evidence? To this question, Mr. Macdonald registered an emphatic affirmative. They had done nothing, absolutely nothing. They had performed the hitherto impossible feat of holding office for four years without influencing the business of the Province. Surely a remarkable state of affairs. Is it nothing to Mr. Macdonald and his party that the exportation of logs has been prohibited and numbers of large saw-mills erected for the manufacture of lumber on this side of the line? Is it nothing to Mr. Macdonald and his party that by the exercise of an enlightened policy persistently carried on, a steady influx of settlers has been attracted to British Columbia, and thousands of acres of agricultural land settled and brought under cultivation? Is it nothing to Mr. Macdonald and his party that a similar policy has resulted in making known to the outside world the splendid possibilieies of this Province for fruit cultivation, and that in consequence capital is daily coming in to develop what will yet be one of our greatest and most profitable industries. It would be too much to expect that Mr. Macdonald should give any credit to the Government for these things, even though they are actual achievements, the results of legislative action and of departmental administration. But their accomplishment surely deprives the bald assertion of Mr. Macdonald that the Government has done nothing to help on general prosperity of the slightest value. Mr. Macdonald has been credited, and rightly, with keen intelligence and acumen; his criticism of the Government on these points evinces neither; the occasion demands incisive criticism and not merely that the critic should assert that the Government has done wrong, but that he should show in what respect they were wrong and how they should have acted otherwise. Mr. Macdonald has done neither, and to that extent his criticism is both pointless and ineffective.

Railway Policy.

He then turns his attention to the railway policy and his principal complaint seems to be that the Government did not hold a special session in 1903 to deal exclusively with the subject of railway legislation. Leaving for a moment the consideration of the Columbia & Western and the Midway & Vernon matters, it may be interesting to see just what value there is in Mr. Macdonald's contention. It would be very surprising if the Premier of any Government were indifferent to the subject of railway construction. It is the one thing which the Province needs; the one thing without which our great natural resources cannot even be tapped, still less developed. The Premier who did not regard railway construction as a vital necessity demanding all the encouragement and assistance which his Government could legitimately give, would be a political phenomenon with the mind of an infant. But if there is one thing which entitles the Hon. Richard McBride to the respect and confidence of the Province it is the clear-cut, definite policy, which he has enunciated and to which he has unflinchingly adhered on this important subject. Public opinion has definitely and finally decided against land grants for future railway construction in British Columbia. Mr. McBride as a public servant correctly interpreted this decision and nailed his colours to the mast. Up to this day he has not deviated one hair's breadth from the position he took up.

G. T. P. Demands.

In spite of the threats of the G. T. P. he has resolutely refused, and will to the end refuse to make any concession on this point. Their modest demand for a land grant valued today at $15,000,000 but probably running into at least four times that value before they would have disposed of the whole of the land, has been strenuously resisted, a circumstance which accounts for W. W. B. McInnes' resignation of the Governorship of the Yukon, and the importation of the Ottawa-Toronto machine into Provincial politics. Mr. Macdonald has not dared to say that Mr. McBride should have encouraged railway construction by conceding this grant, but he is allying himself with the party which is putting up the battle of its life in order to secure that grant. Mr. Macdonald cannot dissociate himself from the policy of those whose assistance he has accepted in this campaign, and the importance of whose advent he has himself emphasized; and if his condemnation of Mr. McBride's railway policy means anything, it means that the Premier should have made a land grant to the G. T. P. in the interests of speedy railway construction in the Province.

Land Grants.

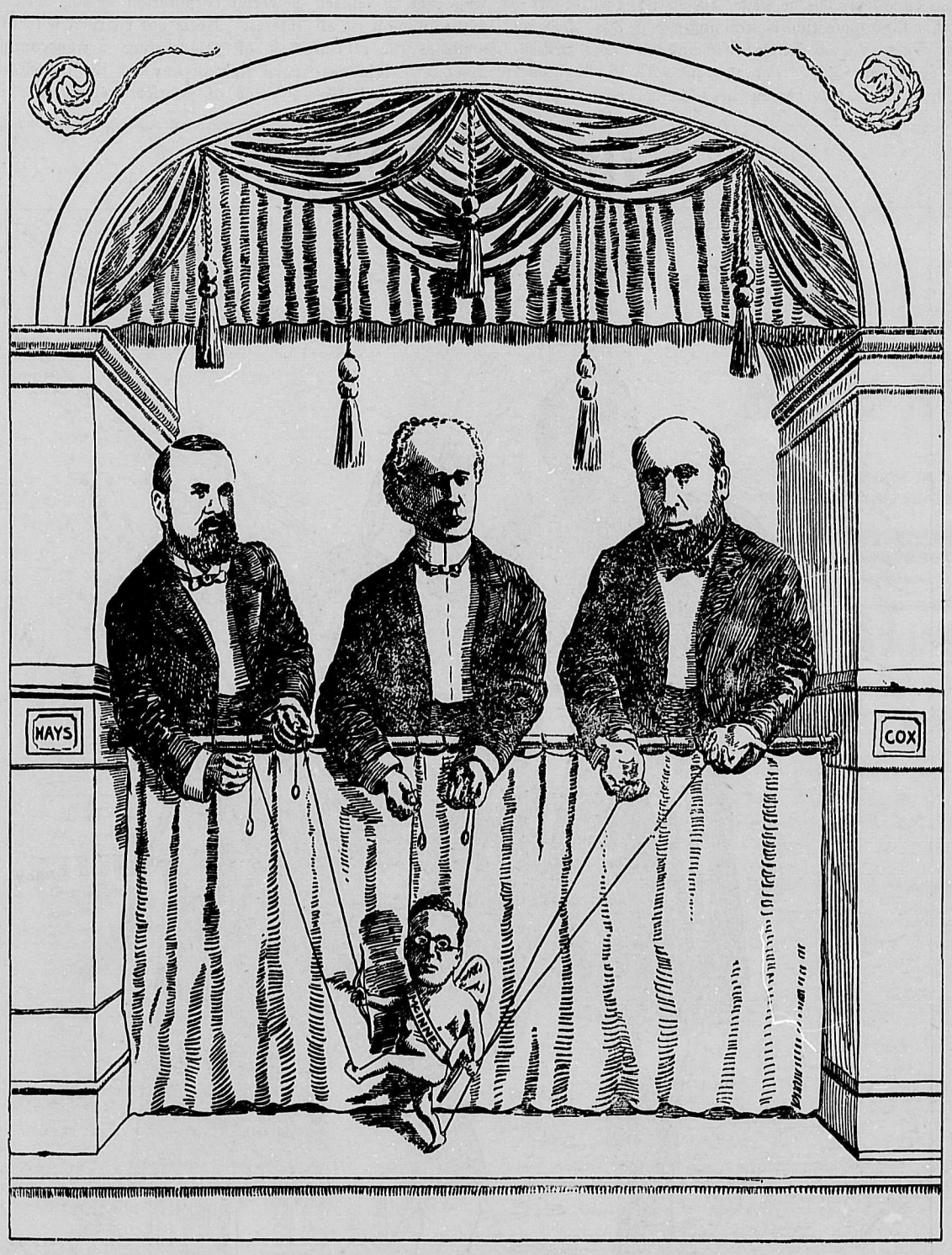
The last word to be said on this subject of railway policy is that never again will a B. C. Government make a land grant for railway construction. Where owing to exceptional local conditions it may be necessary to render aid to branch lines this aid must take the form of a cash bonus, or the guarantee of bonds: such a policy might be justified in the case of a railway like the Kootenay Central, but the day of land grants to trunk lines and wealthy corporations has gone by. Mr. Macdonald's attack upon the Columbia & Western land grant was a simple reiteration of his arguments on the floor of the House last session. Mr. Macdonald with a noticeable lack of fairness ignores the fact that this grant was not originally made by the McBride Government, but that they found themselves saddled with an obligation imposed by the legislative acts of their predecessors. The Government had to choose between taking advantage of a technicality and fulfilling a moral obligation. In the interests of fair play and the credit of the Province they chose the honourable course, and in so doing gave Mr. Macdonald and his friends an opportunity to make what political capital they could out of the transaction. They are now availing themselves of that opportunity to the fullest extent, but it is a little singular that the men who could be so denunciatory because Mr. McBride discharged an honourable obligation by confirming the land grant already made to the Columbia & Western, should have nothing but blame for him because he steadfastly refused to initiate a grant to the Midway & Vernon. Just what it cost the Premier to stand by his guns in this matter will never be known, but few men, even among premiers, would have carried the courage of their convictions to the point he did.

Consistency.

Whatever else may be charged against Mr. McBride, consistency is the one thing which has characterised the railway policy of his Government, and if the pursuance of that policy has engendered some sectional dissatisfaction, and has retarded the construction of railways in some parts of the Province it is at least the result of a well-conceived plan, which has once received the endorsation of the electorate, and which in a very short time they will again either endorse or turn down. Mr. Macdonald is asking them to turn it down, but he has not said one word on the subject of what he would substitute, or how he would expedite railway construction. Some silences are eloquent.

Better Terms.

The only other subject of importance upon which Mr. Macdonald touched was that of "better terms." It is unnecessary to say that he condemned Mr. McBride's attitude on this question. But his condemnation was practically confined to one point, Mr. McBride when turned down by the Conference should have gone to Sir Wilfrid, presumably cap in hand, and begged for something which the Conference had denied him. Is this the attitude which the people of British Columbia wish their representative to assume towards the Dominion Government? If so, The Week has no hesitation in saying at once that Mr. Macdonald is much better fitted for the role than Mr. McBride. There are men who, when kicked in the rear, humbly beg pardon for being in the way. But Mr. McBride is not a man of that type. Before he went to Ottawa he received no information that he would have to lay his case for "better terms" before a Conference of Provincial Premiers. He expected that he would have to treat with the Dominion Government and that if he succeeded in convincing them of the justice of the claims of British Columbia they would negotiate for their acceptance or approval by the other Provinces. Mr. McBride did convince the Dominion Government, not only that B. C. had a claim for "better terms," but for "special terms" beyond any of the other Provinces; and he secured what was surely no mean concession in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's emphatic endorsation of that principle. That fact alone redeemed Mr. McBride's mission from any suspicion of failure or ineffectiveness. If any mistake was committed, if any weakness was displayed, it was not on the part of Mr. McBride, who won the principle he went to fight for, but on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers, who having conceded the justice of Mr. McBride's claims left him to the tender mercies of the other Provinces with competing claims. Neither Mr. Macdonald nor Mr. McInnes nor any Liberal leader has dared to say that Mr. McBride should have accepted the offer of the Conference as a final settlement, and yet this was the only condition on which it was made. If they will undertake to say so it is an absolute certainty that their supporters at the polls on Feb. 2nd will not be sufficiently numerous to constitute a corporal's guard, and yet if they do not mean this there is no force in their contention that Mr. McBride did wrong in refusing. "But," urges Mr. Macdonald, "he should have gone to the Government again." "What for?" one would like to know. He went to them first, he was referred to the Conference; it is true that Mr. Fielding, anticipating the seriousness of the cleavage in the ranks of his party if the Conference proved a fiasco, promised to support a further grant; but unfortunately Mr. Fielding indicated the extent of his generosity, and it amounted to the adding of one pepper-corn to another.



