M. A. Grainger
Chief Forester

The Grand Forks Sun

and

Kettle Valley Orchardist

19TH YEAR—No. 41 | GRAND FORKS B. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920 | "Tell me what you know is true: I can guess as well as you." | $1.00 PER YEAR

THE ROCK CANDY MINE DESCRIBED

Work at North Forks Property Detailed in Minister's Annual Report

In the annual report of the minister of mines, Resident Engineer Freeland gives the following details of work done at the Rock Candy mine.

The Rock Candy mine is situated on Kennedy creek, a tributary of the North Fork of the Kettle river. This group consises of the Rock Candy, Tadanac, Rabbit, Portal No. 1, Portal No. 2, Fluorspar fraction and Decimal fraction, and contains 267.8 acres. The Consolidated Mining & Smelting company, of Trail, which owns the property, has done a considerable amount of development work. During the early part of the year an aerial tram line, two miles long from the mine to the mill, was completed; also bunkers, log bunk houses, kitchen and offices constructed at the mine.

The first development work consisted of diamond drilling, which was not entirely successful owing to the difficulty of saving the disintegrated ledge matter in the core barrels. A crosscut was then started 35 feet above Kennedy creek and driven 100 feet before the ledge material was struck. This crosscut was continued through the deposit for a considerable distance. The deposit, approximately 140 feet wide, on this level was considerably crushed and contained stringers of chert, kaolin, barite, and quartz, with only two bodies of fluorite, varying from three to seven feet. In this lead matter occurred inclusions of chalcopyrite, limonite galena, chalcocite, pyrite, and cavellite, with large tabular crystals of barite in the cavities. The limonite, chalcocite, and cavellite, are secondary minerals.

The deposit formed near the surface, under low temperature conditions, may not be expected to persist in depth. The rocks lying to the east of the deposite are phases of alkali syenite, while those to the west, with coarse phenocrysts of feldspar, evidently belong to the group referred to as alkali syenite porphyry, and are of late tertiary age.

A drift was started from No. 1 crosscut and continued for a considerable distance, following the commercial fluorite deposit in the footwall; then another crosscut was driven east from the tunnel and a deposit on the hanging wall encountered and drifted in. An upraise has been put in between No. 1 and No 2 to facilitate the handling of the ore from above; No. 2 will be driven under No. 3 and the ore from the stope taken through No. 2 and No. 1. The deposit at No. 3 level is about 50 feet wide and contains a good grade of fluorite. The color of the fluorite varies from a deep purple to a green and white. The color does not seem to influence the percentage of CaF_2 in the rock.

The occurrences of iron and copper sulphides, which fortunately are only in small segregations, are very detrimental to the commercial value of the fluorspar, and a good deal of otherwise high grade ore has to be discarded on this account. No profitable means, at present, have been found to eliminate the sulphides. That there is a certain amount of redeposition going on is apparent in the lower tunnel, where a fresh break on the rock is in a few days covered by a thin film of fluorescent hue. Tons mined, 5,442; men employed, 26.

News of the City

The Spokane aviators who made their headquarters at Danville, did a good business on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday taking Grand Forks people up into the air at $15 for a fifteen minutes' flight over the city. The altitude attained was usually about 3000 feet. Many of our citizens availed themselves of the opportunity to look down on this hive of industry from the upper stopes of the air, and some paid a little extra and had the thrilling experience of being passengers while the machine looped the loop and performed the nose spin. One Doukhobor invested $15 in an aerial flight.

Two sales of city property were made this week. Richard Munro, of Kelliher, Sask., acquired the Frank Latham residence on Victoria avenue, and John Ross purchased the W. Steele property on the smelter road. The sales were arranged through the real estate office of S. T. Hull.

Hon. Martin Burrell, ex-M.P. for Yale and ex-secretary of state, arrived in the city Saturday evening from Ottawa. He will visit with friends here until Monday.

