IS UNDECIDED

Appended will be found another article from the Standard of Empire on "Problems if Empire." this time contributed by Rt. Hon. A. Lyttleton, M.P., former

colonial secretary. Note—In this article the term Asiatic immigration is confined to the immigra-tion of Asiatics who are British subjects It is accurate to say that the disalities is hostile to Asiatic immigration even of British subjects, except under stringent restrictions, such as those imposed in British Guiana, Trinidad, and other West Indian colonies in the self governing colony of Natal and in the Transvaal under the Chinese ordinance. This hostility arises from the conviction that (a) Territories conquered or oc-cupied by Britons have been won by the oil, adventure and peril of the race and that the founders and their posterity have a right to enjoy the fruit of their efforts unassailed by the competition of men of different race and less expensive standard of living; (b) That the fusion of white with colored races in marriage either does not take place, or, if it does results in a progeny of a racial and socia type inferior to the Anglo-Saxon; (c) That such immigration tends to create a quasi-servile class, to whom equality political rights is denied, and whose existence perpetually lowers manual labor in the eyes of the white population.

Two remarkable expressions of the typical attitude of the people of Australia and South Africa—the first that of a colonist loyal to the core; the se-British official, an observer who enjoyed excellent opportunities for judgment-

In 1888, sir H. Parkes, in defending his refusal to let the Chinese land on Australian soil (and who will contend for a moment that his language would have been different had the question been of British Indians?) said in the assembly: "If in doing that we have infringed any that this house is bound in honor to indemnify us, because in infringing the law we have obeyed the higher law of conserving society * * * * Neither for her majesty's ships of war, nor for her majesty's representative on spot, nor for the secretary of state for the colonies, do we intend aside from our purpose, which is to terninate the landing of Chinese on these shores for ever, except under the restrictions of this bill." Scarcely less vigorous though more reasoned in argument and in expression are the words of sir A. Lawley, formerly lieutenant governor of the Transvaal, who in a despatch to lord Milner in 1904 describing the conviction of the people of the Transvaal as to the need to restrict Indian immigration, and referring to the pledges of sir G. Napier, governor of Cape Colony, in May, 1843, that "there shall not be in the eye of the law any distinction or disqualifica tion whatever founded on mere distincbut that the protection of the law in let ter and in substance shall be extended impartially to all alike," said: "In my opinion we are face to face

typical of every climate: it contains large tropical tracts, some, like India, thickly populated, others, like Central Africa ost destitute of population, both alike incapable of becoming the permanent home of a white nation. It likewise happens to contain a certain principal share of the temperate countries still open for settlement by European races. India belongs to the first class and is a country in which the European leads a pure-ly exotic existence. The European element, as compared numerically to the native, can never be otherwise than insigificant, and must always be confined to the official and military classes, and the higher branches of commerce and In any other branch there never was and never will be any question of the European ousting the native India has in her climate a protection more permanent and more effective against social invasion than any act of alien immigration could ever afford her. But South Africa is one of the countries habitable alike by Europeans and Asiatics and it is difficult to conceive any question at the present moment more mo mentous than the struggle between the East and the West for the inheritance of these semi-vacant territories. Promes have been made without knowledge or perception of the consequence involved in their fulfilment. In the redemption of the pledges upon which sir M. Bhow-naggree depends both in letter and in spirit, means that in 50 or 100 years this country will have fallen to the inheri-tance of the eastern instead of the western populations, then, from the point of view of civilization, they must be numbered among the promises which it is a greater crime to keep than break. As idia is protected by her climate against Europeans, so England is protected by the same agency against the invasion of

mitted a man to suicide." History shows that for long the colonial office resisted the policy of which these quotations are the expression; and at a date so recent as 1897 Mr. Chamberlain at the colonial conference of tha year, said: "We quite sympathize with the determination of the white inhabitants of these colonies which are in comparatively close proximity to millions and hundreds of millions of Asiatics that there shall not be an influx of people, in civilization, alien in religion, alien in customs, whose influx, moreover, would most seriously interfere with the legitimiate rights of the existing labor population. An immigration of that kind must. I understand, in the interests of the colonies be prevented at all hazards, and we shall not offer any opposition to the proposals intended with that object; but we also ask you to bear in mind the traditions of the empire, which makes no distinction in favor of,

or against, race or color; and to exclude

than a promise which inadvertently com-

by reason of their color, or by reason of their race, all of her majesty's Indian subjects, or even all Asiatics, would be n act so offensive to those peoples that its brightest and greatest dependency that enormous empire of India, with as civilized as we are ourselves, who are, if that is anything, better born in the sense that they have older traditions and older families who are men of wealth men of cultivation, men of distinguished valor, men who have brought whole armies and placed them at the service of the queen and have in times of great difficulty and trouble, such, for instance, as the Indian Mutiny, sayed the em-pire by their loyalty. I say, you, who have seen all this, cannot be willing to put upon these men a slight which I think is absolutely unnecessary for your purpose, and which would be calculated to provoke ill feeling, discontent, irritation and would be most unpalatable to the feelings not only of her majesty

the queen, but of all her people.'