THE PUPPET.

Mr. McBride's Attitude.

No, Mr. McBride's action was characterised by all the dignity which should be associated with negotiations conducted by the Premier of a Canadian Province, and with all the consideration for the interests of that Province which the ablest ambassador could show. The firmness as well as the justice of his attitude has created something like consternation in the ranks of the Opposition. British Columbia is represented at Ottawa by a "solid seven." If the Province whose claims have been derided by the Dominion Government returns the McBride Administration to power upon a platform in which "better terms" as interpreted by Mr. McBride is one of the principal issues, the consequences to the "solid seven" and the party they represent will be disastrous.

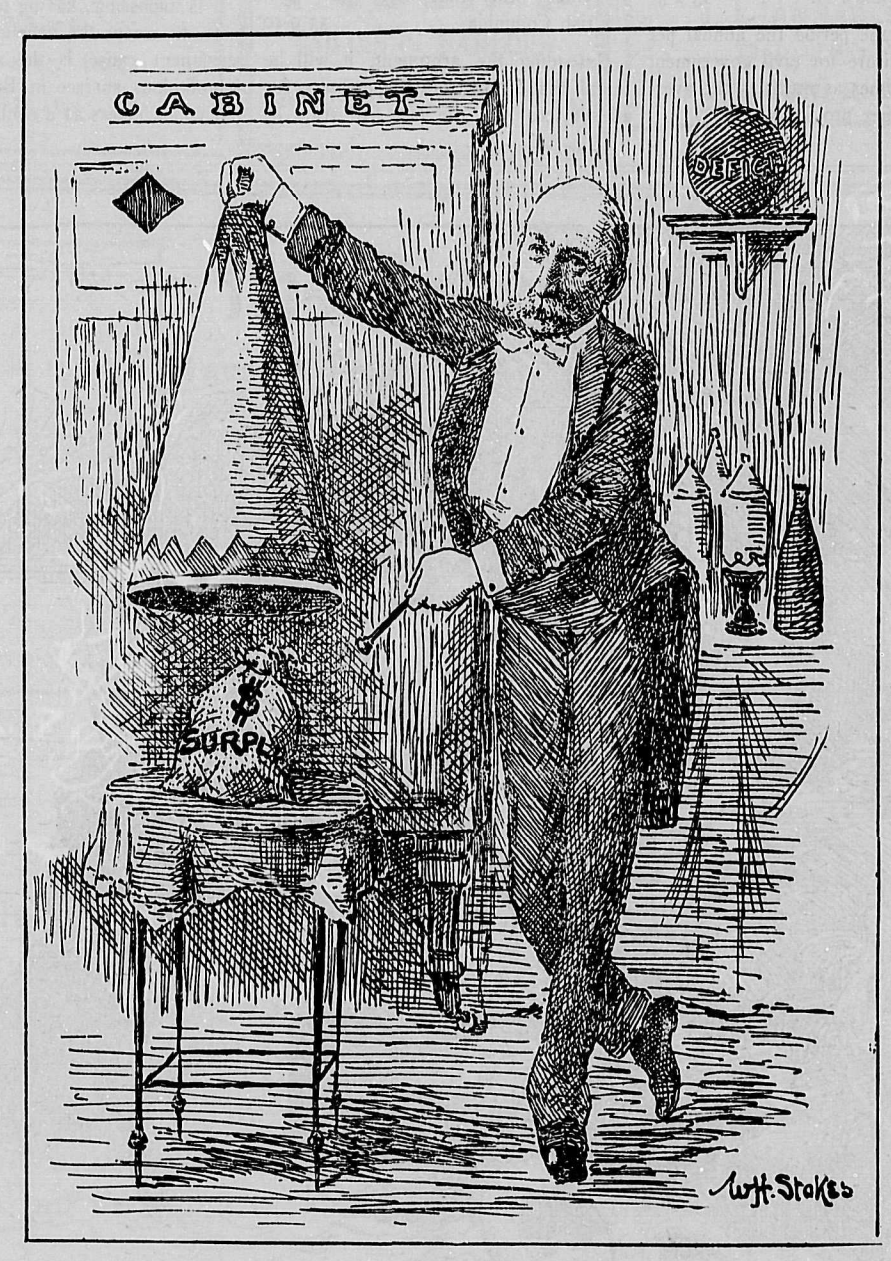
Th Ottawa Machine.

Nobody knows this better than the men who control the Ottawa machine, and it is a moot question whether the greater desperation exists in the ranks of the political party which is anxious to postpone its Waterloo in British Columbia, or in the ranks of the Toronto boodlers who are determined to grab a land grant in the north of the Province of greater value than that which ten years ago they secured in the south.

From Deficit to Surplus.

(Reprinted from "The Week" of January 5th.)

When the Hon. R. G. Tatlow delivered his first budget speech on March 28th, 1905, he pointed out that for a period of twelve years the finances of the Province had been falling into arrears at the average rate of $750,000 per annum. For the financial year preceding the advent of the McBride Administration the deficit reached the enormous sum of $1,510,000. He stated further that at that date the excess of current liabilities over all current assets was $820,129. On March 3rd, 1906, completing the second full year of his financial control, Mr. Tatlow was able to announce a surplus of $268,265. He did not attempt to take credit to himself or the Government to which he belonged for this phenomenal change, but wisely and safely left the inference to the intelligent and fair judgment of the electors. He did, however, point out that the excess of revenue was due to the growth and improved conditions of our industries, and to the natural expansion of receipts through gratifying Provincial development. He also pointed out that the surplus did not result from any curtailment of necessary expenditure below that estimated; and these statements make it perfectly clear that the policy of the Finance Minister was as judicious as it was successful. He might have added to the already overbearing debt of the Province by further mortgaging its splendid natural resources, but he had the courage to adopt what was at the moment an unpopular course, but one which was based upon correct business principles, practically "the cutting of one's coat according to the cloth"; in other words, increasing taxation in order to pay operating expenses. It is not too much to say that those who were loudest in their denunciation of this policy, when it was announced, have long ceased to criticise, and are today amongst the most loyal supporters of the Government. The end has amply justified the means. The Finance Minister had the prevision to recognise that if he was giving hostages to fortune, they would be redeemed at an early date. He rightly judged that the Province was on the eve of widespread developmnt, and of an era of prosperity with the advent of which taxpayers would speedily forget the extra impost they had carried to ensure the winning of the race. The result is that instead of having to face the electors today with a depleted treasury and an augmented Provincial debt, the Finance Minister will shortly be able to announce to the country a surplus exceeding $500,000 for the last financial year, a reduction of the Provincial debt, a vastly increased contribution to much-needed public works in new districts of the Province and, what will be more appreciated than all, a moderate reduction in taxation. The whole Administration shares in the honour of this achievement, but by universal consent the Finance Minister is entitled to a special meed of praise. There is a time-honoured warning for the man of whom all speak well, and if Mr. Tatlow were not the most modest of men it might have some application to him in view of the fact that even the Opposition organs agree that he is an excellent minister. In the face of this testimony, to say nothing of the highest opinion of his colleagues, it is difficult to see how the Province could fail to suffer by his removal from Cabinet rank.



THE MAGICIAN.

Hon. R. G. Tatlow, Loquitur:

Gentlemen, as I raise the cone and wave my magic wand you see that the large black ball marked "deficit" has disappeared from the table, and in its place, hey, presto! this bag of gold.

With apologies to Sir John Tenniel.

Better Terms

The Most Momentous Question Affecting British Columbia—A Vital Issue—The Future of the Province Demands Its Settlement.

WHAT IS MEANT BY BETTER TERMS.

The great question which is agitating the public mind today from one end of the Province to the other is that of "Better Terms." By this phrase is meant the re-adjustment of the financial relations which were established between the Provincial and Federal Governments at Confederation, and embodied in the British North America Act. The principle underlying this question of financial relations is that a province has a certain population and contributes a certain revenue. What it pays as imposts to the treasury is per capita its impost or burden of government. Computations on that basis, arrived at in various ways, show as a general and almost invariable result that for a whole period of years the burden has been for the Province of British Columbia about three times that of the rest of Canada together as a whole. The burden thus imposed has become almost intolerable, and in struggling with its financial liabilities under the system of government thus provided not only has the taxation per capita risen to a startling figure, namely 12.61 per head during the last five years, but the gross debt of the Province has mounted up to the appalling sum of more than ten million dollars. When the McBride administration took over the reins of government three and a half years ago the finances of the Province were disorganized; it was impossible to borrow except at exorbitant rates, and in order to carry on the business of the government special legislation was necessary which involved the imposition of additional burdens upon the communities. Since that time the development of the various industries of British Columbia has been accelerated to an extent undreamed of, with the result that expenditure on public works has become necessary for the opening of new districts and the accommodation of new settlers. These conditions cannot be grappled with satisfactorily and effectively unless there is some amelioration in the financial contributions to the Province, and it is the betterment of this financial condition which constitutes the aim and purpose of that policy, which is known as "Better Terms."

The History of the Case.

In the '70's Mr. Justice Walkem went to London to plead for a re-adjustment of the terms of the British North America Act, as they affected British Columbia, and his visit resulted in what is known as the Carnarvon Terms, and expedited, if it did not secure, the construction of the C. P. R. through this province. But it is of late years that the question has become a pressing one, and while for many years great dissatisfaction was expressed with the treatment received by the Province from the Dominion, the first occasion when the case was formally stated was in 1897, when Mr. R. P. Rither aroused public interest in the subject. In 1900 the present Lieutenant-Governor brought the subject under the notice of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and in January, 1901, he went to Ottawa, accompanied by Mr. D. M. Eberts, who was then Attorney-General, and placed the case before the Federal ministry. In January, 1903, the Hon. Chas. Wilson, and the Hon. R. F. Green went to Ottawa and interviewed the Federal Government on the same subject. It was on this occasion that Mr. Wilson suggested that the Province might be willing to accept a re-adjustment of the lands in the Peace River district in lieu of some of the demands upon the Dominion treasury. During the legislative session of 1905 a resolution was moved by Mr. J. A. MacDonald, leader of the Opposition ,as follows: "That in the opinion of this house the Province is entitled to such distinct and separate relief from the Dominion of Canada based upon an equitable consideration of the conditions of the Province, the large contributions made by the Province to the Dominion by way of customs and otherwise, and the exceptional high cost of government in the Province, and the development of our natural resources."

This resolution was accepted by both sides of the house, and carried unanimously. The sequel to this was the recent visit of Premier McBride to Ottawa, with the result well known to our readers.

The Necessity of Special Recognition.