Charles Pearson left Saturday night for a two weeks' visit to Vancouver and other coast cities. It is the first time he has ventured so far away from home.

Quentin Quinlivan, who has been visiting friends in the city for a couple of weeks, returned to his home in Everett, Wash., this week.

J. S. Miller, of the Winnipeg, returned on Wednesday from a week's visit with his daughter in Malta, Mont.

Dr. Truax left Friday night for Vancouver, where his family has been visiting for a few weeks.

Mrs. A. C. Cook, of East Kootenay, is visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Campbell.

Don't forget the free lecture in the Empress theater on Tuesday evening.

The Sun is a $2 newspaper sold at $1 per year.

One Dream Realized

"Strange," said the first tramp meditatively, "how few of our youthful dreams ever come true."

"Oh, I dunno," said his companion. "I remember I used to dream about wearin' long pants, and now I guess I wear 'em longer thany any one else in the country."

First Citizen—You can't stop a man from thinking!

Second Ditta—No, but the difficulty is to start him!

NOW READY FOR SIGNATURES

Secretary of Irrigation Committee Has Received Legal Description of Water Distriet

This morning the secretary of the Grand Forks valley irrigation committee received the legal description of the water district from the comptroller of water rights, Victoria, and he will be prepared to receiee the property owners' signatures to the petition. Monday, August 9, the petition will be at Clark Bros'. store. Owners will please bring the registered description of their property with them.

The committee also suggests that the secretary-treasurer be authorized to receive contributions of one dollar toward defraying expenses incidental to forming the district.

MISSION OF THE RURAL WEEKLY

The reduction in the number of daily newspapers by suspensions, absorptions and amalgamations is not alone due to high cost of paper and other costs, but to changing conditions in the newspaper business, and is likely to continue, for we entering upon most critical times for them, says the Financial Post.

The main supply of world-wide news is now furnished by the Associated Press and several other news gathering services. Exactly the same general, and much of the local news appears in every daily newspaper in Canada. The same condition exists in the advertising columns. This standardization of news and advertising service is likely to go on steadily improving, and the publication of more than one good morning or evening paper in a center is becoming very much of a wasteful duplication of effort. A good daily paper, even in the smallest centers, is well worth, and should be sold for five cents, and a family should be content with one.

Rural weeklies, national weeklies, and periodicals are in a different class. Their contents are entirely original; that is, they do not appear in any other publication. They are becoming increasingly more expensive to produce. The reading matter in a single issue of a leading Canadian magazine costs more than eight or ten times the whole reading contents in a leading daily paper.

The Free Press, Forest, Ont., refers to the passing out because of increased cost within the last few years of eight of the fifteen newspapers published in Lambton county. This will be regretted by those who know country life in Canada. A rural weekly and small city daily is more of a public institution than a money-making enterprise. There are few editors of rural and smaller daily papers who are not underpaid, self-sacrificing public servants. They give more to than they get from their communities, and when they are leaders, as so many are, commanding respect and confidence, their papers are a great power. The Financial Post is in cordial sympathy with the action of parliament in continuing to—in spite of the opposition of the big city dailies for whom R. L. Richardson, M.P., spoke—to transport rural weeklies free or charge in their local districts. Another phase of good work these local papers do is to keep those who go out into the world to the big centers and foreign parts, in touch with their old home. For that reason we would also favor carrying copies of rural papers going to these subscribers free of postage. This is really a great national service, a good investment for the country. There are few men or women who do not hope to go back to and do something for the old home. If the world treats them well they want to share the good things with the schools, churches and institutions in their old homes. Many of them do. These generous thoughts can be best retained by keeping them constantly in touch with the doings at home. There is only one way—the local newspaper. No matter how busy we are we make time to read that, if it comes to us. At one time these papers were carrfed free to any subscriber in Canada or in the United States, but Dr. Coulter dropped this very soon after his advent to the deputy postmaster-generalship. It was a very serious mistake. Thousands of Canadians were cut off who have never since regained touch.