ploys language, it is true, polite and unaggressive, but in substance entrusts the colony with the power at discretion of prohibiting Asiatic immigration. Certain incidents in the Transvaal may parenthetically be mentioned arising from the action of Mr. Chamberlain's successor, who insisted after the war in maintaining certain rights of British Indians settled in that colony on the faith of British pledges, but these relate only to a limited number of Asiatic immigrants and need not be further referred to here except as illustrating the sharp line of leavage dividing the question of the now admitted power of a colony to regulate future immigration and the question of the obligations of a colony towards British subjects encouraged in the past to settle within her borders. The right to regulate future Asiatic immigration of British subjects was not disputed by the late government any more than by his majesty's present advisers. Canada has not adopted the same methods of excluding the Asiatics—but it cannot be doubted that the dominion government is at one with her sister states of Australia and South Africa in the resolution to prevent free and effective competition by British subjects of the Asiatic races and the facts briefly summarized above prove that the imperial government has, al-though reluctantly, been driven to ac-quiescence in a policy which it would be useless and dangerous, even if it were expedient at the present time to resist. A shrewd appreciation of what the at-titude of the British democracy would be towards Asiatic immigration if this country were not protected against such com-petition by climate has in this matter mposed moderation of language upon many immoderate people, and has kept in soem bounds that inexpensive virtue which prescribes sacrifice on others. Yet if we look on this matter not merely as affecting the self governing dominions of the British empire, but broadly the Wales. with the most difficult problem of modern civilization. The British empire is east and the west, it may be permitted to us to doubt whether the western nanow so extended as to include countries to us to doubt whether the western na-tions will be able to always maintain the position which they have so firmly taken position which they have so firmly taken for no system with the appearance of equity can be constructed which will be visited by all the children at the exposition. There are five of them, all alive, and they have made their home door, to the east, and prohibition, the closed door, to the west. Nothing but plain force, the mailed fist, in the most palpable form, can support the dogma of free competition for westerns in east-ern lands and strict monopoly for them

> when it is made in face of the doubts expressed even in some countries asserting it. I am much struck by the reasonableness and force of a paper recently read by the bishop of Carpentaria before the Victorian bran h of the Royal Geographical society of Australia, giving a sober account of the problems revealed by 22 in pan is on the walls. "The series of off picture." account of the problems revealed by 22 leaves of the wild be seried of the wild be serie long experience has proved, in the bis-hop's words, that the climate of that country, whence Asiatics are altogether banished, is one which is injurious to the health of white women, tending to produce and intensify diseases peculiar to them, and especially to make child bearing more difficult and dangerous than in the south; that, further, the health of children is unsatisfactory; they grow too fast, and are pale and lacking in health and vigor; and that men only, if temperate, are able to preserve their hea'th, though not their energy; and yet all their enegry is needed, for upon them and their labor is placed the heavy burden and cost of two homes demanded by the necessity of sending wife and family away for a long and expensive change. The bishop also points out how importralia. Few people in Melbourne, in his opinion, realize how near northern Ausralia is to the east and how impossible

in their own.
Such a claim becomes more difficult

tant are the questions of accessibility the Asiatic, to which this country is subject. But if it were not so would the and defense in relation to northern Ausfaith of these pledges be held to entitle the Indian shopkeeper to eliminate from English society the small shopkeeper of any adequate protection from the south. Port Darwin is distant from the south. and the farmer? They would be held by English statesmen to be no more sacred Philippine islands only 1156 miles, but from Melbourne 3030. Again, from Thurs day island to Dutch New Guinea is 112 miles and to German New Guinea 860. while to Melbourne it is 2230 miles.

Australians, as the discussion aroused by the bishop's paper proved, and as a play of the exhibits from the different most interesting article in the Melbourne Argus testified are beginning to see the significance of these facts. They recognize the formidable nature of the argument: "You can make no profitable. Nova Scot a: while New Brunswick was of this country yourselves why use of this country yourselves, why

should you grudge it to others?"