On no occasion has the claim of British Columbia to special recognition been disputed by the Federal authorities. On the occasions already mentioned, from 1897 to date, when the various representatives of this Province journeyed to Ottawa, although they were not successful in obtaining any redress of the grievances complained of, it is a noteworthy fact that the principle for which they contended, viz., special treatment, was not once controverted. At the Quebec Conference of 1902 the subject for consideration was the settlement of certain increased allowances from the federal to the provincial governments. These allowances were finally agreed upon, but the representative of British Columbia entered a demurrer of our case upon the same footing as that of the other provinces, and contended that our conditions entitled us to special treatment. That his contention was justifiable is now demonstrated by the fact that at the recent conference at Ottawa, not only did Sir Wilfrid Laurier make a positive statement endorsing the principle, but the conference unanimously supported the resolution embodying it. This once for all settles the question of the justice of the claim of British Columbia in demanding something more than the ordinary scheduled subsidy, which has been conceded to all the provinces.

Concessions to Other Provinces.

In further justification of the claim that what British Columbia is now demanding is a right and not a favor it is only necessary to point out that since Confederation important and extensive concessions have been made to all the provinces of the Dominion, involving a variation of the terms of the Act of Confederation. Incidentally these figures throw an interesting light upon the manner in which British Columbia has been treated in comparison with the other provinces. At Confederation the following debts were assumed by the Dominion:

Canada (Province)	$62,500,000
Nova Scotia	8,000,000
New Brunswick	7,000,000

Subsequently the following provincial debts have been assumed by the Dominion:

Nova Scotia (1869)	$ 1,186,756
Province of Canada (1873)	10,506,089
Ontario	2,848,289
Quebec	2,549,214
Nova Scotia	2,343,059
New Brunswick	1,807,720
Manitoba	3,775,600
British Columbia	2,029,392
Prince Edward Island	4,884,023
Total Provincial Debts assumed	$109,430,148

Taking the population from the Dominion census of 1901, the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion for British Columbia and the other provinces are:

British Columbia—Population, 4,881,000; debts assumed, $107,400,726; amount per head, $22.50.

The other Provinces—Population, 178,657. debts assumed, $2,029,392; amount per head, $11.35.

Thus, British Columbia pays for local services 4:1 of the other provinces, and, we shall see, contributes to the Dominion treasury 3:1 of the other provinces; but, when we come to the provincial debts assumed by the Dominion, we find the inverse ratio of 1:2 of the other provinces.

Under the arrangement sanctioned at the recent Ottawa conference the following increases in provincial subsidies are provided for:

British Columbia	$ 80,000
Nova Scotia	130,000
New Brunswick	130,000
Quebec	170,000
Ontario	160,000
Manitoba	130,000
Prince Edward Island	70,000
Saskatchewan	140,000
Alberta	140,000

This clearly establishes the right of the Federal Government to vary the financial conditions of the Act of Confederation.

The Changed Conditions in This Province.

In 1867 the prevailing conditions in British Columbia were entirely different from what they are today. At that time the important industries which are now so extensive and prosperous had not even entered upon their infancy. Lode mining had not commenced; coal mining was conducted on a very small scale; lumbering and fishing were in embryo, and agriculture was confined to a small area at the Coast. The total amount of revenue contributed by the Province to the Dominion in 1874, six years after Confederation, was only $386,599. In 1905 it was $3,717,507. At Confederation there was practically no settlement of population, except at the Coast. Since then the great Kootenay mining district has been opened up, and hundreds of miles of trails and roads have been constructed. The Okanagan has been developed and the Lower Fraser Valley has become a rich agricultural district.

All this, however, important as we know it to be, is probably a mere trifle compared with the development which has only just commenced in the northern part of the province. Since the certainty of other transcontinental railways reaching the Pacific coast has become a fact, milions of acres of hitherto unknown territory in the Bulkley, the Skeena and other northern valleys have been explored. Lumber mills are being erected; mines are being developed; colieries are being established; docks and warehouses are being built and communities are being settled. All this marvellous and unforeseen progress in the opening up of the natural resources of the Province makes enormous demands upon the provincial exchequer. Roads and bridges are in demand everywhere; schools must be built and maintained and civil government must be administered, and all this in a country the most difficult of access and the most costly to administer. If the burden of taxation is to be rendered so moderate as not to handicap the development of the Province, special subsidies of no trivial amount will have to be granted by the Federal Government. If this is not done the burden upon the individual tax-payer will be so great that immigration will be restricted and most desirable settlers will be prevented from coming in, because it will mean putting their neck into a yoke too heavy to bear. These are the conditions in British Columbia today as compared with the prevailing state of affairs in 1867, and they constitute an unanswerable argument for "Better Terms."

Our Account With the Dominion.

From 1872 to the end of the last financial year British Columbia had contributed to the revenues of the Dominion no less a sum than $56,717,544, whereas she had only received in return the sum of $38,037,332. In 1872 the amount received under the heading "subsidies" was $336,000, which gradually fell to $207,996 in 1884 and slowly rose to $307,077 in 1905, or actually $59,000 less than thirty-four years ago.

As a tribute to the development of the Province and the energy and enterprise displayed by the inhabitants under such discouraging financial conditions, it is only necessary to point out that under the heading of customs the contribution of the Province to the Dominion revenue increased from $660,302 in 1872 to $2,788,175 in 1905.

The Case as Presented py Premier McBride.

The basis of the claim for "Better Terms" may thus be set forth:

The relief sought is from an insufficiency of revenue arising out of causes constant in operation and peculiar to British Columbia.

These causes render it impossible to provide for the responsibilities of local administration imposed under the Terms of Union, without creating intolerable burdens of taxation or exhausting the resources of Provincial credit.

It was intended by the framers of the B. N. A. Act, as will be shown, that the amount of revenue left to the Provinces after Confederation should be adequate for the performance of all local services. and, therefore, the Government submit as a basis of their claims, that it is constitutionally incumbent upon the Dominion authorities to increase the allowance wherever and whenever it can be shown that such circumstances do not exist.

The special reasons assigned for asking for exceptional treatment are as follows:

1. The cost of administration, owing to the physical character of the country.

2. The distance from the commercial, industrial and administrative centres of Eastern Canada.

"3. The non-industrial character of the Province, as compared with Eastern Canada, whereby a larger percentage of goods are imported and consumed, increasing the contributions to the Federal Treasury, in the way of taxes, in a ratio of three to one.

4. The disadvantage of the Province in relation to the markets for its special products.

The responsibilities of population involved in the increase of population in British Columbia, as will be shown, are several times greater than elsewhere in Canada by reason of a combination of disadvantageous conditions, mainly physical in their nature.

Commenting upon the physical conditions of the Province and its mountainous surface the following tabulated statement shows that the average cost per head of its population for roads, streets and bridges is over twenty times as much in the average as the same services cost in the other provinces for the five years ending 1902.

Annual Expenditure per Head for Roads, Streets and Bridges.

Provinces.	Average.
British Columbia	$2 91
New Brunswick	61
Nova Scotia	20 7-10
Prince Edward Island	38 1-2
Manitoba	19 3-10
Quebec	08 4-5
Ontario	06 3-10
Average	22 7-10
Averages of all the Provinces other than British Columbia	13 2-5

Over the same period the annual per capita expenditure for civil government is over nine times as much as the average of the other provinces.

Annual Expenditure per Head for Civil Government.

Provinces.	Average.
British Columbia	$1 06
Quebec	16 9-10
Manitoba	15 1-2
Ontario	12 1-5
New Brunswick	08 4-5
Prince Edward Island	06
Nova Scotia	04 3-5

For the administration of justice the per capita cost is four times as much.

Annual Expenditure per Head for Administration of Justice.

Provinces.	Average.
British Columbia	$0 83
Quebec	32 1-2
Ontario	19 2-2
Prince Edward Island	16 7-10
Manitoba	12
New Brunswick	06 1-5
Nova Scotia	03

For hospitals and charities the per capita cost is five times as much:

Annual Expenditure per Head for Hospitals and Carities.

Provinces.	Average.
British Columbia	$0 38
Nova Scotia	13 7-10
Ontario	09 1-5
Manitoba	07 7-10
Prince Edward Island	06 9-10
New Brunswick	02

And taking these four services together and averaging them it will be found that the cost to British Columbia per capita is over nine times that of the average of all the other provinces:

Average Expenditure per Head for Five Years, 1898 to 1902.

Provinces.	Total.
British Columbia	$5 18
New Brunswick	78
Prince Edward Island	68 1-10
Quebec	60 3-10
Manitoba	54 1-2
Ontario	47 1-10
Nova Scotia	42
Average	69 3-10
Average of all the Provinces other than British Columbia	53 9-10

Extending the argument, it will be found that if the total expenditure for all services for the last five years be taken into account the average is nearly five to one against British Columbia, and that it would require the yearly sum of $1,706,222 to place it on a equality with the rest of the provinces.

Total Expenditure for all Services in all Provinces for Five Years.

Provinces.	Amount per head per year.
British Columbia	$12 61
Manitoba	4 18
Prince Edward Island	2 94 1-2
Quebec	2 69 1-2
New Brunswick	2 44
Nova Scotia	2 10
Ontario	1 37 1-2
	$ 2 66

But lest it should be said that the last five years does not present a fair average we will take the total expenditure for all services in the provinces for thirty years, when it will be found that British Columbia's per capita expenditure is over five times the average of all the provinces.

Total Expenditure for all Services in all Provinces for Thirty Years.

Provinces.	Average per head per year.
British Columbia	$11 86
Manitoba	4 31
Prince Edward Island	2 94
Quebec	2 44
New Brunswick	2 16
Ontario	1 79
Nova Scotia	1 65
	$ 2 32

The striking inequaliy in expenditures disclosed by a comparison between British Columbia and the other Provinces, and the similarity, amounting almost to uniformity, shown to exist among the latter, point unmistakeably to some cause permanently operating in this Province to account for the difference in results.

It is impossible, having in view all the facts, to escape the conclusion that this permanent cause is the vast area of mountainous surface in British Columbia, which enters as a controlling factor into every branch of Provincial administration.

The second cause which operates disadvantageously towards British Columbia is its position in relation to other Provinces and other countries, which adds, as additional imposts, long-distance freights to the first cost of articles imported for use and for local manufactures; and also minimises to an unusual degree the advantages to be derived from inter-provincial trade, which was the commercial object of Confederation.

The third head under which our disadvantages in Confederation are as compared with the other Provinces is the non-industrial character of the population, which arises out of conditions unfavorable to maufacturing as developed in Eastern Canada. The special products of British Columbia—mineral, fish, and lumber,—are not the raw materials which enter into the manufacture of dutiable goods most largely consumed in the Province This condition accounts for the larger percentage of goods imported, which increases the contributions to the Federal Treasury so disproportionately. An analysis of the census returns of 1901 show to what unusual extent the population of British Columbia is employed in mining, lumbering, and fishing, and relatively to what limited degree it is engaged in agricultural pursuits and manufacturing, with corresponding results in the nature of their respective products.

