WANT TO IMPROVE BEACON HILL PARK

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S PROPOSAL

The Northern Portion Would Be Set Out With Native Trees and Plants.

Before the public meeting of the city council on Monday a committee from the Natural History Society waited upon the members and presented the claim for improving Beacon Hill park, opposite the South Park school. The delegation consisted of Messrs. C. Robinson, W. J. Sutton and Wallace.

A plan of the proposed work was presented before the council, and a full explanation of the purposes intended explained. The Natural History Society urge that the first impression which a visitor gets of Beacon Hill park on approaching it from the northern end is anything but enjoyable. There are the scarred rocks where the city has been blasting for macadam and the ill-kept strip succeeding before Goodacre lake is reached. The society asks the council to blast out a little more rock in a few places. This will afford an opportunity to make two small lakes alongside of a pathway which would enter the park near the southern extremity opposite the South Park school and proceed to the neighborhood of Goodacre's lake. A plantation of native trees will be set out at the extremity of the park shutting out the view of the back yards immediately adjoining it. The remainder of the area will be planted by the society without cost to the city, with the exception of a grant of $50 a year, which will probably be required for actual work. It will be set out with native plants, shrubs and trees, the intention being to make as complete a collection of the plant life of British Columbia as possible. Every inch of space could be utilized. About the lakes and marsh which would be formed would be planted those suitable for that environment. A cave would be blasted out on the east side of the ridge for ferns and other plants loving such a situation. A few blasts would be put in the high rocks to open up crannies in which rock loving plants would be placed. In fact the Natural History Society would convert the area so as to offer a suitable environment for every kind of plant to be found in the province.

The council will consider the scheme later.

A letter was read from the city council of New Westminster extending an invitation to the Victoria city council to attend the Dominion exhibition.

It was decided to thank the council of New Westminster for the invitation.

Weiler Bros. complained of the unsanitary condition of a part of their premises due to defects in plumbing over which the firm had no control. It was pointed out that there was danger of typhoid fever resulting, and although the mater had been investigated by the sanitary officer, nothing had been done to remedy it. The firm threatened to hold the city responsible should any sickness result.

Ald. Fell said this had not been overlooked.

After some little discussion it was decided to refer it to the sanitary officer for report.

E. M. Johnston wrote taking objection to the system of assessing for the permanent sidewalk on Cook street. He advised that both sides should be assessed separately.

Ald. Oddy said that if the residents of the east side of Cook street did not want the sidewalk and so petitioned, the council might not proceed with the work on that side.

A motion was carried to the effect that the laying of the permanent sidewalk on the east side of Cook street should not be proceeded with.

The assistant caretaker of the cemetery asked for an increase of salary.

It was referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Aaron Lewis applied for any light work which was available under the city.

This was referred to the city engineer.

Dr. Hermann Robertson asked for a month's leave of absence, beginning September 25th. Leave was granted.

C. Savage asked for the position of caretaker of the public library.

It was decided to inform the writer that applications would be called later.

The city treasurer reported that it was not possible to make arrangements for the paying of city workmen on the second of the month, let alone on the first. Considerable work was involved in the preparation of the pay roll, and it was impossible to pay earlier than at present, the 5th of the month.

Ald. Fullerton said that he understood that the men working on the streets got their pay twice a month. If that was so there would be only about 30 men remaining, and he throught it could be arranged to pay these a little earlier. He could not see that there was any reason why all the men should not receive their pay fortnightly.

Ald. Elford thought it would be better to keep things uniform. He would favor all getting their pay on the same date, with the exception perhaps of the mechanics, who were now paid twice a month. He moved that the date for paying the city workmen should be fixed for the 5th of the month.

This motion carried.

A petition was received asking for a sewer from Montreal street, along Dallas road to Simcoe street, and down St. Lawrence street to the septic tank.

The petition was referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

J. Pettingill petitioned for improvements in the surface drains on Burdett avenue.

This was referred to the city engineer for report.

