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MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Next week the electors will have an opportunity of pronouncing upon a number of important matters. Not only will a decision then be arrived at as to whether the city shall go to Sooke for a water supply, but citizens will have several other proposals to consider. There is the Telephone By-law, for example, which provides for the burial of the wires of the company, which now encompass the city as in a great net. The company simply asks the benefit of the city's credit in borrowing the necessary money with which to do the work. The ratepayers will have to pay nothing; simply lend their credit for a term of fifty years. At the end of that term the whole of the sum will have been paid back.

Another question which is of importance and upon which the ratepayers will be asked to vote is as to whether or not the city shall grant to a theatre company, represented by Simon Leiser, a plot of land on the corner of Douglas and Belleville streets for the sum of $25,000, to be taken out in stock in the company, the city in return to appoint one of the directors of the company, which will build and operate a first-class opera house on the site. The location is a very suitable one, and there is no doubt about the city needing a new theatre. It is, however, for the ratepayers to say whether they would like to be part shareholders in the concern.

The by-laws to raise money for improving the lighting facilities and also for the extension of the present waterworks system will doubtless pass, as everyone feels the need of giving the city light and water.

Besides the by-laws some very interesting questions are being asked of the ratepayers, and on these they can only express an opinion, it being necessary to obtain either an amendment to the Municipal Clauses Act or a special charter for the city in order to have them apply here. In regard to the exemption from taxation of improvements, the plan has been tried in many other cities with good results. Vancouver adopted it last year, and Mayor Taylor claims that it has been of great benefit to the city. Nanaimo, we believe, also has the method of taxation in force, and so has Oak Bay. The main feature of the plan is that it makes it difficult for people to keep valuable property near the centre of the city unimproved for many years. Under the system it is profitable to build rather than to leave lots unproductive. The principle is already recognized in this city to some extent, for improvements are only taxed up to half of their value. The proposal is now to abolish all taxes on improvements.

The question of the election or appointment of police and license commissioners is one that the Times has discussed before. It is our opinion that the people of the city should have the power of electing the men who will have charge of the police and the licensed houses. The police are paid by the city, and the people, through their representatives, should control them. The licenses are a source of revenue to the city, and these also should come under the direct supervision of city officials responsible to the people. Vancouver has a special charter which gives them this power, Victoria might get a special charter, but it would be preferable, we think, to so amend the Municipal Clauses Act that all the cities and municipalities may be given the same privileges that already Vancouver has.

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvellous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed.

Address or consult Dr. McTaggart, 75 Yonge street, Toronto, Canada.

The System Is Weak

During the rainy season and most people need something to increase vitality.

Bowes' Cod Liver Oil With Malt and Hypophosphates

is a food as well as a bracing tonic. It has an agreeable taste—does not cause any unpleasant digestive disturbances. Per bottle $1. Here only.

Cyrus H. Bowes

Chemist

1228 Government

AUSTRALIA'S PREFERENCE.

There is a great difference between the preference given to Great Britain by Australia and the preference given by Canada. Some call it simply a window dressing. It is certainly a curious thing. The Australian Government allows Great Britain five per cent. preference on all goods, while Canada allows thirty per cent., and has even discussed the possibility of increasing it to fifty per cent.

The difference in the two preferences is something more than the actual twenty-five per cent. which appears on the face of it. In the island continent, in order to counteract the reduction they advanced the duties on a good many of the manufactured articles. Some of these advances were very great. On woollen cloth the duty was advanced from 25 per cent. to 35 per cent.; on silk from 10 per cent. to 35 per cent.; cotton, which formerly was free, now will pay 35 per cent.; and a number of other increases have really advanced the prices all round.

Doubtless the five per cent. preference is appreciated by the British manufacturer, but the increase on duties will make the prices paid by the Australian people higher than ever. The preference, too, is so small that it is of very little practical value. Australia is making great efforts to place people on the land, and yet she is taking the step which is bound to increase the cost of living, and therefore make the condition of the farmer more unbearable. The manufactures of the country are to be built up at the expense of the tiller of the soil and the workingman. It is the latter who pay most of the customs duties. The cost of living is bound to rise where there are heavy duties placed upon the food and clothing of the people.

RECIPROCITY DIFFICULTIES.

