CELEBRATION OF TRAFALGAR DAY

PREMIER WOULD ABOLISH ASIATICS

Urges a White B. C. as a Means of Protection in Troublous Times

(From Monday's Daily.)

The Victoria and Esquimalt branch of the Navy League has no cause to be ashamed of the demonstration at the Victoria theatre on Saturday evening to commemorate the 106th anniversary of the battle of Trafalgar and the death of Nelson. Two resolutions were submitted to the crowded house, and passed amid great enthusiasm. The speakers were Capt. Clive Phillipps-Wolley, president of the branch, Premier McBride, Dean Doull, and W. E. Oliver.

The veterans, Daughters of the Empire, and patriotic societies had places reserved for them, and on the platform were the commanders of the Rainbow and Shearwater, and men from the various vessels at Esquimalt and the garrison forces. The famous signal of Trafalgar was suspended from the gallery, and Nelson's favorite signal, the red and white flag of closer action, was a conspicuous feature. The shields of the various Canadian provinces were hung round the balconies, while a detachment of the Boy Scouts acted as ushers. Between the speeches songs of a patriotic character were rendered by A. A. Codd, George Phillips, and Hubert Galt. Miss Eugenie Fox recited "Admirals All" in the splendid manner associated with her recitations.

Capt. Phillipps-Wolley presided, and among those present were Premier McBride, Commanders Vivian and Walter Hose, Dean Doull of Columbia, W. E. Oliver, G. H. Barnard, M.P.; Senator Macdonald, H. B. Thomson, M.P.P.; Hon. C. E. Pooley, Hon. E. G. Prior, Alderman Langley, Major Wilson, president, and Capt. De Salis, secretary of the British Campaigners; H. L. Salmon, secretary of the branch; and E. G. Kay, secretary of the Vancouver branch.

The chairman had a good reception on rising to speak upon Nelson's life and influence. After welcoming the ladies, and thanking them for their assistance in decorating the hall, he said October 21 being the anniversary of Trafalgar it was the custom of the league to gather on this one night in the year to do honor to the peerless memory of the victor of the Baltic and of the Nile, the savior of our silver-coasted isle, and the greatest seaman that the world had known. Not only was the day Nelson's anniversary, but it was the anniversary of the birthday of Greater Britain. It was from the supremacy Nelson gave us, that supremacy which was the reward of that series of victories which culminated in the red glory of Trafalgar, that sea power came which alone rendered Greater Britain possible. (Applause.)

He quoted Lord Grey's words on leaving Canada, "I would ask you once more to have regard to the maintenance of that British supremacy on the seas on which the continuance of all our liberties and happiness depends," and said if the Earl was right, was not it their duty to maintain unimpaired that supremacy? That series of victories which culminated in Trafalgar broke the power of the bully of Europe, it removed the shadow which lay over the whole civilized world, it established Britain in the possession of supreme power, and the great commercial control which she had used so well for 100 years. He would not wish to go into the details of Nelson's life story, because he believed it was in the memory of all, just as the salt of the seas he swept was in our British blood, but he would like to remind them of one or two salient features. The world was a jealous world, and only admitted supreme excellence to two men, the seaman Nelson, and the poet Shakespeare. Both of those names were British. (Applause.) It was a thought to make them proud, but with it also came obligations. A nation was not made by two men, but a nation could be made by its members following the example of the flower of the nation. (Applause.) The message ran, "England Expects Every Man To Do His Duty."

"For "England" read "Britain," and then he thought the glorious name would be comprehensive enough to cover the Five Sister Nations.

Who was this man who left such a record in our history? Was he a man unlike other men? This king of ours was a poor parson's son, not a man of huge physique, but a frail lad, fearing all through life that the fiery spirit within him would burn up the frail casket of his body before his work was done, and always seasick in rough weather. It was his very humanity which endeared him to his men, and would lead them to follow him to hell if need be. He was a man who was almost unique in history in his intense devotion to duty, which caused him to spend any of his spare time in studying problems which might be useful in the future. He brought to his work an absolute absence of jealousy, which made him ready to bear the blame for others, but above all his qualities was his intense kindliness, which made his men love him, as no one else has ever been loved. Battleships without men are scrapiron, but with them they become thunderbolts (Applause.) Because Nelson loved his men, and they knew it, Nelson's bluejackets were worth many battleships to him. The hero lost an eye at Calvi, an arm at Santa Cruz, and on his return to England the King said: "England wants more of you yet, Nelson"—and Nelson gave more, all, and then went to his rest fresh and bleeding from the battle, where his spirit took its flight amid the crashing of topmasts, and the thunder of the fight, instead of ending as a blind and useless cripple. (Applause.) The speaker then described the battle of Trafalgar, as told in Admiral Mahan's history, and went on to relate many incidents of the great hero's career to show various points of his brave, kindly character.