A letter from the Natural History Society dealing with the park improvements proposed was referred to the streets, bridges and sewers committee.

Expenditure to the amount of $1,580 were approved of.

The by-law introduced by Ald. Fell, authorizing the application for water records at Goldstream, passed its first and second readings.

The by-law authorizing the laying of permanent sidewalks on various streets was referred back for alteration in accordance with the decision not to go on with the work on the east side of Cook street.

Ald. Douglas made a request that the old books in the public library in the city hall should be sent to the Old Men's Home for use there, as they had made a request to this effect.

Ald. Fell said that this had been under consideration. The commissioners had gone through the books in the library. Three divisions had been made. One consisted of books fit to be moved into the new library, another consisted of books which were of no value and would have to be destroyed, and the third collection comprised those volumes which would have to be gone over carefully again. Some of them might pay for rebinding, but the final disposition had not been made of the remainder. Several institutions had applied for them, including the schools, the Y. M. C. A. and the Seaman's Institute. All of this would be considered, and it was likely before any final disposition of them were made that it would be referred to the council.

The council then adjourned.

THE PORTLAND FAIR.

Some of Special Attractions During the Month of September.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 9.—The opening of September found the Lewis and Clark exposition at the high tide of its popularity, and with financial success assured. As time goes on toward October 15th, the closing day, even greater prosperity is evident within the exposition gates, and the city is crowded with visitors from far and near.

Several interesting events recently have contributed much to the success of the fair. The last days of August and the first two days of September were made memorable by an educational conference of national importance, at which notable educators from all parts of the United States made addresses. On Monday, September 4th, the biggest and best sham naval battle of the season was enacted on Guild's lake.

The National Association of Letter Carriers has been in session all this week, with nearly 2,000 delegates in attendance, including the Letter Carriers' band from St. Louis and Denver. Friday was Letter Carriers' Day at the fair.

After several months of waiting, the exposition at last has secured a band of Igorrotes from the Island of Luzon. With the exception of a lad named Antaero, who speaks fairly good English and acts as interpreter, and two others, none of the people in the party ever before had been away from home prior to starting on the long journey to America.

The fair weather has made the band concerts, of which there are a number in different parts of the ground every day, especially enjoyable. The Royal Hawaiian band, now playing an engagement at the exposition, has made the hit of the season. It is not only a band, but an orchestra, glee club and mandolin club as well, while the soloist, Madam Nane Alapai, has a voice of wonderful sweetness, and sings native ballads that never fail to please.

The stock and poultry shows will constitute the most important features of the closing weeks of the exposition. The stock show, September 19th to 29th, will be one of the best livestock exhibitions ever held in the West. The poultry show dates are October 5th to 12th. The success of the show is assured by the large number of entries, some of which are from the Far East.

Saturday, September 30th has been set aside as Portland Day at the exposition. It is the intention to make this day the biggest in point of attendance, and the most successful in every other way of the whole fair period.

HUNTER INJURED.

Wounded While Chasing Deer on Braden Mountain.

A rather serious accident occurred at Braden mountain on Sunday morning, the victim of which was Buell Rombrough, a blacksmith employed at the Victoria Machinery Depot. He was engaged in a search for deer on Braden mountain with James Docking, a plasterer. The latter was about sixty yards behind when a large buck sprang from a thicket. Docking immediately discharged one barrel of his gun and was about to fire again when a cry arrested his attention. At the time he was unable to see his companion, who was concealed by some underbrush, but concluding that something was wrong he hurried in the direction of the shout. He found Rombrough lying with blood issuing from his mouth and shoulder. The latter was conscious and stated that some of the buckshot intended for the deer had lodged in his shoulder. With Docking's assistance Rombrough managed to reach a buggy, in which the injured man was brought to the city. When Rombrough reached his residence at Esquimalt Dr. Frank Hall was immediately summoned. An examination showed that one shot had penetrated the throat. This had caused a hemorrhage. Another had entered the shoulder. He was removed to the Jubilee hospital and is reported to be doing well.