This illustration—and it might be shown not to be an isolated one—is This illustration—and it might be shown not to be an isolated one—is given here in an entirely uncontroversial spirit. No one realizes more clearly than the third that is the shown wood and wood pulp for paper making; and British Columbia has a rich of fruits and colonial produce of the shown wood and wood pulp for paper. spirit. No one realizes more clearly than I do the legitimate sensitiveness to anything approaching dogmatism from outside felt by those who have in their own persons and in their own fortunes to encounter the momentous issues raised by this world problem. No one can be more alive than I am to the weight of objections, to laws restrictive of full in-

dustrial freedom of Asiatic labor, obje tions based in some cases no doubt or ignorance and prejudice, but in others or lofty and inspiring ideals. Yet it seems an act so offensive to those peoples that would be most painful, I am certain, to her majesty to have to sanction it.

* * * * * The United Kingdom owns as its brightest and greatest dependency that enormous empire of India, with 360,000,000 of subjects who are as loyal to the crown as you are yourselves and among them there are hundreds and thousands of men who are every whit as civilized as we are ourselves, who are,

THE DOMINION IS SPLENDIDLY REPRESENTED

(The Standard of Empire.)
The display made by Canada at the
Franco British exposition in London,
now in progress, is thus described:
The Canadian Palace stands out amidst all this magnificence with a cor spiciousness and character of its own. One of the largest separate buildings constraied to assent to the Natal act in 1897, which has since become, in substance, the model of similar legislation in Cape Colony and Australia, which employs language it is to be considered as the pulsar in architecture. Some of the palaces in the City of the Entente are of a rather roccoo style—which is not Yet the colonial minister found himself out of place in a great popular exhibition—but the dominion building is fine specimen of pure Renaissance de nne specimen of pure Renaissance de-sign. It is as lofty and massive as a cathedral, and is approached on three sides by fine porticos. The roof sup-ports a number of hexagonal domes, the central and largest one bearing on each of its sides the design of a great maple lear, which is outlined at night with electric glow lamps.

There have been special difficulties attendant on the preparation of this splendid hall, foremost among them be-ing delays in obtaining delivery of material, but the work is being rapidly pushed forward with the aid of a large staff, and Canada will have the satis faction at its conclusion of possessing the finest separate exhibit in the whole exhibition. The palace is to be thrown open to the public within the next few days.

Colonel Huchinson, who is organising

the exhibit, has been overworking him self with the zest of an enthusiast to get the palace in perfect order for the June rush of visitors. In the course of a special interview and tour of interview he directed special strengton. spection, he directed special attention to the great trophy which reaches up into the dome from the centre of the hall, and is conceived in the spirit of the famous Canadian arch at the king's

coronation.
"The trophy represents Canada's wheat hopper, which in the last resource is the mainstal of the All-Red route and the empire's granary," he said.

"The hopper itself, as you see, tow-"The hopper itself, as you see, tow-ers right up to the roof. It is topped with bags of flour, and is surrounded by great connucopias woven out of Cana-dan wheat straw. At the base of the trophy we are making a display of Canadian grains, and the four arches will be

"One of our special attractions will

pool below. They were all eating with great appetite during our representative's inspection, and, with a painted stage setting of a Canadian stream and forest behind them, they formed a remarkably natural and attractive picture There is a supply of birch logs for the beavers to sharpen their teeth on.
"These trophies on either side of the

dam are being covered with specimens of Canadian woods," continued Col. Huchlson. "There are other specimens

are all transparencies, and will be light-ed up at night by electricity. The big setpiece yonder is a built up horticultural scene. It is a composite picture taken from several landscapes.

Passing a good display of agricultura mac inery, Col. Hutchison stopped at a large glass case, and tore away a cor-ner of the sheeting with which it was carefully covered.

"Look at this statuary group, and tell me what it is sculptured in," he said. The group was a very fine one, representing Jacques Cartier, the explorer, and a boatman in a boat, while on the shore close at hand stood an erect and dignified Ind'an. The chiselling of this group throughout is very clean, and the commanding figure af the nude Indian is superb in its realism. To all appearances, the sculptor's material was a very fine quality of creamy marble.