He recounted the deeds of some of the great admirals, and said the verdict of all was there could be only one Nelson, and he had breathed into the navy that spirit which was still alive, the brotherhood, the devotion to duty, and the belief in Nelson's favorite signal, "closer action." It was the same in the army "fix bayonets," the supreme belief in the personal equation of the British race.

In moving the accompanying resolution, he said he had carefully kept the navy out of the range of subjects discussed during the recent election, much as he had been tempted to do so. The resolution read:

"Whereas, the Canadian nation has declared emphatically for closer union with the Mother Country;

"And whereas, the Mother Country and indeed the whole Empire is dependent upon the sea power for its very existence;

"And whereas, Canada and the Mother Country are agreed that it is right and reasonable that all the partners in the Empire should contribute towards the naval defence of that Empire.

"And whereas, it is notorious that the most valuable assistance which the dominions could give to the Empire would be the creation of fleet units to control and protect the Pacific;

"And whereas, the speedy completion of the Panama canal must enormously increase the shipping business of this coast;

"And whereas, a vast body of expert opinion has pronounced in favor of the establishment of a great naval base at Esquimalt, and the building of cruisers and other war vessels therein.

"Therefore, be it resolved that the Government of Canada be urged to take such immediate steps as will lead to the creation of a Canadian Fleet unit in the Pacific and to the establishment of a naval base and shipbuilding yards at Esquimalt with such promptitude as to make this coast ready for the revolution in sea trade likely to be effected by the completion of the Panama Canal.

"And it is further resolved that this resolution be submitted forthwith to the Premier of Canada."

W. E. Oliver seconded the motion. As Victorians they would all agree that Esquimalt was the proper place for a naval base, it had a magnificent harbor, ready made fortifications, shipbuilding plant, coal available, and all naval experts regarded it as the natural base.

Turning to the duty of the Dominion of Canada to provide for defence, he pointed out that the Dominion was now a nation, and its responsibility for its own defence was therefore obligatory. Great Britain to-day alone bore the burden of defending the Empire, but it was time Canada took a share, and that the government made haste to lay down an adequate fleet. Referring to the doctrine of optional neutrality advanced at the recent Imperial conference with which the audience showed they had no sympathy at all, he believed it did not express the general views of this country's population. The Dominion was a part of the Empire and must be regarded as such by a hostile force in attacking the Empire. If a British fleet was in action off Vancouver Island would the Canadian fleet stay inactive at Esquimalt, was it likely? (No, no and applause.) The present fleet was inadequate and ought to be augmented.

Premier McBride supported the motion. He was glad to notice that each Trafalgar Day celebration was better attended than the last and that there was added interest in naval matters in Victoria. The premier, in passing, paid a high tribute to Capt. Phillipps-Wolley, who was ready and willing to sacrifice money for the national welfare of Canada and the Empire. He was privileged personally to be a member of the league, and he hoped many others would become his colleagues in that regard. Naval affairs must rapidly come to the fore, and the work of the league would be appreciated. He was particularly pleased to speak to a resolution couched in such clear cut English, and as one who was in London at the time of the conference, he could safely say little value was attached to the doctrine of "optional neutrality." The people of Great Britain could not understand how one nation in the Empire could stand outside, if a struggle was in progress in which the Empire was involved. He believed there was little sympathy for such a doctrine with the majority of the Canadian people. (Applause.) While they expected much from the authorities, there was much they could do for themselves on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. Might they not in British Columbia show some tangible activity to assist the federal authorities in their endeavor to construct a Canadian navy by urging that "large employers of labor in canneries, sawmills and other industries on this seaboard, should supplant in the next year or two the Oriental labor they have now in their employ, with white men. (Applause). Then, when the moment arrived when these ships must be manned, recruits could be obtained from our local waters, from our own environment, and our own maritime ports and commercial shipping. This would secure the necessary complement of men and boys being available to make up powerful ship's companies.