This is the second shooting accident since the opening of the season. The first, it will be remembered, took place on the first day, when Mr. Cameron was injured by a charge of bird shot about the shoulders. In all probability the matter will be taken up by officials of the Fish and Game Club in the hope of impressing upon hunters the necessity of exercising more care in the use of firearms. It is pointed out that the number of sportsmen is increasing and, therefore, the danger is becoming more pronounced. Provincial constables have been instructed to stringently enforce the regulations prohibiting the use of guns by boys under a certain age. The authorities propose reducing the danger to a minimum by making it difficult for youthful, inexperienced hunters to make themselves a menace to others. But it is not alone from this source that the danger arises. Very often veterans forget themselves in the excitement of the chase and it is against this that the Fish and Game Club desire to impress their members and all interested in game.

The curiosities of Vienna include a small dog which, having been born without front legs, has learned to walk about on its hind legs.

SHALL THE CITY FIGHT FOR WATER?

POLICY OF COUNCIL IS NOT YET DECIDED

Proposal to Retain Eminent Counsel and Begin Legal Battle—Tramway Company Also Interested

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The prospects for a legal battle respecting water rights at Goldstream are excellent. Concerned in the fight are the following corporations: the city of Victoria, the Esquimalt Waterworks Company, and the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The application made by the water commissioner on behalf of the city for 5,000 inches of water below the power house of the tramway company and 2,000 inches at two points lower down the stream near Millstream, has brought the electric company into the fight.

A corporation known as the Victoria Power Company, which in effect is subsidiary to the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, has also staked on the stream.

At a point above the power house this company applies for 10,000 inches, and at another point below the power house a similar application for 10,000 inches is made.

The Esquimalt Waterworks Company has privileges there, and the question now is, what disposition will be made of the applications by the gold commissioner under the circumstances.

At the present time the city uses about the equivalent of 2,500 inches for domestic purposes. In applying for 5,000 inches below the power house it is apparent that the policy is to secure abundance for a long time to come or to make use of it for power purposes. The 2,000 inches lower down the stream which are applied for are not available, moreover, for domestic purposes, but are clearly intended for utilization as power.

It is freely admitted by some of the aldermen that the diverting of power is in contemplation by this present staking.

The tramway company realize that under these circumstances it is absolutely essential to take precautionary measures and accordingly has made its application. This is made subject to the city's record for domestic purposes. This the tramway company clearly recognizes, that with respect to water for domestic purposes the city has rights which cannot be overridden. With respect to water for power purposes, the municipality has no privileges accorded to it over private companies.

The application made by the city according to the statute may come before the gold commissoner, W. S. Gore, on September 30th, or any date convenient to the parties concerned which may be fixed later. The city council has now under consideration the course to be pursued. The mayor and others are said to favor the fighting of the city's rights in the courts if necessary. For that purpose it is proposed to retain E. V. Bodwell, K.C., and E. P. Davis, K.C. Other members of the council are known to oppose this course and are against going to heavy legal expenses over the matter. Some of them take the view that in going to the expense proposed the city is but paying the cost of establishing the rights which the tramway company possess.

The question has been deferred until later in the week, when the council will take this subject up. In the meantime application is to be made to the government to ascertain how the provisions of the act of 1897, the Water Clauses Consolidation Act, under which the application is made, affect the case.

It is contended in some quarters that under the act of 1873 governing the city of Victoria waterworks the municipality would have the privilege of securing all the water necessary for domestic purposes without any dispute.

Under the Water Clauses Act as now amended it is contended that there can be no blanketting of water rights. Within a year after the record is made the applicants must begin the works contemplated. There are also dues payable under the act which must be paid whether the water is used or not. In this way if the tramway company proceeds with its application, and is given rights it will be obliged to pay the amounts due.