Any change in the fiscal system which would make for the betterment of the whole community is sure to pinch some one more or less for a time. That is the difficulty in putting on duties. Those interested are always crying for an increase, and it is a very difficult thing to remove taxes once they are in force. Suppose a duty increases the price of a commodity, a few will benefit. The money comes from the majority of the people who suffer. With a large number of duties, all favoring different sections of the community, the general public are bled to death. To show what opposition is likely to develop as soon as changes are proposed, we quote the following from the New York Times:

"An error in the tariff law has given an installment on account of that larger measure of Canadian reciprocity for which most of us are longing, and against which some it appears are already protesting. It was known soon after the law was enacted that an error, accidental or typographical, had reduced the duty on cream. The dairy and cold storage branch of the Dominion department of agriculture now supplies the sequel. One million dollars' worth of cream has been already exported to the United States by the dairymen of Ontario and Quebec, and has been worked up into butter of whose quality there is no complaint, so far as consumers have been heard from.

"The Canadian sellers of the cream naturally are satisfied, otherwise they would not fill the "repeat" orders. But the farmers of Northern New York do not like the competition and are agitating for the exclusion of the Canadian cheap cream. This seems to present the case of the consumers against the producers as concretely and clearly as could be desired. Lowering the tariff by accident has the same effect in economics as lowering it intentionally. It does increase the available supply and does reduce the price of cream. The butter trade is not complaining, so that there may be some doubt whether the price of butter has been affected. Ought the pitiful cry of the New York farmers to be heard? Or ought the duty to be even further reduced so that the supply might be enlarged enough to cheapen butter as well as cream? And if butter and cream are to be cheapened by lowering the tariff, why not all food products? Are we more interested in theoretical or practical tariff reform?"

NEWSPAPERS AND THE PEOPLE.

The newspapers of the city are never doing their duty when they are opposing your views, but they are the very essence of virtue if they support you. The criticism in the latter case is that the editors do not use sufficient force, do not drive their arguments home to their opponents and make them "eat dirt." When the newspapers hold views which are opposed to yours they are kept up by subsidies, they live by graft, and always refuse to endorse anything which would be for the real benefit of the community. Should the newspapers happen to agree on a matter of policy, which is not very often, they are accused of conspiracy and immediately a great many people are stampeded to vote the other way. This is true not only of Victoria, but of almost every other city. Just now it is true of Ottawa. Here is what the Ottawa Free Press says on this subject, and it applies much the same here:

"And because the three daily newspapers of Ottawa have, on a number of occasions, seen eye to eye with Mayor Hopewell on civic questions, Mr Black is pleased to scent a conspiracy. To hear him talk one would think that the newspapers were the enemies of the ratepayers. He forgets that the publishers of these newspapers are themselves fairly large taxpayers, and that, if for no other reason than their own interests, they are not likely to endorse any scheme inimical to their fellow contributors to the civic exchequer. The difference between the attitude of the newspapers and Mr. Black is that the former are looking forward to an Ottawa that shall be a great and prosperous city, residentially beautiful and industrially great, while the alderman is looking merely to the securing of a few votes at the expense of some municipal opponent."

Newspapers do not profess infallibility, but they do lay claim to honesty of intention.

The coinage of gold at the mint will commence very soon. As soon as King George has approved the stamp the work will commence. Up to this time Canada has had no gold coinage.

* * *

The position of Junior Lord of the Treasury which Hamar Greenwood has been given does not entitle him to a voice in the cabinet councils. The words government and cabinet are not synonymous in Great Britain.

* * *

When the editor of the Toronto News speaks of "the universal opinion in Ontario," what is to be expected of newspaper writers in the smaller cities of the country? We look to the educated East to lead us in matters of diction.

* * *

We extend congratulations to Sir A. B. Aylesworth, Sir William Mackenzie, Sir Donald D. Mann, and the other Canadians who were honored by the king with the rank of knighthood. We are inclined to think all have won their spurs.

* * *

What a splendid thing it is to have a meeting of the legislature at least once a year! Had it not been for the near approach of this event we should probably have heard little of the Island extension of the Canadian Northern Railway for some months to come.

* * *

The killing of a few anarchists in London would have been a satisfactory conclusion to a spectacular fight were it not that several brave fellows who were trying to enforce the law passed with them into the land of the hereafter.