We submit these facts to parliament with the suggestion that they, the M.P's, seriously consider whether—as a good business proposition—we should not permit these rural weeklies and smaller dailies an unlimited free postal area. The investment will be trifling and the return to the nation very profitable.

BIG FIGHT FOR BOOZE COMING

Province Retains S. S. Taylor and the Canadian Pacific Wine Company Will Have E. P. Davis

Announcement was made by Attorney-General Farris on his return to Victoria fsom a holiday trip that he had retained S. S. Taylor, K.C., as counsel to appear in the police court at Vancouver on Thursday next in the legal fight for the confiscation of the entire stock of the Canadian Pacific Wine company, valued at figures ranging from $100,000 to $250,000, according to the basis of valuation.

The company, it is understood, has taken the ground that the man Bowers, who admitted selling the liquor to the officer, is not a member of the company but an employee and that, therefore, the stock can not be confiscated. The crown, it is said, will call evidence in support of its contention that Mr. Bowers is a member of the company.

E. P. Davis, K.C., has been retained by the Canadian Pacific Wine company to fight their case.

NEW INVENTION DRIVES BOAT

Seattle Boy Gives Successful Demonstration of Atmospheric Power Generator

Seattle, Aug. 2.—Alfred M. Hubbard, Seattle boy inventor of a device which for want of a better name he terms an atmospheric power generator, on Saturday made good his prediction that he would drive a motorboat with the apparatus as a source of power.

An eighteen foot boat, propelled by a 35-horsepower electric motor, which obtained its current from the Hubbard coil was driven about Portage bay, on Lake Union.

To guard against fraud, a search was made for hidden wires which might be supplying power for the motor. No wires were found.

Other things which young Hubbard claims his device will do are: Drive a large touring car; illuminate an office building; furnish current for lighting, cooking, and heating for a large residence; heat ten apartments.

THE WEATHER

The following is the minimum and maximum temperature for each day during the past week, as recorded by the government thermometer on E. F. Laws' ranch:

		Max.	Min
July	30—Friday	88	59
	31—Saturday	91	49
Aug.	1—Sunday	92	55
	2—Monday	92	53
	3—Tuesday	88	60
	4—Wednesday	90	59
	5 Thursday	95	57
			Inches
Rainfall			0 02

Simplicity Itself

"Do you know," said Prof. Brown to his bosom friend, "I can not understand how people forget the ages of their children. I have no trouble. For example, I was born twenty-three hundred years after Socrates; my wife, eighteen hundred years after the death of Tiberius Caesar; my son, John, two thousand years after Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus was chosen tribune of the people; and our daughter, Amanda, fifteen hundred years after the beginning of the Folk Wandering. It is perfectly simple you see."

The Bishop's Boys

The first bishop of North Carolina, John Stark Ravencroft, generally spoke of the clergy under him as if they were his own children, and Marshall Delancey Hayward in his book, Lives of the Bishops of North Carolina, says that Bishop Ravencroft loved them like children, and was loved in return as a father is loved.

"I wouldn't give my fourteen boys for your whole diocese!" was his proud declaration to a rector of a fashionable church in New York.

You can not reach The Sun's numerous readers except through its advertising columns.

The Grand Forks Sun

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

G. A. EVANS, EDITOR AHD PUBLISHER

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1920

A CURE FOR THE PRESENT UNREST

The federal government's habit of ignoring parliament is shown by its course in defering the ministerial changes until the session was over and there was no opportunity for parliament to consider the situation. Even during the session the government ranks had begun to break, and some former supporters had gone over to the opposition or the cross benches. What would have happened if, during the session, the Liberal Unionists had been told that they must follow Meighen instead of Borden? What would have been the effect upon the Ontario Liberal Unionists of the withdrawal of their leader, Mr. Rowell, from the government? Mr. Rowell's conclusion, as stated in his letter of resignation, is. "That when a decision should be reached that the work of the Unionist government as such was finished, and that a new departure should be made by the creation of a new party and the formation of an administration to represent that party he might fairly ask an honorable discharge."