"C rved in butter-frozen butter-every one of them," was the colonel's starting remark. "There came in another of our difficulties, by the way. We to lav down our own cold-storage plant. The next case will contain frozen butte portrait statues of the king and queen

A tour of the palace, which contains 120,000 square feet of floor space, showed that the arrangement and disprovinces of the dominion were nearly complete. Ontario is making a capital show of machinery, woods, and woolens. shows mineral specimens, and Manitoba and the northwest have a great dis

years to come.

This great hall is an epitome of the dominion's resources. It forces one to realise that Canada's future as a manuto reconcile the conflicting aims of those who passionately desire to preserve the purity of the industrial standards of the race, yet flineh from the waste of the world's resources following the exclusion from wide tropical lands of those who alone can effectively gather from them their increase.

IS A SUPERB EXHIBIT

CANADIAN PALACE AT BRITISH EXPOSITION

CANADIAN PALACE AT BRITISH EXPOSITION

EXPOSITION

Tealise that Canada's future as a manufacturing country must keep pace with its agricultural development. With all the climatic advantages of California, with vast deposits of mineral wealth which have yet been hardly tapped, Canada is clearly the great coming nation of the world—a second United States under the empire's flag. The manufactures shown combine the solidity of English productions with the fingenuity of the American. The rows on rows of exhibits, whether tools, machinery, furniture, or clothing materials, all bear evidence of highly intelligent design and soundness of manufacture. all bear evidence of highly intelligent design and soundness of manufacture. It goes without saying that the display of polished and natural woods is second to none, that the fruits and cereals are rich in quality as they are wonderful in their variety, and that the dairy produce is excellent.

In another sense the Canadian Palace is the psychological centre of the exhibition. Within its wall the people of the two great world-empires can meet on common ground, for it enshrines the combined national genius of the Anglo-Saxon and French races.

FOR WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

STRONG PLEA MADE AT COAST BY REV. S. J. THOMPSON

THE RELATION OF FRANCHISE TO MORAL REFORM

(Special to The Daily News.)
VICTORIA, June 19—A strong plea
for woman's suffrage was made by Rev.

the subject.
"The attitude of the press I will avoid except to say that it is now time that some paper in the city and in the pro-vince and Canada also should take up the side of woman's franchise. There is at present a movement afoot to establish a paper in Victoria to advocate woman's franchise. There is very little published on the matter in Canada and we have to go to the United States to see the franchise in full power, where, I think, we find it uplifting. A man votes because he is a citizen and not a man, and laim that we may expect the same privileges for a woman as for

"The women of British Columbia have some voting franchises and should there-fore have others. The same intelligence which guides her in her vote for the which guides her in her vote for the school, trustees will then serve her in voting for the provincial legislature. If she has no right to vote I claim she has a right to rebel. Now, I hope that some reporter won't go away and spread it in the newspaper that I am urging rebellion in British Columbia, but there are some things that women have to rebel against. Tomen are interested in marriage and in vorce, and should have a voice in the framing of laws for such. This also applies to laws respecting guardians and wards, probate, wills, etc. It seems to me that you should have a right of representation on this matter. I suppose you know, ladies, that if a man dies in against his wife. I think that the time has come when the women are entitled to a voice in the government. The granting of the franchise would improve the male voters. I think they would then want to be as good as the women are. The vote would raise women in the respect of men and a moral and spir-itual tone would follow. I believe the majority of British Columbia women are staunch and true in the interests of the home and church and the country. The women are the better church goers. In my own church there are 90 men and 110 women, and I believe there are more women than men in every church. believe women are more susceptible to the influence of church than men.

The government of Canada has ordered a special investigation in Calcutta of the statement that the recent influx of natives of India to Canada, to which the Canadian people take objection, is due to the wholesale advertisement by interested steamship companies that Canada is a most desirable field for Indian settlement and the granting of a "dollar a day rate"—about \$70 in all-from Calcutta to this port or Vancouver.

The Indian immigrants in British Columbia, miscalled Hindus, for they are chiefly Bengalis, Mussulmans, Sikhs and Punjabis, now number about 2500 of whom many are in a destitute condition, unable to procure employment, without funds and finding both climatic and industrial condition antagonistic to success. A recent applicant to the Vancouver council for relief stated that no fewer than 1000 Hindus were out of work in that city and there are many in the other population centers. A depu-tation of eight Bengalis and Punjabis is now in Honolulu looking over the Hawaii plantations as a field for their distressed TENDERS addressed to the unders gned at countrymen. They are good workers and useful, law abiding citizens. All feel deeply their hostile reception in Canada, a British country, especially as Slavs, Galicians and Greeks are welcomed here and find little difficulty in securing employment.