* * *

The advent of a second shipping company into competition with the Union Steamship Company for a share of the trade between this country and Australia is an indication that great things are expected from that business within the next few years. There will soon be plenty of trade for two such lines as are at present operated, or for one line with twice as many steamers. A monthly service is scarcely enough to meet the requirements of the traffic at present.

* * *

We fear the residents of Quadra street are Socialists. They want no "Keep off the Grass" signs at the beginning of each block, neither are they willing to tolerate "Citizens, Protect Your Property." They want no semi-green grass between the road and the sidewalk. Perhaps they expect to outrival Douglas, Yates, Fort, Pandora, and a few other streets, in becoming "the principal business thoroughfare of the city within the next few years."

* * *

It is not likely that there are many of the bank bills issued by the Farmers' Bank in circulation in this province. If there should be, it would be well for everyone to know that the notes are as good as gold. The bank notes are a first charge upon the entire assets of the institution, they are secured by the double liability of the shareholders, and there is also a bank circulation redemption fund in the hands of the government which protects the note holder. For these reasons the notes of any Canadian bank are as safe as any other form of currency.

* * *

The editor of the Renfrew Mercury, who recently visited this city, has been telling in his paper his impressions of Victoria. It is interesting to see ourselves as others see us, but when visitors come we like them to see it all and make no mistakes in the records. He speaks of the building for the year approximating a million dollars, whereas the sum of the permits issued has been shown to be $2,371,000. The difference between his estimate and the reality is considerable. In another place he suggests that Summerland and Victoria are rivals. In this he is mistaken. Victoria is the crowned queen of the west and brooks no rivals, especially when climate is being considered. We are pacified, however, by the sub-head of the article, which speaks of the city as Victoria the Beautiful. We hope Mr. Smallfield will come to see us again and help to keep east and west in touch with each other.

Doctor Ordered "Fruit-a-tives"

AFTER ALL ELSE HAD FAILED

And "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Mrs. Cadieux

Plantagent, Ont., Jan. 31, 1910.

About March 1st, 1909, I was taken deathly sick with Stomach Trouble, Backache and General Breakdown. I fallen from 125 pounds down to 80 pounds, was confined to bed for eight weeks, and was unable to eat or keep anything on my stomach.

The doctors said they could do nothing for me and as a last resort, one doctor told me to try "Fruit-a-tives"—if they would not cure me, nothing would.

I started taking "Fruit-a-tives" at once, and inside of ten days I was able to leave my bed. My stomach got strong and I could eat and retain food. I gained rapidly and soon had my usual good health back again and today I weigh as much as ever—125 pounds.

MRS. LAURENT CADIEUX.

Even the doctors realize that these wonderful tablets made of fruit juices will cure Stomach Troubles, Indigestion, and Dyspepsia.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50; trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

OLD OXFORD BLUE EXPLAINS FUNKING

Fisher of Oxford Urges Discrimination and Charity of Judgment

A recent London exchange contains an interesting article by C. D. Fisher, an old Oxford Rugby blue, on the subject of "Funks, Near-Funks and Funking." Mr. Fisher writes as follows:

One may take a man to task for his lack of skill or pace or condition, or almost any other of the various qualities which make the Rugby footballer, and not seriously offend him; but one cannot, at any rate in print, accuse him of a want of courage without mature consideration of the consequences whether to the man or oneself. Hence one, seldom, or never, reads of a player "funking."

But it is a common report, amongst many spectators and some players, about a few individuals in nearly every place where the game is played, and those few include some of the best and cleverest players of recent times. In my opinion, it has, in most cases, no just foundation.

For one thing, I believe that many people, who have never been players themselves, and are readiest with their condemnation, are misled by an exaggerated idea of the risks of the game, and so attribute a reluctance to "stop a rush" to that natural fear which they would themselves feel in the like circumstances, when, as a fact, the "culprit" has quite a different motive.

I think one may thus with fairness explain the attitude of many critics who have not played Rugby football or any similar game. Even men who have played Association football for years and took up Rugby at college have told me that they found it almost impossible to banish the feeling, when running with the ball, that they were going to be smashed if tackled, and fear of this lent them wings. If you hark back, too, to your own early days at the game you may remember how really nervous you were when first faced with the necessity of tackling a fast three-quarter, or throwing yourself at the feet of a rushing forward, whose boots, while you gazed fascinated, seemed to grow bigger and bigger, like Alice at the trial.