This means that the Liberal Unionists of Ontario who regarded Mr. Rrwell as their leader are also released from their obligation to support the government and are free to take any course they please.

It can not be said that Mr. Rowell showed any undue haste in making the break. He has, in fact, been criticized for staying in the government too long. Be that as it may, now that he has gone, there is no reason for any Liberal Unionist to remain in the ranks of Unionism. In fact, Unionism is dead. Mr. Calder is one of those who remain. But a little more than a year ago, Mr. Calder made a statement in the house which logieally bound him to resign today. He was talking about Crerar's resignation and explaining why he did not follow Mr. Cretar's example. He said:

> Let me ask Hon. Members of this house: What would be the consequence if we all followed the course taken by the Hon Member for Marquette (Mr Crerar) Suppose the minister of public works (Mr Carvell) resigned and the president of the privy council (Mr. Rowell), and the acting minister of trade and commerce (Mr MacLean) and myself and others should resign?

When Mr. Calder mentioned himself the house expressed skepticism. Hansard says that some Hon. Members exclaimed "Oh, sh." But Mr. Calder replied:

> Do not be too sure, my friends. The task of carrying on government in this country and the responsibilities that are thrown upon public men—[before the increase in ministers' salaries]—are not so alluring as some hon. gentlemen opposite seem to think
>
> I say that if these resignations did take place there would immediately be a politicel crisis in this country, and one thing, and one thing only, could happen, either the prime minister would have to appeal to the country or he would have to advise the governor-general to call upon my friend who leads the opposition to form a government.

Now all the ministers mentioned by Mr. Calder, except himself, have reeigned—Sir Robert Borden has resigned, and Sir Thomas White, the minister of finance, has resigned, and Gen. Mewburn, the minister of militia, and Mr. Burrell, the secretary of state. So according to Mr. Calder's own statement, there is a political crisis and there ought to be a general election or the leader of the opposition ought to be sent for to form a new government.

The government is tired and out of touch with the country. The bouse of commons is tired and out of touch with the country. The remedy is a new government and a new house of commons, representing public opinion as it is today, not as it was in 1917. Both governernment and parliament are aware of the lack of sympathy between them and the people, but are afraid to apply the remedy. Many supporters of the government realize that they can not be re-elected, and for that very reason shrink from a general election. The situation is uncomfortable enough, but not as bad as that which an election would bring about. Holding an election would be like jumping ont of the fryidg pan into the fire.

Yet, it would not be safe to connt with certainty on another year passing without a general election. The government and its supporters must look forward with dread to the prolonged agony of another session; even with the idemnity increased to $4000—the prime minister's salary increased to $15,000, or $19,000 with the indemity, and his colleagues' salaries to $10,000, or $14,000 with the indemnity. The session just closed was full of worry and anxiety. The government majority, which was stated in the Parliamentary Guide to be 71 in 1917, dropped to 34 on the amendment calling for a general election, and to 26 on the amendment calling for tariff reduction. It was only 5 on the resolution relating to the appointment of a Canadian ambassador at Washington. Next session the situation is likely to be worse.

A government was formed in 1917 for war purposes. Quite a different government is in office today—the leader, Sir Robert Borden, has gone. He is eulogized by the Mail and Empire as the greatest son of Canada. "He goes out of office with the greatest reputation ever made by a Canadian statesman." This is putting him on a pesdestal higher than Sir Wilfrid Laurier, higher than Sir John MacDonald. If this is true, the cabinet is enormously weakened by his withdrawal. Then the cabinet is also weakened by the withdrawal of Mr. Crerar, Mr. Crothers, Gen. Newburn, Mr. Carvell and Mr. MacLean. The latest to go are Mr. Rowell and Mr. Burrell. Admitting for the sake of argument the most extravagant claims as to the services of the war cabinet formed in 1917, the credit of its achievements can not be taken by the mere remnants of the cabinet, the shreds and patches which are now left at Ottawa.