"I say to the shame of British Columbia, that the fisheries of this province, which should be in the hands of the white people of B. C., are almost entirely and absolutely in the hands of Asiatics. I put it to the people of British Columbia, without seeking to give offense to the employers of labor in our sawmills and fisheries, to ask if they cannot adjust the economics of their business so as to provide at the expiration of this period for white labor instead of these Asiatics. They are building up great wealth and if to-morrow international difficulties should arise they could never look to the Chinese and Japanese in their employ for protection. These men would then leave them on the slightest excuse. That being the case, would it not be better for them to arrange so that they could look to their own flesh and blood, whom they could count upon in time of trouble? If there are some to whom this appeal might be directed in vain, may I not put it another way, as a matter of cold-blooded business to insure their wealth and secure its protection. There was no better insurance in British Columbia or Canada than the protection to property and life as that provided by the agency of a powerful and efficient navy. I say to you, that if not on national grounds, then for simple cold-blooded business reasons, is it not best from an economic standpoint to assist the construction and maintenance of a navy to protect life and property on this Pacific seaboard of Canada?"

In conclusion he hoped to assist in the movement to have in their own waters a powerful and efficient unit as part of the Imperial navy. (Applause.)

Dean Doull in an eloquent speech, also supported the resolution as a Nova Scotian.

Halifax was as interested as Victoria in the creation of a navy, and the time was coming when Canada would have to neglect sectional matters and deal with great national issues in a broad way, and realize that they were one Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The question was not only one of national importance, but also of imperial importance, and world wide importance, because the twentieth century was seeing the advent of the Pacific ocean into competition with the Atlantic as the scene of international commerce. The census returns, disappointing though they were, showed the gradual shifting of population from the eastern part of Canada to the western, and the eyes of the world would be fixed on the Pacific coast. It meant that the nations of the world were about to rush to the Pacific coast to take advantage of the opportunities which were open to them. The opening of the Panama canal would reduce the voyage from Liverpool to Victoria 75 to 21 days, and with it would follow the enormous development of trade.

"Not only that," he proceeded, "but there is a tremendous awakening going on in the Orient. The nation of Japan has already awakened, and already our trade with Japan is beginning to grow and increase. Alongside of Japan there is another great and mighty nation—the nation of China, and only this week you have seen the flag of the Chinese revolution floating over one of the building in Victiria. Now whatever be the outcome of the present revolution in China, its significance may not be misunderstood. One hundred years ago Nelson's great opponent, Napoleon Bonaparte, said of China: "There is a giant asleep, let him sleep," but the Chinese revolution of to-day means that the giant is really beginning to awaken, then it is not merely a matter of national importance for China, but a matter which concerns the whole world. There may be most ominous features about the awakening of China, but I am rather of opinion that if the new China that is to be is taken in hand by the other nations of the earth, and treated as a nation deserves to be treated, then it is more than possible that the results will be beneficial." (Applause.)

Turning from this subject, having drawn the conclusion that the awakening of the Orient would lead to the growth of an enormous amount of trade, the Dean said, "Those of you who have been studying the papers have probably seen that the great sister nation of Australia is beginning to look for reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) And I am quite sure that whatever you may have thought of the late question of reciprocity which was submitted to us, reciprocity within the British Empire is the dearest desire of all our hearts." Therefore the development of trade, he continued, was of the most vital importance to all. The commercial supremacy of Britain on the Pacific must be as undisputed as their supremacy in the other waters of the earth. Preparation for war was the best means to preserve peace. (Applause.) He hoped his Majesty's Canadian advisers would give effect to the resolution, "to the greatest blessing of the Canadian Dominion, and to the whole of the British Empire, of which we are a part." (Applause.)

The resolution having been carried with applause, another congratulating the Vancouver branch on having acquired the Egeria, and pledging assistance for its maintenance was also carried with renewed applause.

The National Anthem brought the proceedings to a close.

BURNED TO DEATH.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 23.—Euston Lie, aged 54, a fisherman, was burned to death in a hut in which he lived alone on Diamond Point, half a mile from the Puget Sound navy yard. Little more than his skull was found in the embers.

Chehalis, Wash., Oct. 23.—Fire destroyed the plant of the Chehalis Lumber Company at Littleell. The loss may reach $200,000

1,000 NEW MEMBERS ON TELEPHONE SERVICE

Great Advance Made In Past Ten Months—Many Subscribers Waiting Connection

(From Mondays' Daily.)

The growth of the telephone service in Victoria is shown by the number of new services which have been installed since January 1, the total local services now numbering 4970, an increase of about eleven hundred in the past ten months. In the new central exchange on the corner of Blanchard and Johnson street, which is expected to be brought into operation at the beginning of the year, a switchboard to accommodate ten thousand services will be installed, which represents as large a number as can be accommodated from one central exchange.

Fast as the work is going on, the installations cannot keep pace with the applications, which are coming in rapidly from the downtown area and from the residential districts. Preference is naturally being given to the business orders, which require more immediate attention. There are now on hand some 300 requests, which cannot be complied with by the company as quickly as the subscribers desire.