For my own part, I soon learnt, and a bruised shin long reminded me, that it is not profitable to stop a forward who is coming away with the ball at his toes, by meeting them with one's own foot or ankle.

This fear, then, of which I have been speaking, and which is the product of inexperience, is natural to every one save the very few who are born to fear nothing. For the whole game undoubtedly looks dangerous. But, in practice, except when players purposely set out to injure opponents, it is only dangerous when played by those who have never properly learnt the science of it; and a proper knowledge of it speedily takes away both its terrors and its dangers for the ordinary individual.

There are some, of course, whom knowledge will never help; boys who are not physically fit to play, and who ought not to be blamed for being afraid; they soon give up. Those, again, who are afraid, without any such excuse of physical weakness, are not likely to remain undiscovered, and will either, for their own sakes, drop out, or will be told to go. Hence I argue that, in "grown-up" football, the genuine "funks," who, for some reason, have survived the early stages, could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Them I am not concerned to defend, though they serve a purpose, as a warning to the younger generation.

But what explanation is to be given of those players who present all the appearance of the fault—for there are many—and who yet are, in my view, entirely innocent? I would explain them in two ways. Some of them, I should say, have never learnt the true methods of defence, or, it may be, of attack, and so by their mistakes give a false impression that they are afraid to "face the music"; while the remainder are deliberate in their choice of the methods for which they are attacked; they do not "funk"; they purposely avoid certain situations. It is around them that the fiercest argument rages.

The former are deserving of much sympathy, for not only do they lay themselves open to the charge of "funking," but they also, through their ignorance, run a great risk of the injuries which they are apparently trying so hard to avoid. The high tackler often gets his own thigh "pooped" and manages to wind his opponent; the half who tries to stop a dribble with his foot may easily lose the full use of it for the rest of the game; the wing three-quarter who slows down to dodge one adversary is probably "downed" by two, and may get a kick on the head from a third coming up at top speed.

I have seen such incidents occur time and again. Yet the wing did not slacken his speed because he feared that the faster he was going the more he would be hurt when he was tackled; the half did not use his feet because they were protected by leather, and his body was not; the tackler did not "go high" because he was afraid that he might have his head cracked by "going low."

VICTORIA COLLEGE XMAS RESULTS

Many Students Pass in First and Second Years Arts

The results of the Christmas examinations of McGill University College, Victoria, follow:

First Year Arts.

Physics—Class I.: Hanington, Yeo, O'Meara and Ramsay (equal), Norris, Dowler, Dunn, Burridge. Class II.: Wolfenden, Holmes, Stevens. Class III.: Salmon, Allen, Sivertz, Fox, Hinds, Ryan, Bruskeye.

Geometry (final)—Class I.: Hanington, Burridge and O'Meara (equal), Dunn, Norris, Stevens, Ryans. Class II.: Yeo, Ramsay, Wolfenden, Fox. Class III.: Dowler and Sivertz (equal), Bruskey and Holmes (equal), Salmon, Hinds, Allen.

Trigonometry — Class I.: Dunn, O'Meara, Norris, Hanington, Wolfenden, Holmes, Class II.: Fox, Burridge, Ramsay, Dowler. Class III.: Sivertz, Hinds, Yeo, Bruskey.

French—Class I.: O'Meara, Hanington, Wolfenden. Class II.: Bruskey, Norris, Sivertz. Class III.: Burridge, Ryan, Dunn, Fox, Salmon, Holmes, Ramsay, Yeo.

Latin—Class I.: O'Meara, Hanington, Dunn, Burridge, Sivetz, Wolfenden. Class II.: Norris, Ramsay, Ryan, Yeo. Class III.: Bruskey, Dowler, Salmon, Holmes, Stevens, Fox, Hinds.

English Literature—Class I.: O'Meara, Burridge, Sivertz, Ryan, Dunn. Class II.: Salmon, Holmes, Wolfenden, Morris. Class III.: Yeo, Dowler, Hanington, Fox, Hinds, Bruskey, Ramsay, Allen, Stevens.

European History—Class I.: Norris, Dunn, Burridge. Class II.: Ryan, Yeo, Hanington, Dowler, O'Meara, Sivertz. Class III.: Stevens, Holmes, Fox, Hinds, Wolfenden, Allen.