The government has been patched, and the party which supports it has put on patched garments. It seems to think that some miracle can be performed by a change of name. Years ago the Conservative party became Liberal Conservative. In 1917 this name was changed to Unionist. After less than three years this name is thrown aside and we behold a National Liberal and Conservative party. Even the Mail and Empire balked at the clumsy title, and the Farmer's Sun jokingly suggests a Hot and Cold party. The country will not be satisfied with their patchwork. It wants a real change and a house of commons that will represent public opinion as it is today, the genuine sentiment of town and country.

The war has thrown an enormous burden on the country. The net debt after deducting assets is fixed by the minister of finance at $2,273,305,436. It is a situation demanding the most severe economy, yet the government is squandering money as if it were drawing upon an inexhaustible gold mine. It declares that it has no permanent naval policy, yet it spends two million dollars this year on a temporary makeshift arrangement. It professes faith in the league of nations, which is to be a safeguard against war, yet it launches out into increased military expenditure. The mounted police, wnich did such splendid service in the west in past years, has its headquarters removed to Ottawa, where a building to cost half a million dollars will be erected. What for? Canadians are peaceable, law-

(Continued on Page 3)

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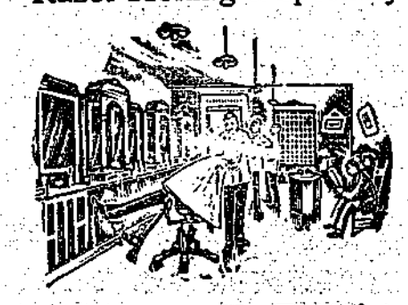

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Give Telephone Numbers Clearly

When calling Central, be sure to consult the directory first, and when giving the number do so slowly, speaking the digits clearly, It shows consideration and assists the operator to give service.

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BOTH SURPRISED AND DELIGHTED

are those who taste our ice cream for the first time. Both the husband who is struck with the happy idea of bringing home a box of it and the wife who is spared the trouble of preparing a dessert thoroughly enjoy its delicious smooth flavor. If your husband does not bring home a box tonight you might gently suggest such a course as he leaves in the morning.

CURLEW CREAMERY CO.
GRAND FORKS, B. C.

A CURE FOR THE PRESENT UNREST

(*Continued from Page 2.*)

abiding people. Our farms and artisans are not a turbulent mob, requiring to be kept in order by a force of men arrayed in gaudy uniforms. People gaze at the fine looking young men in fine raiment and spurs and wonder what the government is afraid of. Is it a guilty conscience that requires all these precautions? We need sturdy young men on the farms, and these young fellows look as if they would be welcome additions to the farmers' working force. A Winnipeg dispatch says the "white collar poor" are flocking to the promising farm lands of western Canada, officials of the Canadian National Railways declare. They say 60 per cent of the people taking up farms along their lines are back-to-the land bookkeepers, tradesmen, artisans, shopkeepers, clerks and other folks who are seeking relief from the high cost of living in the cities. Between 200 and 300 such persons inquire about farm lands at the Winnipeg office alone each week, they report.

This is the kind of movement that the country needs and ought to encourage. Men who are going back to the land, as owners or workers, are not likely to get into mischief. Hard work and contact with nature are far better steadying forces than mounted police and a standing army But it seems impossible for the government to get the war idea out of its head, and the war temper out of its heart. It is influenced by its fears. The German menace having been removed, it is afraid of the Canadian people. It has no confidence in the people, and the people have no confidence in the government. That is the secret of the "unrest," and the cure for the unrest is a new government that will be trusted by the people and will trust the people.