According to Mr. Lubbe the available water at the power house when all the improvements contemplated by this company is carried out would be only 2,000 inches or 23,000,000 gallons. Where the city and the tramway company are to get 15,000 inches between them is difficult to understand.

Upon the city council's course it would appear hinges the question of whether or not there shall be a legal fight as to water privileges at Goldstream.

STRAINED RELATIONS.

Roumanian Minister To Greece Ordered to Leave Athens.

Bucharest, Roumania, Sept. 12.—The relations between the governments of Greece and Roumania have become strained. M. Tombazis, the Greek minister here, has left the country on an unlimited leave of absence, after receiving a note from the Roumanian government, which immediately sent orders to the Roumanian minister to Greece, M. Ghica, to leave Athens.

The cause of the trouble between the two governments is the refusal by Roumania of the demand of Greece for compensation to those who have suffered by the pillaging of Greek shops and maltreatment of Greek subjects during the recent demonstrations here, and for satisfaction for the burning of the Greek flag by demonstrators at Gurgevo. The Greek government also complained of the general insecurity of Greeks in Roumania, several having been expelled.

DEVELOPMENT IS SIMPLY AMAZING

AGRICULTURAL EXPERT GIVES IMPRESSIONS

Prof. Shaw Tells of His Trip Through Western Canada—The Country's Greatest Industry.

The Knappen party of agricultural writers from United States which left Winnipeg nearly three weeks ago and has since covered the entire wheat belt of Western Canada, travelling over almost every railway line in the country, have returned to their homes in the south. Without a dissenting voice the editors are loud in their praises of Western Canada, its wonderful progress and boundless possibilities.

Professor Shaw, of the Orange-Judd Farmer, St. Paul, considered one of the foremost agricultural experts of America, is one of the party, and gives his views of Western Canada in the following interview at Winnipeg:

"The contemplation of this great country is bewildering whether viewed from the standpoint of size or resources. In size it is an empire. Our party has been travelling over it as fast as the engine could carry us for the past sixteen days, and we have only seen a very limited portion of its entire area. Its resources are almost fabulous in the aggregate, whether viewed from the standpoint of minerals, timber or agricultural production. But beyond all question, the agriculture of this country will be its greatest industry through all the centuries.

"The first foot of soil in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is its greatest natural heritage. It is worth more than all the mines in the mountains from Alaska to Mexico and more than all the forests from the United States boundary to the Arctic sea, vast as these are.

"The development of this country during the two years that have passed since I visited the same is simply amazing. Everywhere what was then unbroken prairie is now being dotted with happy homes. Villages have sprung up along the newer lines of railway as it were in a night, and the rapidity with which railroads are being extended

Is Simply Astounding.

But great as has been the development in the past, it is my conviction that it is comparatively insignificant compared with development the coming season. A great army of settlers will invade the country this coming year. They will be attracted with the report of the one hundred million bushel wheat crop and the $10 per acre virgin lands.

"The agricultural future of this country is in itself a great problem. To the student of agriculture it is one of profound interest. The production of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat seems large, and so it is, but what will the production be when all the available land comes to be tilled?

"One hundred million bushels is simply the first fruits. What will the completed harvest be? And what will the harvest be in other products, as for instance, the products of the dairy, the stall, and the fields of sugar beets, peas, clover and alfalfa?

"While I have been amazed at the progress made in growing the various kinds of grain, as wheat, oats, barley and flax, I have been no less surprised at the little progress made, except at your splendidly managed experimental farms, in determining the extent of the various products that your country will grow. I question very much if you have 500 farmers in all your Northwest who can tell you how many bushels of peas his lands will grow per acre. I question as to whether you have 100 acres of red clover growing in all these provinces. And I question very much if you have an equal area of alfalfa. If you are to retain the

Agricultural Supremacy

in wheat production, attention must sooner or later be centred on the growth of these products, since they are gatherers of nitrogen, so essential to the continued growth of wheat. Surely a few branch experiment stations scattered through this country would render service in working out these problems.