And, lastly, as a consequence of the limited market for special products of British Columbia in the East from which its people buy so extensively, a market has to be found for these in Great Britain and foreign lands, where they come in competition with the cheap labor products of the world. Adopting the language of a former memorial, "We have had to pay long distance freights on both what we bought and sold; we have been obliged to reverse the order of successful business principles and buy in the dearest market and sell in the cheapest." Under this handicap have our present industries been created, and in regard to others, such as the manufacture of iron and steel and of pulp and paper, the natural conditions for which are so favorable, and whose development is nationally so important, the securing of profitable markets so far from the centres of population is by far the most serious of the problems to solve in their undertaking.

The foregoing are the grounds, mainly, upon which the Government of British Columbia appeal for special consideration to the Dominion authorities, in connection with the proposed readjustment of financial relations as between the Provinces and the Dominion.

They indicate in themselves the nature of the relief sought as compensation for a combination of disadvantageous conditions, incident to physical characteristics and geographical situation.

The first render it impossible for the Provincial administration to carry on its ordinary expenditures necessary under the Terms of Union and provide for the further adequate development of an immense area still largely unpeopled. In an experience of thirty-three yeors the Province has but once in its history produced a surplus of revenue over expenditure, and has in the same time accumulated deficits amounting to about $10,000,000, during which its financial requirements have been insufficiently met even by the aid of loans.

The second has resulted in the excessive contribution of $17,000,000 to the Federal treasury for which no benefits have been received, and placed the Province at a serious disadvantage in respect to its share of inter-provincial trade, foreign commerce and the development of native industries.

The Modern Perseus.

Mr. McBride's Stand for "Better Terms."

Consistency.

It has been said by a wise man that consistency is a jewel. The Okanagan begs to differ, and in a recent issue proceeds to illustrate in the most forcible manner its acceptance of the very reverse. While Mr. Price Ellison was supposed to have been more or less disaffected towards the Government, the Okanagan was never tired of laying stress upon his independence and integrity of character, and the many natural qualifications which rendered him a heaven-sent statesman. Unfortunately for the reputation of the Okanagan, Mr. Ellison refused to be seduced into the Opposition camp, and worse than all, has actually been tendered and has accepted the nomination of the party which he has served so well in the past. Now the Okanagan discovers that Mr. Ellison is a candidate of another colour; he has made "an unholy alliance" with Mr. McBride. He has been "smoothed over" in some way by "the wily pettifogger." In a final burst of righteous indignation the tailender exclaims: "Independence indeed! Weak bluff and bluster is a better term for it." But for the heading one would have thought that the editor of the Okanagan was communing with himself.

The tiresome preacher finally finished his almost interminable sermon. The congregation had slowly filed out, save one man, who lagged behind to speak with the pastor.

"Do you know, minister," he said, in a confidential tone, "that your sermon this morning reminded me more of a wheel than anything else that I could think of?"

"A wheel!" said the startled divine. "How could it do that?"

"Oh, merely that in a wheel the longer the spoke is, the longer is the tire."

Ladies and Gentlemen

We give you an opportunity to buy a nice Xmas Gift at a low cost. See our line of English Cowhide Travelling Bags, Rugs, etc., Fancy Vests. We can make the vests from an old one and guarantee a fit.

We are making special reductions in all these lines,

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IDEAL CLIMATE SOIL and LOCATION FOR FRUIT Plots.

That is what I can offer orchardists on the shores of beautiful Kootenay Lake. Write for literature and maps

J. E. ANNABLE,
The Land Man,
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On Kootenay Lake and West Arm. Lake and River frontage. We have large and small tracts of good land anl prices to suit all. Also several partly improved ranches. Full particulars willingly given.

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Complete Mining Plants
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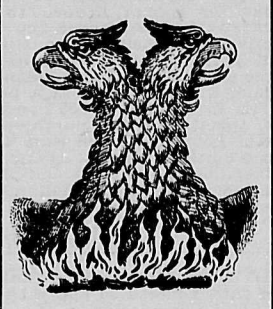

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The championship and medals will be presented in each of the following classes:

Bantam, 105 lbs and under. Feather, 115 lbs. and under. Light, 133 lbs. and under. Welter, 145 lbs. and under. Middle, 158 lbs. and under. Heavy, 158 lbs. and over.

General admission 50c., reserved seats $1.00, Ringside $1.50.
To Club members 50c., 75c. and $1.00.

HOLLY TREES

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Zinc	2.00
Gold and Silver	1.50
Gold and Copper	2.00
Gold, Silver and Copper	2.50
Gold, Silver and Lead	2.50

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We are ahead of all competitors in our service to customers. Ask anybody who knows and then come and experience what we mean by our drug store service. We have the pleasantest store in town to trade in.

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MONDAY, JAN. 21st.

Countess Olga von Hatzfeldt

And a big Feminine Array in Anna Held's New York Casino success

"The Little Duchess"

The most Lavish, Musical, Girlical Comedy Production seen in years, with a cast of Clever Comedians including Robert Lett and a Dashing Beauty Chorus.

50—People in the Ensemble—50

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50.

Box Office opens 10 a. m. Friday, January 18th.

WEEK JANUARY 21

The New Grand

SULLIVAN & CONSIDINE, Proprietors. Management of ROBT. JAMIESON.

ROLAND TRAVERS
Illusionist.
DEAN EDSALL and ARTHUR FORBES
1-Act Comedy, "The Two Rubies."
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"Star of My Life."
NEW MOVING PICTURES
"Mons Beaucaire, or a Gentleman of France."
PROF. NAGEL'S ORCHESTRA.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Hecate Channel, adjacent to Zebalos Arm, Nootka Sound:

(a) Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's northwest post"; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; south 40 chains; thence 110 chains to shore line; thence northwest to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

(b) Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's northeast post"; thence 80 chains west; 80 chains south; 80 chains east, and 80 chains to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

(y) Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's northeast post"; thence 40 chains south; 40 chains west; 40 chains south; 80 chains west; 40 chains north; 40 chains east; 40 chains north, and 80 chains east to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

(x) Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southeast post"; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east to shore; thence south along shore line to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

(z) Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's northeast post"; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

(r) Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's northeast post"; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.

J. A. FERGUSON, Locator.
November 27, 1906. Jan.19

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special timber licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Renfrew District, in the Province of British Columbia.

1. Commencing at a post planted about 3 miles southeast of San Juan River, marked "G. Young's southwest corner"; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of No. 1; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of No. 2; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of No. 3; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

5. Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of No. 4; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

6. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of No. 5; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Each containing 640 acres, more or less.

Dated December 10, 1906.
Jan.19 GEORGE YOUNG, Locator.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Rupert District, Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, on the south shore of the West Arm:

Claim 1. Commencing at a post marked "E. J. Mathews, northeast corner post," planted about 10 chains northwest of the northwest corner post of Lot 203; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Dec., 1906.
E. J. MATHEWS,
Jan. 19 J. McNeill, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Rupert District, Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, on the south shore of the West Arm:

Claim 2. Commencing at a post marked "E. J. Mathews, northeast corner post," planted on shore about 2 miles northwest of the northeast corner post of No. 1 Claim; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Dec., 1906.
E. J. MATHEWS,
Jan. 19 J. McNeill, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Limestone Island, Rupert District, Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island:

Claim 3. Commencing at a post marked "E. J. Mathews, northwest corner post," planted at the northeast point of the entrance to Quiet Cove, Limestone Island, adjoining Fregon's Pre-emption, thence running south 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 29th day of Dec., 1906.
E. J. MATHEWS,
Jan. 19 J. McNeill, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in Rupert District, Quatsino Sound, Vancouver Island, on the north shore of the southeast arm:

Claim 4. Commencing at a post marked "E. J. Mathews, S. west corner post," planted at the northwest corner post of Lot 188; thence east 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence along shore to point of commencement.

Located on the 30th day of Dec., 1906.
E. J. MATHEWS,
Jan. 19 J. McNeill, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on the north shore of the southeast Arm of Quatsino Sound, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Claim 5. Commencing at a post marked "E. J. Mathews, southwest corner stake," planted 40 chains south of southeast corner of Pre-emption 189; thence running north 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 4th day of Jan., 1907.
E. J. MATHEWS,
Jan. 19 J. McNeill, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on the north shore of the southeast Arm of Quatsino Sound, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Claim 6. Commencing at a post marked "E. J. Mathews, southwest corner post," planted at the northwest corner post of Paul Cramers' Pre-emption; thence running east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to point of commencement.

Located on the 1st day of Jan., 1907.
E. J. MATHEWS,
Jan. 19 J. McNeill, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Nootka Sound, West Coast District of Vancouver Island:

1. Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southwest corner post," situated at the head of Zebalos Arm or Inlet, and 1¾ miles from the mouth of the river, east bank; thence east 40 chains; thence 160 chains north; thence west 40 chains; thence south 160 chains to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

2. Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southeast corner post," and adjoining No. 1 Section west; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

3. Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southeast corner post," and adjoining No. 4 on west; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 40 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

4. Commensing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southwest post," and adjoining No. 3 on east; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 80 chains west to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

5. Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southeast corner post," near the northwest corner of No. 4; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains east, and 80 chains south to place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

6. Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southeast post," and adjoining No. 5 on southeast; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; and 80 chains south, to place of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

7. Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southwest post," and adjoining No. 6 on north; thence 80 chains east; thence 40 chains north and 40 chains east, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains south, 40 chains west, and 40 chains south to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

J. A. FERGUSON, Locator.
December 1, 1906. Jan.19

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to make application to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Esperanza Inlet, lying east of the Ehatezat Indian village: Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's southwest post"; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains south to place of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

The above is exclusive of the Indian **Reserve.**

J. A. FERGUSON, Locator.
November 25, 1906. Jan.19

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on south side of Tahsis Narrows, Nootka Sound: Commencing at a post marked "J. A. Ferguson's northeast corner"; thence south 40 chains; thence west 120 chains; thence north 40 chains to shore line; thence east alongside shore to place of commencement.

J. A. FERGUSON, Locator.
December 15, 1906. Jan.19

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of the Homitah Lake, Nit-i-nat District:

No. 1. Commencing at a post marked "Edward E. Hardwick's northeast corner," adjoining the Indian Reserve and one chain west from the bank of the Homitah River; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

No. 2. Commencing at a post situated on the north bank of the Homitah Lake marked "Edward E. Hardwick's south east corner"; thence north 40 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 160 chains along shore of lake to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

No. 3. Commencing at the southeast corner of No. 2 and thence 40 chains north; thence 160 chains west; thence 40 chains south; thence 160 chains east along shore of lake to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Clo-oose this 15th day of December, 1906.

Jan.19 EDWARD E. HARDWICK.

Henry Young & Co.

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At Prices Which Defy Competition.

"Truly an Exquisite Display."
"A Very Marvel of Finest Lace and Embroidery."
"Every Garment a Masterpiece in the Art of Fine Trimming."

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HENRY YOUNG & CO.

DRESS GOODS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKING, ETC., ETC.

Government Street, Victoria.

MARK THE DISTINCTION

All Rolled Oats Are Not

B. & K. Rolled Oats

WITHIN RECENT YEARS many brands of Rolled Oats have been introduced to the public notice, all attempting to emulate the popularity of **B. & K. ROLLED OATS**; all have signally failed in their object owing to three distinct points of difference between **B. & K. ROLLED OATS** and all other Rolled Oats.