and non-commissioned officers of the 5th ent, Canadian artillery, has virturegiment, Canadian artillery, has virtually come to an end, victory resting with the officers in their short but sharp campaign with the militia department of Canada for modern equipment. Formal complaints have been continuous during several years past that the ordnance supplied to the regiment has been virtually obsolete and effective modern drill impossible therewith. The department made no response, and finally the officers and non-coms, resigned in a body as ers and non-coms. resigned in a body as an emphatic protest against the treat-ment to which the regiment has been subjected. The heroic remedy has proven effective, for word has been received that modern 12-pounders will be installed at the armore been forthwith for the wee May, 1908. the armory here forthwith for the use of the garrison companies of the Fifth. A 6-inch gun will also be provided at an early date. There are the principal con-cessions demanded by the officers when they submitted their resignations en masse. They had been making the request at regular intervals but had failed to get any satisfactory answer from the Ottawa authorities. When the continu-ance of such an unsatisfactory state of affairs, and no immediate prospect of anything being done, they decided to take a drastic step, a course that would be sure to attract attention to their desires and, possibly, bring about an investigation which would result in their

annual tour of inspection shortly. He NOTICE

being accorded more consideration. Gen-

eral Lake, inspector general of Canadian militia, will arrive in Victoria on his

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF EAST KOOTENAY HOLDEN AT CRANBROOK.

In the matter of the Coal Mines Act and appending see the third with the coal Mines and appending see the coal Mines Act and appending see the coal Mines Act and

Special to The Daily News.)

VICTORIA, June 19—A strong plea for woman's suffrage was made by Rev. S. J. Thompson in addressing the members of the W.C.T.U. in British Columbia at the opening of their 25th annual convention. His subject was "The Relation of Women's Franchise to Moral Reform," and his address was liberally punctuated with rounds of applause. After expressing pleasure and satisfaction at being present, he said:

"The subject of woman's franchise is not as popular in British Columbia as it should be and is not as popular in Canada as it will be when the W.C.T.U. wakes up. They are waking up. I do not stand alone on this question. There are numbers of men who exercise the franchise who are with us, in British Columbia—who think that women and men should have equal voice in the making of the country's laws. The press, however, is an agonistic throughout Canada on the question of the woman's vote in politics."

Here he read from an American Journal an extract which he said was the concensus of Canad.an press opinion on the subject,

"The attitude of the press I will avoid."

Special to The Dally New Structure of the Coal Mines Act and Amendments, and in the matter of the Coal Mines Act and Amendments, and in the matter of the Said to Tsol, but inclusive, in Cloumbia. Wakes to British Columbia. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Petition under Section Four of the Coal Mines Act, Amendment Act, 187, by the Kootenay Amalgamated Oil and Coal Company. Linited, non-personal liability, W. R. Allen, P. H. Walsh, John Millington, L. A. Gliegerich, S. H. W. White, A. S. Minion, C. H. Great the Kootenay Amalgamated Oil and Coal Company. Linited, non-personal liability, W. R. Allen, P. H. Walsh, John Millington, L. A. Gliegerich, S. H. W. White, A. S. Minion, C. H. Great the Kootenay Amalgamated Oil and Coal Company. Linited non-personal liability, W. R. Allen, P. H. Walsh, John Millington, L. A. Gliegerich, S. H. W. White, A. S. Minion, C. L. A. Gliegerich, S. H. W. White, A. S. Minion, C. L. A. Gliegerich, S. H. W

of Baker Street, Nelson, B. C., Sol for the petitioners.

Tested Stock Seed, Acclimatized Trees, Plants FOR THE FARM, GARDEN, - LAWN OR CONSERVA-

TORY.

Reliable varieties at reasonable prices. No borers; no scale; no fumigation; nor damage to stock. No windy agents to annoy you. Buy direct and get trees and

and seeds that grow.
Fertilizers, Bee Supplies, Spray
Pumps, Spraying Materials, Cut
Flowers, etc. Oldest established
nurseries on the mainland of
British Columbia. Catalogue free

M. J. Henry's Nurseries Greenhouses—3010 Westminster Road, Vancouver, B. C.

Branch Nurseries-S. Vancouver. -WANTED-

for sale. Not particular about lo cation. Please give price and de scription, and reason for sellin State when possession can b Will deal with owners only. L. Darbyshire, Roc. Box 984. Rochester, N.