An "old parliamentary hand" puts it in this way: In parliament a motion calling for a change of government is called a motion of "want of confidence." You may talk about production and reconstruction until you are black in the face, but you will get nowhere until confidence is restored, until the people of Canada trust each other and trust the government and trust the parliament. Then you need also a government that is not afraid of the people, and a parliament deriving its strength from contact with the people, knowing how the common people live and what they want. The people may make mistakes—none of us is iniallible. But so long as we trust each other, and trust our trustees, we are not likely to go very far astray.

At present the trouble is that the trustees are absolutely out of touch with the people whom they are supposed to protect and serve To realize this one needs to be in Ottawa, and yet to go out of Ottawa to talk with members of parliament, and to talk with farmers, mechanics, laborers, teachers, storekeepers and get their point of view.

There are several reasons why this parliament has got out of touch with the common people. It was elected in 1917, when the country was thinking about the war, and hardly anything else; elected by a franchise low which, to put it mildly, was extraordinary and not suited to normal times. Soldiers voted under stress of danger and anxiety, with no time to study Canadian issues, sometimes not knowing anything about the candidates. Now these men have returned and they have a right to vote near their own homes, and amid familiar surroundings and with a full knowledge of local conditions. They want to nominate their own candidates, or at least to have some voice in the choice of candidates.

"But think of the unrest, the turmoil, the disturbance, the ferment of new thought." Some one

(*Continued on Page 4.*)

YOU ARE IN GOOD COMPANY WHEN YOU ADVERTISE IN THE GRAND FORKS SUN

MR. BUSINESS MAN, have you ever thought that advertising puts you in good company? It is an old saying that a man is known by the company he keeps. When you join the ranks of the advertisers you join the ranks of the biggest and most successful merchants and manufacturers in the world.

How many large concerns can you name in any large city in the country? Name them and you will notice that all are big advertisers and all are leaders in their lines. Ask your friends to name the most successful merchants they know in the big cities, and in each case the name of a great advertiser will be mentioned.

The same rule is true of smaller cities and towns. The successful merchants are the advertisers. The advertiser stamps himself as one having confidence in himself and his wares, as one proud of his calling and seeking publicity and the test of patronage.

Join the Ranks of Successful Advertisers in The Sun

News of the City

The annual report of the minister of mines, which has just been published, contains a very good illustration of the Rock Candy mill at Lynch Creek. According to his report, the only mines in the Grand Forks division which shipped ore during 1919 were the Rock Candy, the Union and the Killarney.

A. B. Buckworth, of Vancouver, who is well known in this city, has been appointed general manager of the Pacific Great Eastern railway.

Last Wednesday was the sixth anniversary of the commencement of the Great War.

R. D. Smith, secretary of the returned soldiers committee of Victoria, is spending his holidays at the home of his parents in this city.

D. R Clark, principal of the North Vancouver school, is expected to arrive in the city on Monday for a short visit with his niece, Mrs. J. C Taylor.

B. F. Graenwood, of Greenwood, was in the city on Saturday.

Mrs. Hillis Wright, who has been spending the winter in eastern Canada, is expected home in a day or two.

Mrs. J C Taylor and daughter returned on Sunday from an outing at Christina lake

Mr Gordon, late assistant principal of the Grand Forks high school, has resigned and will leave shortly for Vancouver. He has decided to join the teaching staff in the Terminal city.

Public dance, Grand Forks opera house, Friday evening. August 20. Werner's orchestra. Tickets 50c Supper extra.

FREE LECTURE

Tuesday Evening
August 10, at 8 o'Clock

Empress Theatre

Subject:
"Millions Now Living Will Never Die"

A CURE FOR THE PRESENT UNREST

(*Continued from Page 3.*)

may ask, "Are you are not taking big risks in letting all this loose in a general election?"

Let it ferment. The ballot is a safety valve. Let the people freely choose the kind of parliament they want, and they will have no grievance The one thing needed is to restore the touch between parliament and people.