FIRST DISTINCTION The finest white oats in the world are grown right here in Western Canada. By their widespread distribution of Elevators and Mills throughout Western Canada from Edmonton to the Pacific Coast **The Brackman-Ker Milling Company** annually secure the **VERY PICK** of these finest white oats.

SECOND DISTINCTION **The B. & K. Milling Process** is **ENTIRELY** distinct and **SUPERIOR** to any other process.

THIRD DISTINCTION And it is a great one. Owing to their unique system of mills, elevators and depots all over Western Canada, coupled with their system of **DAILY DELIVERIES** to the Grocery Stores, **B. & K. Rolled Oats** are **FRESH** and **SWEET** every day, whereas all oaher oats are often **MANY** months old before they reach the consumer.

REMEMBER Every Grocer Sells B. &. K. ROLLED OATS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Section 33, Township 8, Range 5, Coast District, Bulkley Valley.
S. S. ROGERS, Locator.
Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 7, 1907.
Jan. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Section 2, Township 7, Range 5, Coast District, Bulkley Valley.
G. A. ROGERS, Locator.
Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 7, 1907.
Jan. 12.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

(1) Starting from a post on the S. boundary ofSec. 70 on the S. shore of Great Central Lake; thence 40 chains S.; thence 230 chains E.; thence N. to lake shore; thence following the shore line W. to E. boundary of Sec. 70; thence following the boundary S. and W. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 3, 1906.

(2) Starting at a post on the S. shore of Great Central Lake, about 2 miles W. of Thunder Mountain; thence S. to the N. boundary of Sec. 70; thence W., following the N. boundary line of Sec. 70, 100 chains; thence N. to lake shore; thence to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 4, 1906.

(3) Commencing at a post about 1½ miles from Great Central Lake, on the S. shore of river, entering at the head of lake on the W. side; thence 80 chains W.; thence 80 chains S.; thence 80 E.; thence to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 5, 1906.

(4) Commencing on the S. shore of river entering at head of Central Lake on the W. at a post by N. E. corner of No. (3); thence 100 chains E.; thence 40 N.; thence 160 W.; thence 40 S.; thence to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 5, 1906.

(5) Commencing at post on the E. shore of Central Lake, about 1½ miles from the head; thence 40 chains N.; thence 40 E.; thence 80 N.; thence W. to E. boundary of Sec. 73; thence S. to lake shore; thence following the shore line to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 6, 1906.

(6) Commencing at a post about 1½ miles from the head of Central Lake, E. shore, by the initial post of No. (5); thence 60 chains E.; thence 40 chains N.; thence 40 E.; thence S. to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 6, 1906.

(7) Commencing at a post on the W. boundary of Sec. 73, on Central Lake, Clayoquot District; thence 80 chains W.; thence 80 N.; thence 80 E. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
December 6, 1906.

(8) Commencing at a post by the S. E. corner of No. (7) on Central Lake, Clayoquot District; thence 80 chains W.; thence 80 S.; thence E. to lake shore; thence following shore line to W. boundary of Sec. 73; thence N. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
December 6, 1906.

(9) Commencing at a post on the E. shore of the river entering the head of Central Lake, Clayoquot District, about ¾ miles from the head of the lake; thence 40 chains W.; thence 80 S.; thence 80 E.; thence 80 N.; thence W. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
December 6, 1906.

(10) Commencing at a post on the N. side of the E. Fork of the river entering the head of Central Lake from the N., about 1¾ miles from the main river; thence 80 chains N.; thence 80 W.; thence 80 S.; thence E. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 7, 1906.

(11) Commencing at a post by S. E. corner of No. (10), on the E. fork of the river entering the head of Central Lake; thence 80 chains S.; thence 80 W.; thence 80 N.; thence E. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 7, 1906.

(12) Commencing at a post by S. E. corner of No. (10) on the E. fork of the river entering the head of Central Lake; thence 60 chains E.; thence 40 N.; thence 40 E.; thence 40 N.; thence 100 W.; thence S. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 7, 1906.

(13) Commencing at a post by the S. E. corner of No. (10), on the E. fork of the river entering the head of Central Lake; thence 60 chains E.; thence 40 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 40 S.; thence 100 W.; thence N. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 7, 1906.

(14) Situated on the E. fork of the river entering the head of Central Lake, commencing at a post about 60 chains easterly of S. E. corner of No. (10); thence 100 chains E.; thence 80 N.; thence 60 W.; thence 40 S.; thence 40 W.; thence S. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 7, 1906.

(15) Commencing at a post by the S. W. corner of No. (14), on the E. fork of the river entering the head of Central Lake; thence 100 chains E.; thence 80 S.; thence 60 W.; thence 40 N.; thence 40 W.; thence N. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 7, 1906.

(16) Commencing at a post near the S. boundary of No. (7), on the river entering the head of Central Lake, about ¾ miles from the lake; thence 40 chains N.; thence 140 E.; thence 60 S.; thence W. to E. boundary of Sec. 73; thence N., and W., following boundary of 73; thence W. to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 7, 1906.

(17) Commencing at a post on the S. shore of Central Lake, about 3 miles from the head; thence 100 chains W.; thence 80 N.; thence E. to shore line; thence S. following the shore line to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 9, 1906.

(18) Commencing at a post on the S. shore of Great Central Lake, and lying S. of Lot 83, about 1½ miles E. of S. E. corner of No. (17); thence 100 chains S.; thence 80 W.; thence 60 N.; thence 40 E.; thence N. to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 9, 1906.

(19) Commencing at a post by the N. E. corner of No. (18) on Great Central Lake S. shore, and lying S. of Lot 83, Clayoquot District; thence 100 chains S.; thence 40 E.; thence 40 N.; thence 40 E.; thence N. to shore line; thence following the shore to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 9, 1906.

(20) Commencing about 1 mile W. of Lot 82, Clayoquot District, at a post on the S. shore of Great Central Lake, about 2½ miles E. of N. W. corner post of No. (19); thence 40 chains S.; thence 120 chains W.; thence N. to shore line; thence following shore line to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Clayoquot District, Dec. 9, 1906. Jan.12

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated near Camelia Inlet about 18 miles from the mouth of the Skeena River, commencing at a post marked G. B. Wadham's N. W. corner adjoining C. Takada's purchase claim; thence running east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.
Dated 2nd November. 1906.
GORDON B. WADHAMS. Locator.
Jan. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the south bank of Camelia Inlet, about 18 miles from the mouth of the Skeena River, commencing at a post marked C. Takada's N. W. corner; thence running east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to shore; thence north along shore to point of commencement, containing 320 acres, more or less.
Dated 2nd November, 1900.
C. TAKADA. Locator.
Jan. 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island:
No. 1.—Commencing at a post placed at the north-east corner of Section 28, Township 18; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains.
Jan. 5. F. H. EATON.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post situated at the S. W. corner of Sectiin 34, Township 18; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence S. 80 chains.
Jan. 5 C. W. McDONALD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island:
No. 2—Commencing at a post placed at the N. W. corner of Section 27, Township 18; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence along shore line 80 chains, more or less; thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.
Jan. 5 W. F. BEST.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date. I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rupert District. Vancouver Island:
No. 3.—Commencing at the N. E. corner of Section 29, Township 18; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to place of beginning.
Jan. 5 L. S. EATON.

NOTICE is hereby given that. thirty days after date. I intend to apply to the Hon, Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands. situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island:
No. 4.—Commencing at the N. E. corner of Section 19. Township 18; thence south to shore line; thence following the coast line 80 chains; thence north 40 chains to place of beginning.
Jan. 5 „ R. W. EATON.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rupert District. Vancouver Island:
6. Commencing at a post placed at the north-east corner of Section 15, Township 27; thence S. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains.
Jan. 5. E. A. HALL.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut timber on the following described lands, situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island:
7. Commencing at a post situated at the north-west corner of Section 14, Township 27; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains.
Jan. 5. W. G. DICKINSON.

NOTICE is hereby given that. thirty days after date. I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands. situated in Rupert District. Vancouver Island:
8. Commencing at a post at the north-west corner of Section 13, Township 27; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement.
Jan. 5. R. McNAUGHTON.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

COAL MINES REGULATION ACT.

BOARDS OF EXAMINERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following constitute the Boards of Examiners for the various Collieries during the year 1907:—

CUMBERLAND COLLIERY.

Appointed by the Owners — Charles Matthews.

Alternates—David Walker, David Nellist.

Appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council—John Kesley.

Elected by the Miners—Thomas Ripley.

Alternates — John Horbury, Daniel Stewart.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. John Kesley, of Cumberland, B. C.

EXTENSION COLLIERY.

Appointed by the Owners—James Sharp.

Alternates—Alex. Bryden, Alex. Shaw.

Appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council—W. G. Simpson.

Elected by the Miners—Thomas Doherty.

Alternates—William Anderson, Benjamin Berto.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. W. G. Simpson, of Ladysmith, B. C.

NANAIMO COLLIERY.

Appointed by the Owners—Thomas Mills.

Alternates—George Wilkinson, Charles Graham.

Appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council—Thomas Budge.

Elected by the Miners—John Carr.

Alternates—Thomas C. Piper, George Moore.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Thomas Budge, of Nanaimo, B. C.

MICHEL COLLIERY.

Appointed by the Owners—Robert Strachan.

Alternates—John John, James Derbyshire.

Appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council—Evan Evans.

Elected by the Miners—Sidney Birt.

Alternates — Joseph Thomas, John Laurenson.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. Evan Evans, of Michel, B. C.

COAL CREEK COLLIERY.

Appointed by the Owners—David Martin.

Alternates—John Hunt, Henry Miard.

Appointed by the Lieut.-Governor in Council—John McCliment.

Elected by the Miners—W. H. Moore.

Alternates—Charles Webber, Abraham Brown.

All persons interested may obtain full information by applying to the Secretary of the Board, Mr. John McCliment, of Fernie, B. C.

Note.—Alternates act as members of the Board in the absence of those regularly appointed or elected to act thereon.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1906.
RICHARD McBRIDE,
Dec.22 Minister of Mines.

64. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Hubert Haines' land, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.
ELIZABETH KNIGHT.
G. B. Watson, Agent.
Sept. 10th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next Session by the Securities Corporation of British Columbia, Limited, for an Act empowering any Court of Law or Equity to appoint the Company, without security, to exercise the office of executor, or trustee, or guardian of the estate of any minor, or committee of the estate of any lunatic or liquidator of any company or corporation, or Official Administrator under the "Official Administrators Act," for any one or more counties in the said Province, and conferring power on the said company to accept and execute the duties of any of the said offices, and giving the company the right to be appointed a sole trustee notwithstanding that but for such Act it would be necessary to appoint more than one trustee, and enabling the said Courts to direct that moneys brought or paid into Court shall be deposited with the Company, and giving the Company power to guarantee, by means of policies of insurance or otherwise, the payment of money secured by or payable under or in respect of debenture bonds, debenture stock, contracts, mortgages, charges, obligations and securities of any Company or of any authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, or of any persons whomsoever, whether corporate or unincorporate.
Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 22nd day of December, 1906.
BARNARD & ROBERTSON,
Solicitors for the said Company.
Jan. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date. I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase in the Coast District the following described land. situated on the north side of the Bulkley River: Commencing at a post located about 60 chains east of the N. E. corner of Lot 9, and marked "Geo. A. Petty, initial post"; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains east to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.
Jan. 5. GEO. A. PETTY.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post situated at the south-east thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains.
Jan. 5. M. A. MACDONALD.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rupert District, Vancouver Island:
5. Commencing at a post placed at *the south-east corner of Section 22*, Township 27; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains.
Jan. 5. A. B. EATON.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date. I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase in the Coast District the following described land. situated on the south side of the Bulkley River: Commencing at a post located at the N. E. corner of Geo. A. Petty's land. and marked "D. Petty, initial post"; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; containing 640 acres.
Jan. 5. D. PETTY.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada,
Province of British Columbia.
No. 370.

THIS is to certify that the "National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited," is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the Legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

The amount of the capital of the Company is six million dollars, divided into sixty thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Vancouver, and William Henderson, Druggist, whose address is Vancouver, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and seven.
(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and licensed are:

To manufacture, import, purchase, sell and deal in drugs, chemicals, medicines, alcohol, paints, oils, dye stuffs, glassware, toilet articles, tobaccos, liquors, cigars, stationery, fancy goods, perfumeries, surgical apparatus, physicians' and hospital supplies, bottles, jars, cans, boxes, containers, labels and other similar or kindred articles and druggists' and general store sundries and supplies and articles entering into the composition thereof; and for the said purposes to acquire and take over as going concerns the undertakings of any persons, firms or corporations engaged in any such business and all or any portion or portions of the assets and liabilities of said persons, firms or corporations; and to acquire and hold stock in any other corporations carrying on any such business or operations and to use the funds of this Corporation in the purchase thereof, and to assume and pay the whole or any portion or portions of the liabilities of such other corporation, and if deemed advisable, to take on assignment or assignments all or any of such liabilities.

Go to
FRASER'S
Drug Store
and see the latest
Perfumes
Phone 542
30-32 Government St.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land, adjoining Lot 467 on Portland Canal: Starting from a post marked "W. P. F's. N. W. Corner"; thence 20 chains south; thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains, more or less, west to shore line; thence southerly along shore line to point of commencement, containing 120 acres, more or less.
W. P. FLEWIN.
November 17, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land, situate on Observatory Inlet, adjoining Lot 479: Starting from a post marked "W. G. P's. S. W. Cor."; thence north 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains, more or less, to shore line; thence along the shore line westerly to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.
W. G. PINDER.
November 17, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated near Graveyard *Point, commencing at a post on the North* bank of the Skeena river, thence in a westerly direction 40 chains; thence northerly 40 chains; thence easterly 40 chains; thence southerly 40 chains along bank of river to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.
Located October 16, 1906.
E. EBY AND S. McKENZIE, Locators.
November 17, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated near Graveyard Point: Commencing at a post on the North bank of the Skeena river; thence in a westerly direction 40 chains; thence southerly 40 chains; thence easterly 40 chains; thence northerly 40 chains along bank of river to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.
Located October 16, 1906.
H. McKENZIE, Locator.
S. McKENZIE, Agent.
November 17, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated near Graveyard Point: Commencing at a post on the North bank of the Skeena river; thence in a westerly direction 40 chains; thence northerly 40 chains; thence easterly 40 chains; thence southerly 40 chains following bank of river to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.
Located October 16, 1906.
G. B. BAILLIE, Locator.
E. EBY, Agent.
November 17, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situate on Hastings Arm of Observatory Inlet: Commencing at a post planted on east shore of Hastings Arm, marked "E. D.'s S. W. Corner," thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to shore line, thence southerly along shore line to point of commencement.
E. DONEHUE.
December 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, situated at Kum-ea-lon Inlet, Skeena District: Commencing at a stake marked "W. R. F.'s Initial Post," planted near shore of Inlet, thence north 40 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 100 chains, thence west 40 chains to shore line, thence westerly alon gshore line to point of commencement.
WALTER R. FLEWIN.
December 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following lands: Commencing at a stake marked "G. A. B. No. 1," planted on the east bank of Mammon River, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.
GEO. A. BIGELOW.
December 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on the east bank of Marmon River, Graham Island: Commencing at a post marked "G. A. B.'s No. 2 Claim;" thence south 160 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 160 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.
GEO. A. BIGELOW.
December 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following described land, beginning at a post situate at the mouth of Kitsonschultz River, on the north bank of the Skeena River, marked "S. W. Cor. Wilfred Loiselle's Timber Claim;" thence north 40 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 160 chains to point of beginning.
Dated Nover 17th, 1906.
WILFRED LOISELLE, Locator.
December 8.

31. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 34, Township 12, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to a point of commencement; 640 acres.
J. J. TEETZEL,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

32. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Section 18, Township 12, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being the north half of Section 8, Township 12, Range 5, of said survey.
BENJAMIN WERDEN,
G. B. Watson, Agent.
September 20th, 1906.

28. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 17, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 17 of said survey.
BERTHA FISHLEIGH,

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in the Kitssumkalum Valley commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of L. June's purchase claim marked C. W. Peck. S. E. corner. thence running 40 chains west. thence 40 chains north. thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south to post of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
Located 26th October, 1906.
C. W. PECK. Locator.
F. W. BOHLER, Agent.
Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situated on the south bank of the Skeena River adjoining H. A. Draper's preemption claim, south boundary line, at a post marked M. V. Wadham's N. W. corner post, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west to bank of river, following the river bank north to post of commencement. containing one hundred and sixty acres, more or less.
Located 26th October. 1906.
M. V. WADHAMS, Locator.
H. DRAPER. Agent.
Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in the Kitsumkalum Valley, commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of L. L. Watson's purchase claim, marked D. M. Moore, S. E. corner, thence running 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east. thence 40 chains south to point of commencement. containing 160 acres more or less. Located October 26th. 1906.
D. M. MOORE, Locator.
F. W. BOHLER, Agent.
Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in the Kitsumkalum Valley, commencing at a post planted at the S. W. corner of D. Menard's purchase claim marked D. Curther's S. E. corner. thence running 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north. thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south to post of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
Located 26th October, 1906.
J. CURTHERS, Locator.
D. MENARD. Agent.
Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands,
No. 23. Beginning at a post planted on the north boundary, about 20 chains west of the northeast corner of application No. 7, on the east bank of the Kaowinch River; thence east 20 chains; north 160 chains; west 40 chains; south 160 chains; east 20 chains to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.
JOHN HIRSCH,
Kyuquot Sound, Sept. 29, 1906.
Jan. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber, exclusive of hemlock, from the following described lands:
No. 16. Commencing at a post planted at the west side of lake at the crossing of the south line of lease 33, thence following the shore o... mile south; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 chains north; thence 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement.
CHARLES WATKINS,
J. DORSEY. Agent.
Jan. 5

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:
No. 34. Commencing at a post at the of the north fork of the Managuam northwest corner of claim No. 25, north River, New Westminster district; thence west 40 chains; north 160 chains, east 40 chains; south 160 chains to point of commencement.
C. T. DUNBAR.
J. McShane, Agent.
Jan. 5

No. 289.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that the "Henry Swart Lumber Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.
The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Marinette. County of Marinette and State of Wisconsin.
The amount of the capital of the Company is one hundred thousand dollars, divided into one thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.
The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at 34 1-2 Government Street. Victoria, and James Hill Lawson, Junior. barrister-at-law, whose address is the same. is the attorney for the Company. Not empowered to issue and transfer stock.
Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria. Province of British Columbia, this 20th day of December, one thousand nine hundred and six.
(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

To buy. manufacture and sell logs, timber. lumber and all kinds of forest products and for that purpose to improve streams. obtain franchises thereon for the floating of logs, lumber and other forest products, and owning and maintaining logging railroads, sawmills, machine shops, docks, wharves, tugs, boats, vessels and other plants necessary and convenient for the purpose of carrying on the logging and timber operations of said corporation; to iwn, buy, sell, mortgage or lease timber lands, mining lands, farm lands, buildings and real estate in general; to mine, smelt, quarry and prospect for minerals and mineral products and to purchase, produce, manufacture, sell and distribute the same; to purchase and sell and deal generally at wholesale or retail in all goods, wares and merchandise and lumbermen's and miners' supplies, tools, implements and other outfits and equipments; to generally do, carry on and conduct any and all matters and things connected with or incidental and appurtenant to the foregoing business and purposes, or any part thereof.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Group: Commenging at a post planted in the northeast corner, and marked "C. D. E., N. E. corner"; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement; containing 640 acres.
Dated November 7th, 1906.
Dec.22 C. D. EMMONS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land on Porcher Island, about five miles east of Refuge Bay, commencing at a post marked Mrs. Mary Odgers, northwest corner; thence running south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to McKay's southwest corner and point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty acres.
MRS. MARY ODGERS, Locater.
R. BRAUN, Agent.
Located Nov. 9, 1906. Dec.22

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands. and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in the Kitsumkalum Valley, commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of D. Menard's purchase claim, marked W. Bruce, S. E. corner, thence running 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south to post of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
Located 26th October, 1906.
W. BRUCE, Locator.
D. MENARD, Agent.
Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, commencing at a post planted on the right bank of the Skeena River about 20 chains below the Yamoqotitiy and at the N. E. corner of Indian Reserve and marked L. S. H., S. E. corner post, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
L Located Oct. 1st, 1906.
L. S. HUTCHESON, Locator.
J. E. BATEMAN, Agent.
Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in the Kitsumkalum Valley, commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner marked L. L. Watson, thence running 40 chains west to N. E. corner of E. A. Wadham's purchase claim, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
L. L. WATSON, Locator.
F. W, BOHLER, Agent.
Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated in the Kitsumkalum Valley, commencing at a post planted at the N. W. corner of W. Bruce's purchase claim, marked E. A. Wadham's S. E. corner, thence running 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains south to post of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
Located 26th Oct., 1906.
E. A. WADHAMS, Locator.
F. W. BOHLER, Agent.
Dec. 22.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days from date we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in the Nechaco Valley, Coast District:
1. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 25, Township 1, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to point of commencement, and being said section 25 of said survey.
W. H. HARVEY,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 5th, 1906.

2. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 26, Township 1, Range 4 Poudrier Survey; thence east 80 chains. thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 26 of said survey.
EDWARD E. HARVEY,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 5th, 1906.