NOTICE

In the matter of the Municipal Clauses Act and Amendments thereto; and in the Matter of the Silver King hotel.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Elizabeth Dalz'el, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners, at the first meeting of the hoard, to be held on or after the 3rd day of July, 1968, for leave to transfer the liquor license of the Silver King Hotel, situate on Lots seven (7) and eight (8), in Block Ten (10), in the City of Neison, from myself to Donald McRae.

Dated at Nelson, B. C., this 1st day of June, 1908.

32-Wi. ELIZABETH DALZIEL.

NOTICE

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that 30 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to build and operate a logging road for the purpose of taking timber from Lot 312. Said road starting at a point on Kootenay River near the Southwest cerner of Section 12, Township No. 7, Kootenay District; thence in a Northeasterly direction following an old road to the North line of Section 12 about 1000 feet West of the Southeast cerner of Section 12; thence Northeast across Section 13 for about 1300 feet to the West line of Section 18, about 800 feet North of the Southwest cerner of Section 18.

This notice is given under Section No. 53 A of Chapter No. 113 of the Land Act.

THE YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER CO., Limited.

Nelson, B. C., May 25th, 1908.

32-4w.

TENDERS WANTED FOR THE PUR CHASE OF A MINERAL CLAIM

his office in the Court House, in the City of Nelson, will be received up till the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Friday June 5th, 1908, for the purchase of the "Selkirk" Mineral Claim, Lot, 784, Group 1, ployment.

Kootenay which was declared forfeited to
The sensational strike of the warrant | the Crown at the tax sale held in the City

of Nelson, on the 6th day of November 1905, for delinquent taxes up till June 1905, and costs.

The upset price upon the said mineral claim, which includes the amount of quent taxes and costs at the time of forfeiture, with interest, taxes which have since accrued, cost of advertising and fee for Crown Grant (\$25.00), is \$136.88, which is the least amount that will be considered

as a tender.

Each tender must be accompanied by ar ccepted cheque for the full amount of the tender, payable to the order of the Deput Commissioner of Lands and Works, a Victoria, B.C., at par. Dated at Nelson, B.C., this 6th day

HARRY WRIGHT,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Arthur Micholas, of Burton, British Columbia Merchant, has, by deed on assignmen made in pursuance of the "Creditors Trust Deeds Act," 1901, and amending Acts, date the 30th day of April, A. D. 1908, assigned all his personal property, which may seized and sold under execution, and all his real estate, credits and effects, to Arthur Francis Rolph, of Vancouver, in the Province of British Columbia, aforesaid accountant, for the general benefit of his creditors. reditors.

A meeting of creditors will be held at the

offices of Kelly, Douglas & Company, Limited, at the City of Vancouver, o Thursday, the 14th day of May, A. D. 190 at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

And notice is hereby further given that all creditors and others having claims

Vancouver, occupation wife of Alex.

against the estate are required to file same

Marshall, intends to apply for permission with or send same to the ass'gnee at Van-couver aforesaid, with full particulars of their claims duly verified, and the nature tre of the South boundary of Lot 75% Group

after the 31st day of May, A. D. 1908, the assignee will proceed to distribute the assets among the creditors of whose debt or NEI claim he shall then have had notice and will not be responsible for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any creditor of whose debt or claim he shall not then have received notice. Dated at Vancouver, B. C., this 6th da of May, A. D. 1908.

RUSSELL & RUSSELL, Solicitors for Assigned

TENDERS WANTED FOR THE PUR CHASE OF A MINERAL CLAIM.

CHASE OF A MINERAL CLAIM.

Tenders addressed to the undersigned at his office in the Court House, in the City of Nelson, will be received up till the hour of 5 o'clack in the afternoon of Friday, June 26th, 1908, for the purchase of the Richmond Mineral Claim, Lot 1508, Group 1, Kootenay District, which was declared to be forfeited to the Crown for delinquent taxes and costs.

The upset price upon the said mineral claim which includes the amount of delinquent taxes and costs at the time of forfeiture, with interest, taxes which have since accrued, cost of advertising and fee for Crown Grant (\$25.00) is \$115.53, which is the least amount that will be considered as a tender,

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque for the full amount of the tender, payable to the order of the Assistant Commissioner of Lands and Works at

Commissioner of Lances ison, B. C., at par. HARRY WRIGHT, Covernment Agent Dated at Nelson, B. C., This 27th day of May, 1908.