THERE IS ONLY ONE GENUINE ASPIRIN

Only Tablets with "Bayer Cross" are Aspirin—No others!

BAYER

If you don't see the "Bayer Cross" on the tablets, refuse them—they are not Aspirin at all.

Insist on genuine "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" plainly stamped with the safety "Bayer Cross"—Aspirin prescribed by physicians for nineteen years and proved safe by millions for Headache, Toothache, Earache, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Colds, Neuritis, and Pain generally.

Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets—also larger "Bayer" packages. Made in Canada.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada), of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company, Ltd., will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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AND DEALER IN
WOOD
COAL AND ICE
OFFICE:
F. Downey's Cigar Store
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CARELESSNESS CAUSED 1140 FOREST FIRES
LAST SUMMER
THESE COST TAX PAYERS
$370,000.
A LITTLE CARE WOULD HAVE SAVED THIS
BE CAREFUL!

REVISION OF PROVINCIAL VOTERS' LIST

Grand Forks Electoral District.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1920, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the COURT HOUSE, GRAND FORKS, B. C., a sitting of the Court of Revision will be held for the purpose of revising the list of voters for the above-named Electoral District, pursuant to the provisions of the "Provincial Elections Act."

And notice is further given that any person claiming to be entitled to be registered as a voter in the above-named Electoral District may apply in person to have his name entered on the list of voters for the said Electoral District at the said sitting of the Court of Revision, notwithstanding the fact that his name has been omitted from the list of applicants for registration, or that he has omitted to apply for registration at the time or in the manner otherwise provided by the "Provincial Elections Act."

The list of applicants for registration is now posted and may be inspected at the office of the undersigned Registrar of Voters.

S. R. ALMOND,
Registrar of Voters,
Grand Forks Electoral District.
3rd August, 1920.

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of CHARLES PELLETIER, deceased, and In The Matter of the "Administration Act."

TAKE NOTICE that by the Order of County Court of Yale, made the 4th day of August, 1920, I was appointed Administrator to the Estate of the said Charles Pelletier, deceased, and all parties having claims against the said Estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 6th day of September 1920. And all parties indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

Dated at Grand Forks, B.C., this 5th day of August, 1920.

DONALD McCALLUM,
Official Administrator for the Grand Forks Electoral District.

WATER NOTICE

(DIVERSION AND USE.)

TAKE NOTICE that The Maple Leaf Mines whose address is Grand Forks, B.C, will apply for a licence to take and use 15,000 gallons per day of water out of Franklin Creek, which flows southerly and drains into Kettle River about one mile south east of Franklin Creek. The water will be diverted from the stream about 800 feet west of wagon bridge and will beused for power purpose upon the mine described as Maple Leaf Mines. This notice was posted on the ground on the 8th day of July, 1920. A copy of this notice and an application pursuant thereto and to the "Water Act, 1914," will be filed in the office ofthe Water Recorderr, Grand Forks, B. C. Objections to the application may be filed with the said Water Recorder or with the Comptroller of Water Rights, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., within thfrty days after the first appearance of this notice in a local newspaper. The date of the first publication of this notice is July 16th, 1920.

MAPLE LEAF MINES, LTD., Applicant.
Per H. W. Young, Manager.

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Real Estate and Insurance
Established 1910

Orchards Farms Farm Lands
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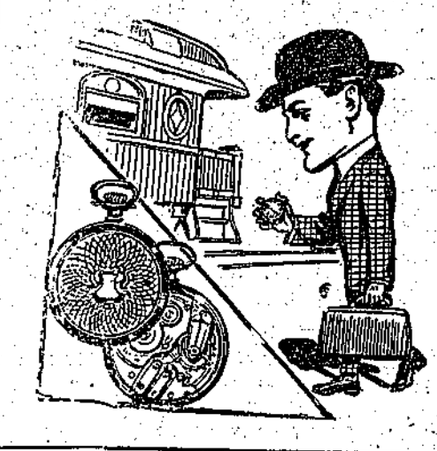

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Cycling is easy when you ride the high grade Bicycles I sell—the wheels that run smoothly year after year. Let me explain to you my easy sale plan on terms.