TAKE NOTICE that, sixty days from date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, commencing at a post planted on the bank of the Skeena River two and a half miles below Kitwangat, at the N. W. corner of A. E. Price's purchase claim; thence S. 22 chains, more or less, to the S. W. corner of A. E. Price's purchase claim; thence W. 40 chains to the S. E. corner of Elizabeth Price's purchase claim; thence N. 31 chains, more or less, to the Skeena River, containing 100 acres more or less.
F. PRICE.
A. W. Harvey, Agent.
Dec. 15.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on the north shore of Stuart Lake about 2½ miles inland and about half way between Pinchi and Tacher Rivers, in the Coast District of the Province of British Columbia, viz.: Commencing at a post marked "R. S. C.," placed at the north-east corner of lot 331; thence astronomically north 40 chains; thence astronomically east 80 chains; thence astronomically south 80 chains; thence astronomically west 80 chains, and thence astronomically north 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres, more or less.
ROBERT SENIOR,
J. A. Hickey, Agent.
August 24, 1906.
December 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days (60) after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, B.C., for permission to purchase the south-west quarter of Section Twenty-three (23), Township Eight (8), Range Five (5., Coast District, Bulkley Valley, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.
H. E. WILDMAN.
1st December, 1906. Dec. 15.

4. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 36, Township 1, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 36 of said survey.
E. A. HARVEY,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 5th, 1906.

6. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Section 4, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 4 of said survey.
EMMA HARVEY,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 5th, 1906.

7. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 34, Township 1, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 34 of said survey.
ISABEL HARVEY,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 5th, 1906.

8. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 33, Townshpi 1, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thtnce south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 33 of said survey.
MAGGIE B. HARVEY,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 5th, 1906.

20. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 36, Tp. 12, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains. thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres.
C. A. PORTER.
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 16th, 1906.

30. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 36, Township 12, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement; 640 acres.
G. M. BIRKETT.
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 16th, 1906.

3. Commencing at apos t planted at the north-east corner of Section 35, Township 1, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains. thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 35 of said survey.
C. W. HARVEY,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 5th, 1906.

9. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Section 9, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey. thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, and being Section 9 of said survey.
D. M. LINEHAM,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 6th, 1906.

10. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Section 10, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 10 of said survey.
LILLIAN HARVEY,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
Augut 6th, 1906.

11. Commencing at a pot planted at the outh-eat corner of Section 8, Town- 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; and being said Section 8 of said survey.
GEORGE CURRIE,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 6th, 1906.

12. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 5, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains: thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 5 of said survey.
MARY E. LINEHAM,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 6th, 1906.

17. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Section 16, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 choins; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 16 of said survey.
ANDREW F. WEIR,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 8th, 1906.

18. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Section 15, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 15 of said survey.
CLARA WEIR,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 8th ,1906.

19. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 6, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains. thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 6 of said survey.
MINNIE BOWDEN,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 8th, 1906.

20. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 1, Township 11, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 1 of said survey.
E. H. BOWDEN,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 8th, 1906.

21. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Section 7, Township 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 7 of said survey.
THOMAS SHOPLAND,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 8th, 1906.

22. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Section 12, Township 11, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; tnence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 12 of said survey.
MABEL BOWDEN,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 8th, 1906.

23. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 11, Township 11, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 11 of said survey.
WM. STANLEY BATT,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
August 10th, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that there will be offered for sale at public auction at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of January, 1907, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, all that piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Victoria, Victoria District, containing fifty-six one-hundredths of an acre, more or less, and forming part of section numbered sixty-eight (68) on the official map of the said Victoria District—said parcel being more particularly described on a plan thereof filed in the Lands and Works Department.
The said land will be offered for sale subject to a right of way over the western portion thereof, as shown on the said plan, and subject also to a reserve bid. Terms of sale, cash.
Dated at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., this ninth day of January, 1907.
NEIL F. MacKAY,
Deputy Commissioner of L. & W.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on the north shore of Stuart Lake, about half wy between Pinchi and Tacher Rivers and about 2½ miles inlands in the Coast District of the Province of British Columbia, viz.: Commencing at a post marked "W. J. F. S. E.," and placed at the northeast corner of lot 331; thence astronomically west 80 chains; thence astronomically north 80 chains; thence astronomically east 80 chains; thence astronomically south 80 chains to the point of commencement and containing 640 acres, more or less.
WALTER J. FRIEDLANDER.
J. A. Hickey, Agent.
August 24, 1906.
December 8.

PRIVATE BILLS NOTICE.
The time limited by the Rules of the House for receiving petitions for Private Bills will expire on Saturday, the 16th day of March, 1907.
Bills must be presented to the House not later than the 28th day of March, 1907.
Reports from Committees on Private Bills will not be received after the 4th day of April, 1907.
Dated this 2nd day of January, 1907.
THORNTON FELL,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate on the north shore of Stuart Lake, about half way between Pinchi and Tacher Rivers and about 3½ miles inland in the Coast Districtc of the Province of British Columbia, viz.: Commencing at a post marked "E. F. S. W.," placed near the north boundary of Walter J. Friedlander's purchase, about 40 chains from the northeast corner; thence astronomically north 80 chains; thence astronomically east 80 chains; thence astronomically south 80 chains, and thence astronomically west 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less.
EDGAR FRIEDLANDER.
J. A. Hickey, Agent.
August 24, 1906.
December 8.

NOTICE is hereby given that, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:
No. 2. Commencing at a post planted at the northwest corner of Timber Licence No. 8661, at the north end of Sechelt Peninsula, New Westminster District; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to the shore; thence following the shore to the point of commencement.
No. 3. Commencing at a post planted near the shore on the east side of Agamennon Channel, New Westminster District. thence E. about 60 chains; thence N. to the S. boundary of No. 2 claim, at the N. end of Sechelt Peninsula; thence E. about 60 chains to shore of Long Lake; thence following the shore southerly about 100 chains; thence W. to shore; thence following the shore to point of commencement.
No. 5. Commencing at a post at N.W. corner of Lot 672, N. end of Sechelt Peninsula, New Westminster District; thence N. 40 chains; W. 80 chains to the shore; thence S. following the east boundary of T. L. 8661 to S.E. corner thereof; thence E. 40 chains to S.W. corner of Lot 672; thence N. 40 chains to lake; thence following the lake shore easterly and northerly to point of commencement.
M. GREEN.
JOHN WEST, Agent.

44. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Section 27, Township 4, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chanis; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 27 of said survey.
J. S. McEACHERN,
A. T. Clark, Agent.
September 17th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Alberni District: Commencing at a post situate 80 chains west and 20 south ofsoutheast boundary post of Lot 658; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 north; thence 80 east; thence 80 south, to point of commencement.
J. T. BUCKLEY,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.
Oct. 19th, 1906.

A Small Boy's Piety.

I met Rev. Charley crossing his mother's grounds one morning, and he told me this little tale. He had driven out to Chicago to attend a convention of Congregational clergymen and had taken his little boy (Harriett Beecher Stowe's grandson) with him. During the trip he reminded the little chap every now and then that he must be on his very best behaviour there in Chicago. He said: 'We shall be the guests of a clergyman, there will be other guests—clergymen and their wives—and you must be careful to let those people see by your walk and conversation that you are of a godly household. Be very careful about this." The admonition bore fruit. At the first breakfast at which they ate in the Chicago clergyman's house he heard his little son say in the meekest and most reverent way to the lady opposite him: "Please won't you for Christ's sake pass the butter?"—Mark Twain in North American Review.

Forbidden Fruit.

Madison C. Peters, clergyman and author, was talking to a group of young men.

"Half the wrong things you chaps do," he said, "you do only because they are forbidden, if you didn't know they were wrong, they would only seem to you disgusting and repugnant.

"I strolled one spring morning in a beautiful park.

"'Look here,' I said to one of the guards, 'why do you have "Keep Off the Grass" signs all over the park? You don't seem to enforce the rule.'

"'No, sir,' said the guard. 'The object of the signs is to cause the people to enjoy more thoroughly being on the grass.'"

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Section 5, Township 9, Range 5, Coast District, Buckley Valley.

Jan. 19 T. D. SHORTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands in Bulkley Valley, viz.: South half of Section five (5), Township six (6), containing 320 acres.

Jan. 19 SYDNEY COOPER.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Skeena District: Commencing at a post on left bank of Skeena River about 4 miles from Port Essington, marked "J. C.'s N. W. Cor."; thence S. 20 chains; thence E. 20 chains; thence N. 20 chains to bank of Skeena River; thence westerly along the bank to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

Port Essington, B. C., Dec. 10, 1906.

Jan. 19.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and carry away timber from the following land: Commencing at a post on W. shore of Larcom Isinad, Observatory Inlet, adjoining G. W. Morrow's timber claim, marked "E. D.'s N. W. Corner"; thence E. 100 chains, more or less, to E. shore of Larcom Island; thence southerly, westerly and northerly along shore line of said Island to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

Jan. 19 E. DONEHUE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated in Rupert District:

1. Commencing at a stake planted at the S. W. corner of J. A. Coates' claim marked "W. Bulman's N. W. Corner"; thence S. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chains; thence N. 80 chains; thence W. 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres. Located 1st January, 1907.

2. Commencing at a stake planted about one-half mile in a southerly direction from Duval Point, on the west shore of Hardy Bay and marked "W. Bulman's N. E. Corner"; thence running W. 40 chains; thence S. 160 chains; thence E. 40 chains; thence N. 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres. Located 7th January, 1907.

W. BULMAN, Locator.

Jan. 19 Per J. A. Coates.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissione rof Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Rupert District:

Commencing at a post planted about one and one-half miles from the mouth of the Tsulquate River and about 400 yards from the north bank of said river marked "J. A. Coates' N. E. Corner"; thence W. 80 chains; thence S. 80 chains; thence E. 80 chians; thence N. 80 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres. Located 29th December, 1906.

J. A. COATES, Locator.

Jan. 19 Per B. Blenkinsop.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands:

1. Commencing at a post on the east side of the North Fork of Coeur d'Alene River, about 7 miles from its outlet into Effingham Inlet, Clayoquot District; thence 80 chains north; 80 chains west; 80 chains south; 80 chains east to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post by the southeast corner of No. 1; thence 160 chains north; thence 40 chains east; thence 160 chains south; thence 40 chains west to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 20th, 1906.

d'Alene River, about 100 chains S. of No. 2; thence 100 chains N.; thence 80 W., along boundary No. 2; thence 60 S.; thence 40 E.; thence 40 S.; thence E. to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 20th, 1906.

4. Commencing at a post on Coeur d'Alene River, near and south of the S. E. corner of No. 3; thence 100 chains N.; thence 40 W., to E. boundary of No. 3; thence 40 S., to S.E. corner of No. 3; thence 40 W.; thence 60 S.; thence 80 E. to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 20th, 1906.

5. Commencing at a post by the S. E. corner of No. 4; thence 80 chains N.; thence 80 E.; thence 80 S.; thence W. to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 20th, 1906.

6. Commencing at a post by the S. W. corner of No. 5; thence 40 chains W.; thence 80 S.; thence 80 E., along N. boundary of Coeur d'Alene Mineral Claims; thence 80 N., to S. boundary of No. 5; thence 40 W. to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 20th, 1906.

7. Commencing at a post by the N.E. corner of the Coeur d'Alene Mineral Claims; thence 80 N., along E. boundary of No. 6; thence 80 E.; thence 80 S.; thence 80 W. to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 21st, 1906.