Second Year Arts.

Solid Geometry and Conic Sections (Final)—Class I.: Moore, Caldwell. Class II.: Beattie, Drury, Williscroft. Class III.: Adams, Hewlings.

Latin—Class I.: Norris, Hewlings. Class II.: Williscroft, Adams, Caldwell, Clay, Moore, Drury. Class III.: Beattie.

Greek—Class I.: Norris and Williscroft (equal.)

French—Class II.: Adams. Class III.: Caldwell, Hewlings, Drury, Beattie.

English—Class I.: Adams, Beattie. Class II.: Hewlings, Caldwell, Clay. Class III.: Moore and Drury (equal.)

German—Class III.: Clay.

SIX KILLED BY EXPLOSION.

Two Others Are in Hospital and May Not Recover.

Portland, Colo., Jan. 5.—Six deaths resulted from an explosion in the Portland cement works here; two men are in the hospital, fatally burned, while still another, badly burned, lies in the hospital, but will recover.

One of the gang of ten men employed in the coal pulverizing room, where the explosion occurred, had a remarkable escape. He was blown onto an elevator on which a car of coal was being hoisted to the dump, carried with the coal onto a chute, and shot thirty feet down an incline, landing unhurt on the coal pile.

The pulverizing room was being given its bi-weekly cleaning, when a terrific explosion blew the ten men in all directions. Nine of them were blown through doors and windows out into the snow and their dust-covered clothing ignited.

Screaming in pain, they fled, occasionally stopping to roll themselves in the snow in an effort to smother the flames which enveloped them. Other workmen in the plant pursued the fleeing men. As two of them were overtaken they fell, exhausted, and died where they lay. The others were finally captured, but not until their clothing had been burned from their bodies and the flesh badly burned. One of the victims died on the way to the hospital and three others succumbed later from their injuries. The three remaining in the hospital are frightfully burned and two of them cannot live. The other has a good fighting chance for recovery.

The cement works is a wreck and the material loss will run into thousands of dollars.

The Famous Rayo

Is the Lamp of Real Beauty

because it gives the best light of all lamps. The Rayo gives a white, soft, mellow, diffused light—easy on the eye because it cannot flicker. You can use your eyes as long as you wish under the Rayo light without strain.

The Rayo Lamp is low-priced, and even though you pay $5, $10 or $20 for other lamps, you may get more expensive decorations but you cannot get a better light than the low-priced Rayo gives. A strong, durable shade-holder holds the shade on firm and true. This season's new burner adds strength and appearance.

Once a Rayo User, Always One.

Dealers Everywhere. If not at yours, write for descriptive circular to the nearest agency of the

The Imperial Oil Company
Limited.

OBITUARY RECORD

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The funeral of the late James Dunnage took place from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co.'s parlors yesterday afternoon. A great many friends of the deceased were present and the Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard conducted very impressive services. Many beautiful floral offerings covered the casket. The pallbearers were: W. C. Moresby, E. Dewdney, S. Angus and George Fairey.

The death occurred yesterday afternoon at New Westminster of Mrs. Isabella McKenzie, mother of Mrs. Walker, wife of Police Sergeant R. H. Walker. The deceased was born in Kincardine, Ont., in 1832, and came to the Delta district in 1883, where she resided until the time of her death. Her husband, the late Duncan Mackenzie, died about six years ago. Mrs. Mackenzie was the mother of Frank J. Mackenzie, M. P. P. for Delta. Other children are Angus, Harry and Edward and Mrs. Miller, New Westminster; Donald, Cloverdale, and Mrs. Reid Vancouver.