"And next in value to this heritage is the three feet of soil which lies underneath the first. The subsoil is only secondary in value to the soil, for without a good subsoil the value of a good surface soil is neuratlized in proportion as the subsoil is inferior. The worth of a soil and subsoil cannot be measured in acres. The measure of its value is the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash which it contains, in other words, its producing power. Viewed from this standpoint, these lands are a heritage of untold value. One acre of average soil in the Northwest is worth more than twenty acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow twenty successive crops without much diminution in the yields, whereas the person who tills the latter must pay the vender of fertilizers half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy the same in the Canadian Northwest in order to grow a single remunerative crop.

"Next in value to the soil is the heritage of climate. No citizen of northwestern Canada should be anxious to apologize for the climate of his country. Good as the soil is it would never have brought supremacy in grain production in this country had it not been for the climate. The

Blessing of the Climate

is threefold. It consists in the purity of the air, the temperature of the same and in the happy equilibrium in the precipitation. Every one knows the value of pure air in this country, viewed from the standpoint of health. But does every one know as to the inestimable character of the blessing which pure air proves to the agriculture of the country? It prevents the rapid decay and transformation of the vegetable matter in the soil, and also the too rapid transformation of intert fertility, thus virtually preventing waste in the hand of nature. In this fact is found our explanation in the extraordinary fertility of the soil. The cool temperature of the summer months is responsible for the large relative yields of the grain. Raise the temperature of the summer days and nights and the yields of grain will be proportionately reduced. The relative cool temperature is one of the agricultural glories of this land. The relatively light precipitation is also a great boon to the northwest farmer. It grows his crops and does not destroy them when grown. Nearly every portion of these three provinces has a rainfall of 15 to 20 inches; enough to grow good crops of grain on farms that are properly tilled, and not enough to waste the fertility of the soil through cracking. In this, another reason is found for the wonderful producing power of these lands.

"The idea is abroad in the land that red clover will not grow successfully in so cold a climate. At one time that was my view; it is not so now. Small lots of clover were found growing successfully in each of the provinces, but the information obtainable was meagre indeed. Notwithstanding, I have come to the conclusion that good crops of clover may and will be grown over much of the area between the southern boundary and Athabasca.

"But to my mind the most astonishing feature in the development of these provinces is the growth of the winter wheat. Two years ago it was 30,000 bushels. The present year it is 2,000,000 bushels. There are good reasons for believing that it

May Be Grown

over practically all the tillable areas in Alberta, over at least two-thirds of the tillable area in Saskatchewan, and over at least one-third of the tillable area of Manitoba, that is the portion lying northward. An empire is thus furnished for the growth of winter wheat in a region where half a dozen years ago its successful growth was looked upon as an impossibility. Happy Northwestern Canada! It seems unfortunate in a sense that the old Jewish system of tithing the first fruits was not in force in these provinces this year. What a magnificient tithe would be in store for benevolent and charitable uses.

"It is consoling to think that the reign of that portion of your citizens who persisted in slandering this fair country is drawing to a close. They have persisted in saying that this section and that would never be anything but a ranching country, and while the echoes of their statements still linger, men are coming in and breaking up the range and growing good crops. If my judgment is correct, the only permanent range country in these provinces are the portions that are underlaid with gravel or that consist of sandy soil. All the other areas are going to be tilled, even in the dry sections.

"At Medicine Hat we saw corn grown on 6.43 inches of rainfall the present season. Good crops of grain can be grown on a rainfall of 10 inches per year, where the subsoil is clay, by those who understand the principles of tillage.

"The only difficulty found in reference to this country, after such a trip, is to decide on what shall be omitted rather than on what shall be said. A volume would be required to tell all the story. It will be our aim to tell it in part at least to many thousands of our people. With the light thus furnished it must rest with them to say what use they will make of it."