8. Commencing at a post by the N. E. corner of the Coeur d'Alene Mineral Claims; thence 80 chains S.; thence 80 E.; thence 80 N.; thence 80 W. to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 21st. 1906.

9. Commencing at a post by the W. boundary of the Coeur d'Alene Mineral Claims, about 40 chains S. of S. boundary of No. 6; thence N. 40 chains; thence W. 40 chains; thence S. 160; thence E. 40; thence N. to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 21st, 1906.

10. Commencing at a post by the S. W. corner of No. 8, and about 10 chains E. of Coeur d'Alene River; thence 40 chains S.; thence 40 W.; thence 60 S.; thence 80 E.; thence 100 N., to S. boundary of No. 8; thence 40 W. to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 21st, 1906. Dec.15

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30. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 16, Township 12, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thenct south 80 chains. thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 21, Township 12, Range 5, of said survey.

CHAS. LEVETT,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 20th, 1906.

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43. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of the north-east quarterof Section 22, Township 4, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains. thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being the north half of Section 23 and south half of Section 26, Townhsip 4, Range 4, of said survey.

EMMA BATEMAN,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 17th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, in Alberni District: 3. Commencing at a post by the shore of Alberni Canal, near the southeast boundary post of Lot 658; thence west 80 chains; thence south to the north boundary line, or the same produced of Lot 69; thence east to Alberni Canal; thence following the shore line to point of commencement.

W. C. RALEIGH,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

Oct. 20th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, in Alberni District: 5. Commencing at a post by the southeast boundary of Lot 77, Nahmint Bay; thence 60 chains west; thence 20 north; thence 90 west; thence 50 south; thence east to the waterfront. thence following the shore line to point of commencement.

C. LUTKIN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

Oct. 27th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: 1. Starting at a post 10 chains east of the mouth of Handy Creek, on the north shore of Alberni Canal; thence 160 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence south to the shore line; thence following the shore line to point of commencement.

W. E. GREEN,
W. B. GARRARD, Agent.

November 4th, 1906.

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2. Starting at a post 40 chains north of the initial post of No. 1, near Handy Creek, Alberni Canal; thence 40 chains east; thence 160 chains north; thence 40 chains west; thence 160 chains south to point of commencement.

W. B. GARRARD.

Clayoquot District, Nov. 4th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands: Commencing at a post by the southeast corner post of Lot 79, on Uchucklesit Harbour; thence north 40 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west to waterfront; thence along waterfront to point of commencement, excepting thereout the lands covered by existing mineral claims.

W. E. GREEN.
W. B. GARRARD.

Clayoquot District, Oct. 29th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in Alberni District: 1. Commencing at a post situated 80 choins west and 20 south of southeast boundary post of Lot 658; thence 80 chains west; thence 80 south; thence 80 east. thence 80 north, to place of commencement.

E. CURTIT,
Per W. B. Garrard, Agent.

Oct. 19th, 1906.

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46. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Section 36, Township 4, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 36 of said survey.

S. L. TEETZEL.
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 17th, 1906.

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48. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 24, Township 4, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 25, Township 4, Range 4, of said survey.

M. A. MACDONALD.
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 17th, 1906.

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55. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 15, Township 4, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement, and being Section 22, Township 4, Range 4, of said survey.

LILIAN CAMPBELL,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 15th, 1906.

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56. Commencing at a post planted on the north-east corner of Section 15, Township 4, Range 4, Poudrier Survey; thence west 80 chains; thenec south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 15 of said survey.

GLEN CAMPBELL,
A. T. Clark, Agent

September 15th, 1906.

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57. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 547; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres.

KATE CLARK,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 10th, 1906.

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58. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 547; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. A. HARVEY,
A .T .Clark, Agent.

September 10th, 1906.

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60. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of J. A. Harvey's land. thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

HARRIET NELSON,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 10th, 1906.

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61. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of J. A. Harvey's land; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thtnce west 80 chains to point of commencement.

CAROLINE HAINES,
G. B. Wtason, Agent.

September 10th, 1906.

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62. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of G. M. Birkett's land; thence north 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

MARGARET INGLES,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 10th, 1906.

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65. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Hubert Haines' land; thence north 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

MAXWELL S. INGLES,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 10th, 1906.

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66. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of . Knights leaes; land; thence north 80 chains; thence chains; thence souht 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

ROSABELLA GOODWYN,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 11th, 1906.

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67. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of E. Knight's land; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

CHAS. KNIGHT,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 11th, 1906.

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68. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Chas. Knight's land; thence north 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement.

W. H. GOODWIN,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 11th, 1906.

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69. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Chas. Knight's the north-east corner of Knight's land; south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains. thence north 80 chain sto point of commencement.

E. N. MacBETH,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 11th, 1906.

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70. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 35, Township 12, Range 5, Poudrier survey; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

M. WERDEN,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 17th, 1906.

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71. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of the south-west quarter of Section 14, Township 12, Range 5, Poudrier survey; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being the south half of Section 14 and north half of Section 11, Township 12, Range 5, of said survey.

H. RENNIE,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 19th, 1906.

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72. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of B. P. Cook's lease; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; 640 acres.

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 13th, 1906.

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73. Commencing at a post planted at the south-west corner of Maxwell S. Ingles' lease; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the Nechaco River; thence following bank of said river to the south line of Maxwell S. Ingles' lease; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to point of commencement.

MINNIE CURRIE,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 12th, 1906.

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74. Commencing at a post planted at a point on the west side of the Upper Nechaco River, opposite the south-west corner of Lot 545; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains. thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the bank of the Nechaco River; thence following bank of said river to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

EDGAR L. BLAKE,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 12th, 1906.

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75. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of E. L. Blake's lease; thence west 80 chains; south 80 chains; east 80 chains to bank of Nechaco River; thence following bank of said river to point of commencement, 640 acres, more or less.

MARY BLAKE,
A. T. CLARK, Agent.

September 12th, 1906.

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76. Commencing at a post planted at the south-east corner of Mary Blake's lease; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the Nechaco River; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

GEORGE BATEMAN,
A. T. Clark, Agent.

September 12th, 1906.

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77. Commencing at the south-east cornear of George Bateman's lease; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, more or less, to the Nechaco Rvier; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement; 640 acres, more or less.

B. P. COOK,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 13th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase section 24, township 8, range 5, Coast District.

EMMA HOWE.
JOHN DORSEY, Agent.

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37. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Section 16, Township 12, Range 5, Poudrier Survey: thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencemtnt, and being Section 15, Township 12, Range 5, of said survey.

W. VAN ARSDALEN,
G. B. Watson, Agent.

September 20th, 1906.

Located July 12th, 1906.

27. Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of Section 18, Tp. 10, Range 5, Poudrier Survey; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence thence west 80 chains to point of commencement, and being said Section 18 of said survey.

J. C. PORTER.
A. T. Clark, Agent.

August 15th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, viz.:

Commencing at the south-west corner of Lot 9, Cassiar District, situated on the Skeena River; thence east 40 chains to the south-east corner of Lot 9, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains more or less to the Skeena River, thence northerly along the Skeena River to the point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

December 1, 1906.

E. F. G. McGREGOR.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in Cassiar District, viz.:

Commencing at the North-East corner of Lot 9, Cassiar District on the Hawilghet River—thence south 46 chains and 26 links to the south-east corner of Lot 9, thence east 20 chains, thence north 40 chains more or less to the Hagwilghet River, thence following the river in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

December 1, 1906.

G. P. ROBERTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land on the right bank of the Skeena River, Range V, Coast District: Commencing at a post marked "James McGown, initial post," at the N.E. corner of the New Town Indian Reserve; thence west, along the Indian Reserve line, 40 chains; thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains; thence south along the Skeena River to point of commencement, containing 150 acres, more or less.

JAMES McGOWN.

December 13th, 1906. Dec.15

TAKE NOTICE that, 60 days from date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the left bank of the Skeena River, about one mile below the Little Canon and commencing at Ed. Michaud's N.E. corner post on the bank of the Skeena. Thence S. 40 chains; thence E. 40 chains; thence N. 42 chains, more or less, to Sousie's S. boundary; thence W. 38 chains, more or less, to the Skeena River; thence N. 3 chains, more or less, to point of commencement, containing 170 acres, more or less.

N. GOWEN.
A. W. HARVEY, Agent.

Dec.15

Music and The Drama.

"In Town" had its second presentation to Victorians by the popular Pollards at the Victoria Theatre last evening, the merry and tuneful farce moving with the same smoothness (the perfection of stage management) that characterized the local premiere. It is a jolly musical show, and there are not one but half a dozen characterizations in it that stand out conspicuously by reason of the cleverness of the artists. It is a source of satisfaction that in anticipation of a popular request, "In Town" has been set aside for yet another production at the Saturday matinee. This evening the bill is to be "The Runaway Girl," admittedly one of the best and most generally appreciated items in the Pollard repertoire. It is a comic opera that has lived more than the usual span of life by reason of its substantial quality, both musically and in the book, and in the hands of the Pollards it is happily cast. It is quite to be expected that the house will be a large one. During the past few years Victorians—as indeed all residents of the cities of western Canada—have become well acquainted with the Pollard kiddies. It will, therefore, be a matter of interest and also of regret for many friends of the little folks in this city to know that the present is to be their final visit for several years, the plans of the management calling for an early return to Australia. Comic opera routes appear to go in cycles—and the Pollard utilization of the western Canadian field is about ended. For a few years it was the Carleton Opera Company that came as an annual visitor for weeks at a time. Then it was Jules Grau's company—and again the Pike Opera Company. More recently the Pollard have been the frequent visitors. What organization will be the next?

"The Little Duchess."

Countess Olga von Hatzfeldt, who is starring at the head of a company of fifty people in Anna Held's greatest musical comedy success, "The Little Duchess," is announced as one of the most promising attractions of the season, and will appear at the Victoria Theatre on Monday, January 21. Those who were captivated by dainty Countess Olga's charms in such former musical productions as "The Burgomaster" and "The Storks" need no magnetism. Though she is one of the youngest stars on the musical comedy stage, she is also one of the most popular in the cities where she has been seen. As to the organization supporting her this season, it embraces the same clever cast of principals who were seen with her in this same offering in the eastern cities last season, most prominent among whom are five clever comedians—Robert Lett, who has won success in such productions as "King Dodo" and "The Strollers"; Irving Brooks, who made a hit in a Dutch comedy role in George H. Cohan's company; Harry Carter, who followed De Wolf Hopper in "El Capitan" with success; George Moore, famous as a comedian and song-writer; and Eugene O'Brien, formerly in support of Elsie Janis. Other characters are enacted by other artists of equal standing, surrounded by a beauty chorus that has received flattering praise from newspaper reviewers in other cities where "The Little Duchess" has been seen this season. The splendid production of scenery, costumes and Parisian gowns for which the Anna Held presentation of this musical comedy was famous, are used intact with Countess von Hatzfeldt's organization, elaborated and rejuvenated.

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