First-Class Repair Work done in Blacksmithing, Brazing, Aluminum Soldering, Oxy-Acetylene Welding, Woodwork, Etc.

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Open Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock

Padlock Safety Paper, for private bankchecks, kept in stock by The Sun Job Department.

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Latest Style Faces

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Columbia Avenue and Lake Street
TELEPHONE
R 101

Job Printing at The Sun office at practically the same prices as before the big war.

If you don't see it in The Sun it didn't happen, or it wasn't worth mentioning.

Synopsis of Land Act Amendments

Minimum price of first-class land reduced to $5 an acre; second-class to $2.50 an acre.

Pre-emption now confined to surveyed lands only.

Records will be granted covering only land suitable for agricultural purposes and which is non-timber land.

Partnership pre-emptions abolished, but parties of not more than four may arrange for adjacent pre-emptions with joint residence, but each making necessary improvements on respective claims.

Pre-emptors must occupy claims for five years and make improvements to value of $10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, before receiving Crown Grant.

Where pre-emptor in occupation not less than 3 years, and has made proportionate improvements, he may, because of ill-health, or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer his claim.

Records without permanent residence may be issued, provided applicant makes improvements to extent of $300 per annum and records same each year. Failure to make improvements or record same will operate as forfeiture. Title cannot be obtained in less than 5 years, and improvements of $10.00 per acre, including 5 acres cleared and cultivated, and residence of at least 2 years are required.

Pre-emptor holding Crown grant may record another pre-emption, if he requires land in conjunction with his farm, without actual occupation, provided statutory improvements made and residence maintained on Crown granted land.

Unsurveyed areas, not exceeding 20 acres, may be leased as homesites; title to be obtained after fulfilling residential and improvement conditions.

For grazing and industrial purposes areas exceeding 640 acres may be leased by one person or company.

Mill, factory or industrial sites on timber land not exceeding 40 acres may be purchased; conditions include payment of stumpage.

Natural hay meadows inaccessible by existing roads may be purchased conditional upon construction of a road to them. Rebate of one-half of cost of road, not exceeding half of purchase price, is made.

PRE-EMPTORS' FREE GRANTS ACT.

The scope of this Act is enlarged to include all persons joining and serving with His Majesty's Forces. The time within which the heirs or devisees of a deceased pre-emptor may apply for title under this Act is extended from for one year from the death of such person, as formerly, until one year after the conclusion of the present war. This privilege is also made retroactive.

No fees relating to pre-emptions are due or payable by soldiers on pre-emptions recorded after June 26, 1918. Taxes are remitted for five years.

Provision for return of moneys accrued, due and been paid since August 4, 1914, on account of payments, fees or taxes on soldiers' pre-emptions.

Interest on agreements to purchase town or city lots held by members of Allied Forces, or dependents, acquired direct or indirect, remitted from enlistment to March 31, 1920.

SUB-PURCHASERS OF CROWN LANDS.

Provision made for issuance of Crown grants to sub-purchasers of Crown Lands, acquiring rights from purchasers who failed to complete purchase, involving forfeiture, on fulfillment of conditions of purchase, interest and taxes. Where sub-purchasers do not claim whole of original parcel, purchase price due and taxes may be distributed proportionately over whole area. Applications must be made by May 1, 1920.

GRAZING.

Grazing Act, 1919, for systematic development of livestock industry provides for grazing districts and range administration under Commissioner. Annual grazing permits issued based on numbers ranged; priority for established owners. Stock-owners may form Associations for range management. Free, or partially free, permits for settlers, campers or travellers, up to ten head.

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