RELEASE OF THE AGNES G. DONAHOE

CAPT. RYAN WILL BE LIBERATED SHORTLY

Dominion Government's Legal Representative Now at Montevideo Secured the Vessel's Freedom

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

A special dispatch from Ottawa to the Times to-day says:

"Canada has been advised that the schooner Agnes G. Donahoe, seized by the Uruguay government for alleged poaching, has at last been released, and the captain will be released in a few days. The Dominion sent a lawyer to Monte Video to investigate this case, with the above result."

Owners of the Agnes G. Donahoe, in this city, have from the first contended that the schooner was illegally seized, that she was taken beyond the three-mile limit from shore, and furthermore that she was not sealing when captured. They petitioned the Dominion government to interfere for the protection of their rights, and also forwarded a request, through the Lieut.-Governor to the Governor-General, to be in turn presented to the Imperial authorities, asking that the British government also intercede in behalf of those on the schooner who had been unlawfully imprisoned.

The term of incarceration of a number of the crew expired some months ago, one having returned to Victoria early in the year, but Capt. Matt Ryan, the skipper, was detained aboard the Donahoe which has until the present been in the possession of the Uruguyans at Monte Video.

Capt. S. Balcom, the managing director of the schooner, is now superintending operations at the whaling station at Sechart, on the West Coast. Therefore what action he will take for pressing his claim for compensation cannot be ascertained. The loss which the seizure of the Donahoe has incurred upon her owners is a heavy one, and will be interesting to note if at this late day the Urguayan government has discovered that the schooner was illegally taken and her crew wrongfully imprisoned on the mere suspicion of poaching.

The Donahoe sailed from Halifax early in September of 1903, and was seized on November 10th, 1904, with her catch of 400 seal skins. At the time of the seizure the schooner was proceeding to note if at this late day the Uruguayan gunboats steamed after her and commanded her captain to heave to. Capt. Ryan at first did not heed the orders and kept on his course. Finally it was seen that the gunboats were preparing to open fire, and the Donahoe was brought about. Half of the sealer's crew was taken aboard the gunboat, and some of the men of the latter were placed on the schooner, which was taken to Monte Video.

COMPLETING ZINC WORKS.

Works of Canadian Metal Company Ready For Operation.

"The Canadian Metal Company is now on a sound financial masis," says the Nelson News. "As soon as its zinc treating works at Frank are in active operation, which will certainly be within a few weeks, the company will be in a position to treat zinc ores of all grades from all the mines of Kootenay. The company, hwever, will not be dependent for its supply of ore upon the custom of independent mines. Through the foresight of the promoter and manager, C. Fernau, an ample supply has been assured from mines of which the company has already secured control.

"Adequate capital has been provided for the complete equipment of the reduction works, and to see the enterprise safely through the initial stages. Its final success is guaranteed by the fact that British Columbia contains an immense amount of zinc ore, which is even now seeking economic freight and treatment rates.

"The plant at Frank has been pronounced by many disinterested visitors the most complete of its kind on the continent. It will, Mr. Fernau states, be ready for operation within a few weeks, and will undoubtedly prove a great stimulus to the production of zinc in Kootenay. While the plant, as now prepared, is not an ambitious one in regard to size and capacity, it has been so designed that the capacity may be almost indefinitely increased with scarcely an interruption of operations.

"Mr. Fernau spent Friday at the Strathcona with Octave L. Liegeart and Edward Riondel, both of Lille, France. Mr. Liegart has for some time been associated with Mr. Fernau in support of the enterprise. Mr. Riondel is a banker, and has been chiefly instrumental in assuring the necessary capital to guarantee the efficient equipment of the plant, and the commencement of operations under the most favorable circumstances.