30-1m

LAND NOTICES

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Otis Bronson, o Sirdar, B. C., occupation bridgeman, in tends to apply for permission to purchas the following described lands near Summi Creek:

Commencing at a post planted at th Southwest corner of Lot 8781 marked S. Et thence West 20 chains; thence North 2 chains; thence East 20 chains; thence Sout 20 chains to the place of commencement Containing about 40 acres.

OTIS BRONSON OTIS BRONSON 23-2m Dated May 11th, 1908. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that Peter Bergman, Charles Marshall, Agent, of Plum Coulee, Man. occupation Farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post at the N. E. corner of Abram Henry Loeppy's application to purchase and running thence West 80 chains; thence North 80 chains; thence East 40 chains; thence South 8 chains, 25 links; thence east 40 chains; thence South 71 chains 75 links to point of commencement containing 607 acres mole on less.

PETER BERGMAN.

CHARLES MARSHALL, Agent.

Dated May 2nd, 1988.

An extension of one week granted within which to commence publication granted.

HARRY WRIGHT.

Asst. Commissioner of Lands and Works

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that Abram Henry Leoppky, Charles Marshall, Agent, of Altona Manitoba, occupation bookkeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: to apply for permission to purchase the foi-owing described land:
Commencing at a post planted on the West Boundary of Lot 4272, Group 1, (about five milles from Arrow Lake on Mosquito-Creek) and 21 chains 75 links South of the N. W. corner of said Lot; running thence West 89 chains; thence South 80 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 80 chains to place of commencement, contain-ing 640 acres more or less.

ABRAM HENRY LEOPPKY,
CHARLES MARSHALL, Agt.
Dated 2nd May, 1908.
An extension of one week within which to commence publication granted.
HARRY WRIGHT,
Asst. Commissioner of Lands and Works.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Wm. Connolly, of Erie, B. C., occupation miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 2 miles from the mouth of Wilson Creek and about 25 feet north of the hank of the creek; thence North 20 chains; thence West 80 chains; thence South 20 chains; thence East 80 chains; to point of commencement containing 161 acres more or less.

WM. CONNOLLY.

Dated May 18th, 1908.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

I, Edward Mallandaine, intend to apply for permission to purchase 40 acres of land described as follows: Commencing at a point situate on the West boundary of the right-of-way of the

B. S. C. Ry, which point is about 10 chains due West of a point 20 chains South of the N. W. corner ef Sub-Lot 31 ef Lot 45%, Group 1. Thence West about 10 chains to the East boundary line of the Alberta of the B. C. Exploration Co's. land being the center line of Sec. 4 Townships; thence North 40 chains, more or less, till it interse the West boundary of the right-a-way of the B. C. S. Ry.; thence Southerly along said right-of-way to point of beginning, containing 40 acres more or less, all of which being contained in Group one of West Kootensy, Dated May 19th, 1998.

23-2m. E. MALLANDAINE.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that I. C. E. Bennett, of Nelson, B. C., occupation miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: commencing at a post planted about 300 yards North of Sheep Creek, between Deer and Fawn Creeks; thence South 40 chains; thence East 80 chains; thence North 40 chains; thence West 80 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres more or less. Dated May 15th, 1908. C. E. BENNETT.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.

TAKE NOTICE that I, H. McRae and D. R. Pollock, of Nelson, B. C., occupation rancher and engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about 10 chains South of the N. E. corner of Lot 8790; thence East 30 chains; thence South 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence North 20 chains to point of commencement.

H. McRAE & D. R. POLOCK.

Dated May 19th, 1908.

NELSON LAND REGISTRY, DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that Nellie Marshall of of their security, if any, held by them, on or before the 31st day of May, A. D. 1908.

All parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amounts forthwith to the assignee

And notice is hereby further given that the second of the South of Nakusp on the Ar.ow Lakes; thence south twenty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence assigned the second of the south of Nakusp on the Ar.ow Lakes; thence assigned the south of Nakusp on the Ar.ow Lakes; the Ar.ow Lake

> NELLIE MARSHALL Per Kenneth L. Burnet, Agent.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT

TAKE NOTICE that James D. Wightman of Nelson, British Columbia, by occupa-tion a draymen, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described

Commencing at a post planted at the north west corner of Section 21, Township 69, District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia; thence north 80 chains thence west 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 20 chains to the point of commencement, containing by a meas-

urement 160 acres more or less.

JAMES D. WIGHTMAN
Dated 18th April, 1938.