The death of the popular Fred Roberts, who for some time sang illustrated songs at the Grand theatre, occurred at Mineral Wells, Texas last month. Mr. Roberts was a great favorite among playgoers and his death will be much regretted.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Agnes Byron, who died at Kamloops on Tuesday will take place from the B. C. Funeral Furnishing Co.'s parlors on Saturday morning at 8.45 o'clock, and from the Roman Catholic cathedral at 9. Interment will take place in the Ross Bay cemetery.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Calgary, Jan. 5.—In the Fisk trial yesterday John Mitchell Robertson, who confessed that he and Fisk killed a man named Peach, was put on the stand. He said that he and Fisk left the latter's ranch on the morning of the King's funeral and went over to Peach's place and knocked at the door. Peach asked who was there and Fisk told him and was asked to come in. They went in together and Fisk shot the old man as he was sitting on the bed. Robertson saw blood coming from Peach's forehead and then Fisk handed him the weapon and told him to shoot. He did so and said he did not see how he could have missed him. They hitched up a team and drove with the body down to the river, where it was thrown in. He saw Fisk drop something into the water which he thought was the revolver. Robertson then drove over to Dewington and when he returned Fisk was working in his wheat field. He told about the plot to kill Peach and Fisk said Peach had no friends and they could put him out of the way. Fisk was to take the horses and witness the land.

Spain has prohibited the importation of foodstuffs containing saccharine, which is regarded as a medical product.

CANCER IS CURABLE.

This has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases already, and is attested by thousands of testimonials.

NO OPERATION, NO LAYING-UP, NO INCONVENIENCE.

Those under treatment can proceed with their business or household duties as usual.

Sufferers from CANCER, ULCERS, LUPUS, PILES, GALLSTONES & KINDRED AILMENTS should send at once for Professor Stroop's Remedy (herbal and absolutely harmless), price 15s. which includes a full course of treatment. A copy of Professor Stroop's book entitled "Cancer and its Cure" will be sent FREE on application.

PROF. STROOP, Windsor Lodge, Barnhurst Road, Wimbledon, London, ENGLAND.

Pauline & Company

Men's Furnishings and Wholesale Drygoods

Distributing Agents Stanfield's Underwear

VICTORIA, B. C.

EE SPEAKING FROM EXPERIENCE EE

THE DOCTOR: "Ah! yes, restless and feverish. Give him a Steedman's Powder and he will soon be all right."

Steedman's Soothing Powders

EE CONTAIN NO POISON EE

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 449.

This is to certify that "E. P. Charlton & Co., Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

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

The amount of the capital of the Company is seventy-five thousand dollars divided into seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this province is situate at 339 Hastings street, in the City of Vancouver, and M. Ouelton, Manager, whose address is Vancouver aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 2nd day of September, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

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

1. To carry on in all its branches the business of traders, dealers in and manufacturers of all kinds of goods, wares and merchandise;

2. To acquire and take over, as a going concern, the business carried on in the City of Montreal, and elsewhere in Canada, under the name of E. P. Charlton & Co.;

3. To acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property and liabilities of any person, company or corporation, carrying on any business the Company is authorized to carry on, or possessed of property suitable for the purposes of this Company;

4. To subscribe for, take, or in any manner acquire the stocks, shares, bonds, debentures, or other obligations or securities of any company having objects similar to those of this Company; to sell, or otherwise dispose thereof, subject always to the provisions of section 44 of "The Companies Act"; to guarantee any bonds, debentures, obligations or securities issued or disposed of by this Company, or any company having such objects;

5. To purchase, lease, or otherwise acquire real or personal property, and any rights or privileges which this Company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business;

6. To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Company or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may think fit, and in particular for shares, debentures or securities in any other company having objects similar to those of this Company.

LAND ACT.

DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE III.

Take notice that Samuel G. Parker, of Bella Coola, occupation bookkeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S. E. corner of B. C. D. Co's Lot 237, on the west side of South Bentinck Arm, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains to the lease 17506 and B. C. D. Co.'s Lot 237, thence east 80 chains more or less to the shore line of South Bentinck Arm, thence north 20 chains along the shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

SAMUEL G. PARKER.
B. FILLIP JACOBSEN, Agent.
September 10th, 1910.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the Goods of Barnon Christensen, deceased, Intestate, and in the Goods of Hagen B. Christensen, of Bella Coola, Deceased, Intestate.

Take notice that Letters of Administration of the estates of the above named have been duly issued out of the Victoria Registry to the undersigned, and all persons having claims against the said estates or either of them are required to send full particulars thereof in writing duly verified, to the undersigned on or before the 5th day of February, 1911, after which date the administration will proceed with the distribution of the estates having regard only to such claims of which they shall have received notice.

Dated the 22nd day of December, 1910.

DOMINION TRUST COMPANY, LTD.,
1214 Government St., Victoria, B. C.,
Administrators of the Estates of Barnon Christensen and Hagen B. Christensen.