"Seen by a representative of the Daily News, Mr. Fernau said: 'Yes, I am happy to be able to say that everything is now on a most satisfactory basis. By the aid of M. Riondel we are assured of the necessary capital to make a satisfactory completion of the plant and beginning of operations. The plant is nearly completed now, and operations will begin soon. We have spared nothing in the equipment. I do not wish to say too much, but I think any qualified observer would say that the plant is not inferior to any zinc reduction plant anywhere. We shall do a general custom business, but, we have also, as you have stated from time to time, secured control of a number of valuable zinc properties, which will, of themselves, furnish a large supply of zinc ore. Mr. Riondel and Mr. Liegeart have examined the plant with me, and have expressed satisfaction with it. The capacity? Well, in the designing and construction of the plant provision has been made for easy and economic increase of the capacity as rapidly as the expansion of business may justify and require it. Everything is perfectly satisfactory. We are absolutely secured against financial embarrassment at the outset, and the general outlook for the zinc industry could hardly be brighter than it is at present.'

"Asked as to the report of a strike among the employees at Frank, Mr Fernau said that there had been some labor trouble but that an agreement had been reached between the men and Mr. Frank before the latter's departure two days ago."

SITUATION AT BAKU.

According to Private Telegrams Tartars and Kurds Continue Work of Destruction.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 11.—Dispatches from Baku received to-day indicate that increased quiet and better conditions are prevailing there. No further fires have occurred. Troops which have arrived there are now holding the oil fields under control. The news from other parts of the Caucasus, however, is very disquieting. Disturbances are spreading all over the region more or less seriously.

Oil men representing an annual production of £500,000,000 met to-day and determined to ask the state for assistance in obtaining a 20 year loan without interest to cover the losses resulting from the catastrophe at Baku without which they declared 108 of the 133 companies would be unable to continue in business. The meeting also drew up a remonstrance which they will ask Finance Minister Kokovsoff to present to Emperor Nicholas, stating that it is impossible for the naptha industry to exist under present conditions and that the companies would not resume operations unless guarantees were given them that order would soon be restored and permanently maintained in the oil regions.

The oil men in Nizhnij Novgorod and Astrakhan express the fear that attempts will be made to burn the stocks of oil stored there and they ask for the taking of protective measures.

Another Report.

St. Petersburg, Sept 12, 3.45 a.m.—The latest private telegram to be received from Baku reports that the situation thtre is growing worse. Other unconfirmed dispatches assert that the rioters are stubborn ly continuing their attacks and that the Tartars and Kurds are plundering in the Blacktown district. The dispatches say that on Sunday the soldiers fired into a crowd of Rusian workmen, killing seventeen.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Arnold White Asks if Agreement Is the Best Thing for the Colonies.

London, Sept. 13.—Arnold White, writing in the Chronicle on the Japanese alliance, raised the question as to whether the same is the best thing for the colonies, especially for Canada and Australia, which appears to be somewhat of a prey to Japan. Canada, which does not contribute a cent to the British navy, has rivalled the Commonwealth in the cavalier treatment of our Asiatic allies, he writes. Does Canada approve of the Imperial policy which depends for the defence of the Indian frontier upon Asiatics whose ambitions are boundless and whose feelings towards England are those of efficient, hungry, impoverished swordsmen for their opulent, impotent employer.

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Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres unreserved, unsurveyed Crown land, situated near Francois Lake, Coast District, B.C., commencing at a stake about four miles south of Francois Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. R. MORRISON.

August 1st, 1905.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres unreserved, unsurveyed Crown land, situated near Francois Lake, Coast District, B. C., commencing at a stake on west end of small lake, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

D. STEVENS.

Victoria, B. C., August 1st, 1905.

SECOND-HAND PIANO FOR SALE—$135. This instrument has been used by a teacher and is thoroughly well made. Will be delivered free to any wharf or railway station in B. C. Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 88 Government street, Victoria; 123 Hastings street, Vancouver. We have others. Write us for catalogue.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres unreserved, unsurveyed Crown land, situated in Coast District, B.C., commencing at a stake about six miles south of Francois Lake, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement.

J. L. BUCK.

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