5-17-4w. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT of WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that I, Christina Glendenning of Nakusp, occupation, widow, in-tend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the southwest corner of Lot 8564, Group 1, Kootenay District, thence east along the south boundary of said lot 8564, 80 chains, more or less, to the south east corner of said lot; thence westerly along the bank of the Columbia Harr 80 chains are of of the Columbia river, 80 chains, more of less to a point due south of the point

encement; thence north 20 chains more

or less to the point of commencement.
CHRISTINA GLENDENNING. Dated 4th April, 1908. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT

of WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that we, James Grove and Charles Thorndale, of Nelson, B.C., occu-pation, bricklayers, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following de-

scribed lands:
Commencing at a post planted at the S.E.corner of lot 3333, south of 49-Creek, thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains, to point of commencement, containing 40 acres more or less.

JAMES GROVE

JAMES GROVE CHARLES THORNDALE. W. A. JONES, Agent.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY. TAKE NOTICE that A. F. Dudgeon of

Nelson, B.C., occupation lumberman, in-tends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: the following described land:

Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner of lot 1784, G 1, West Kootenay, B.C., thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 40 chains to point of commencement, and containing 320 acres, processor less

nore or less.

A. F. DUDGEON, March 30, 1908.

NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY

TAKE NOTICE that I, Wm. Graham of Coleman, Alta, occupation, Miner, intend, to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted about two miles up Mosquitto creek, and about two miles west of Garnet creek, and marked "Wm. Graham's N.E. corner," theace south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to

point of commencement,
WM. GRAHAM, SIDNEY LEARY, Agent.

Dated April 29th, 1908. NELSON LAND DISTRICT, DISTRICT OF WEST KOOTENAY.
TAKE NOTICE that Neil I. McDermid Lacombe, Alta., occupation druggist, in tends to apply for permission to purchas

the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner of Sec. 21, Tp. 69, Fire Valley, thence south 80 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence sorth 80 chains; thence east 20 chains to point of commencement, and ontaining 160 acres more or less. Dated April 25, 1908.

NEIL I. MeDERMID

VOL. 7 END IN

Ottawa Session

HODGINS CHARG MINORITY OF CO CLARE THAT M

ARE EVIDENTLY BETTER INVEST EMPTION BILL. (Special to The Da OTTAWA, June 26.-

commons today in c dominion lands bill, the cussion over the pree M. S. McCarthy, Cals the settler, next the sc son's Bay Land comp Hon. Frank Oliver but not the remedy. Jno. Herron. Alberta tend the permitted dis steads; this was fixed S. J. Jackson, Selkirk

emption extended, sa was much in northw and east of lake Manit section was as nece wishing the western father than the twen stated in the bill. Hon. Mr. Oliver exp

year's bill was in accor son's view. This year better to include only t which there was no do sirous of having the 1 not endorsed in its pre haps later, when the been tried, the area co Dr. Roche, Marquett toba's share of Keewat ferring to Jackson's re speculators had oppo scope of last year's bil did not know if Green lator or not, but he

emption.

J. T. Burrows, Daup agreement with Jackson
The minister propos matter over for future agan signined als whining the area between lakes Winnipeg and Winnepe kat.hewan in the preen Hon. G. E. Foster criernment for not fundifrom preemution. The

from preemption. The spent in ordinary expe government would nee construct the Hudson's Hon. Frank Oliver sa as long as the money we the objection was a 1 bookkeeping.

In connection with re school lands, M. S. I the transfer of school late the provinces.

the transfer of school is to the provinces.

Hon. Frank Oliver rej a question of general po been considered in red McCarthy's plea met port from R. L. Border and R. S. Lake but Mr to drawn further.
On the liberal side, S
kirk, declared in favor

of school lands. The majority rep major Hodgins charge table of the house this tor Geoffrin, chairman and signed also by E. F. P. Carvell, the other of the committee. S. B. ton, the conservative ed a minority report.

The majority report

charges brought by n

the course of the end how Hodgins withdrew position and frankly at only question left w vews of interpretation cations were correct or states that he then with tation he may have m missioners in regard to ference with the engin had personally asked s investigation which had that Hon. Mr. Parent attempted to influence report points out that s have been withdrawn classifications was a which major Hodgins present to the committed board of arbitration tribunal whether or i in this matter. The elbe continued in the puthe case was brought to ming up, the report s mites therefore find t ins has not only fail charges as contained both in his letter and I has specifically withdra

has unqualifiedly exormissioners and their proper conduct, or undofficials under them, or contractors and has actions as to classification of the decided by viously provided by the The minority report committee, after review ings, sars: "As shown documents produced sioners, many charges tion, of excessive allow