Side by side with the advance in installations goes the extension of the conduit system in the downtown area in accordance with the by-law passed some months ago, and from time to time the city council sanctions the extension to streets of a residential character which are to receive permanent paving, and which will not want to be disturbed after the paving is laid. The removal of the ungainly poles will go a long way towards the beautifying of the city as the aerial system is gradually displaced. Meanwhile the present quarters have been found inadequate to deal with existing business, and temporary premises have been secured on the top floor of the Bank of Montreal building, pending use of the new commodious premises on Blanchard street.

TWO PERSONS SLAIN.

Oroville, Cal., Oct. 23.—In an insane fury at the refusal of his white sweetheart to return to him, Edward Williams, a half-breed Indian, shot and killed Inez Brooks, a young girl, and Mrs. Lillie A. Mullen, her friend, and seriously wounded William Mullen, a boy, before he was himself shot by D. J. Mullen, the head of the house, in a running duel. Williams is now at the county jail with small chance of recovery, according to the physician.

The half-breed and the Brooks girl had been living at the mining town of Cascade, when the latter left after a quarrel. Williams traced her to the Mullen home, armed with a rifle, Friday, and asked D. J. Mullen for permission to see the girls. As Mullen stepped in the house, the Indian opened fire through a window, killing the girl and Mrs. Mullen, and wounding the boy in the leg. A fourth shot missed the father, who brought the assassin down with wounds on both arms and the hip. The Indian was found in the brush early to-day by a sheriff's posse, exhausted from loss of blood.

SIX MEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Accident on Railway Grade Said to Have Been Due to Carelessness

Bellingham, Wash., Oct. 23.—One man was blown into fragments, five others were instantly killed and horribly mutilated and three others were seriously injured as the result of an accidental explosion of dynamite on the Bellingham and Skagit interurban railway grade seven miles south of Bellingham Saturday afternoon.

Following is the list of dead: Nick Popovich, Austrian, pit man; John Lindquist, pit man; A. F. Lockwood, of Bellingham, powder foreman; James McGillan, Stillwater, Wis., general foreman; M. L. Green, pit man.

The injured: Earl Clevenger, fireman, leg and eye injured; John Olson, pit man, leg crushed; Louis Hugg, steam shovel worker, leg crushed.

The men were working in a small cut, and the accident is said to have been due to their own carelessness. The steam shovel was just about to begin work in the cut when it was discovered that two cases, or 200 pounds of dynamite, placed there a month before and supposed to have been exploded, was still intact. The men were set to work to pick it out to make way for the steam shovel.

A moment before the explosion they had been warned against striking too hard or too near the rock in which the dynamite was imbedded. Popovich, the Austrian, is alleged to have been the man who did not heed the warning and who struck the blow that caused the explosion. Two of the men killed, Lockwood and McGillan, were old employees of the Stone and Webster company, who are building the road, and were known as cautious workmen, experienced in the handling of explosives.

AGAIN POSTPONED.

Wet Grounds Prevent Fourth Match Between Giants and Athletics.

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23.—The fourth baseball game between Philadelphia and New York in the series for the world's championship was postponed to-day for the fifth time, the weather being fair, but the grounds too wet for play.

EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

The B. C. Poultry Association, in conjunction with the Vancouver Exhibition board, is conducting an egg laying contest—the first to be inaugurated on the American continent by the way—on the grounds of the Vancouver Exhibition, Hastings park. It commenced on October 20, 1911, and will conclude September 20, 1912.

The importance of this contest and the benefit to be derived by the poultry industry, more especially in this province, is already fully recognized by the provincial government, who have donated $100 towards the prize fund. In addition, the Vancouver exhibition board and the B. C. Poultry Association have also each donated $100.

Valuable experiments will be run during the competition, and it is the intention of the committee to publish monthly detailed reports of the progress of the contest, giving the number of eggs laid by each pen, together with name of breed, price received for eggs, etc.

Pens have been received from the following sections of the province: Revelstoke, Arrow Park, Vernon, Chilliwack, Central Park, Duncan, Lulu Island, Port Mann, Steveston, Crofton, Victoria, Salt Spring Island, Thetis Island, Cowichan, Burquitlam, Cobble Hill, Kamloops, Burnaby, Chemainus, Saanichton, Hagan, Mt. Tolmie, and five pens from Australia and one from New Zealand. Upwards of 40 pens have been entered, and a capable manager has been secured.

The following committee have charge of the contest: Messrs. T. Edwards, poultry judge, Victoria, (chairman); W. Stonehouse, Vancouver, representing the B. C. Poultry Association; H. Ralston, manager, Vancouver exhibition; M. A. Jull, Vancouver; W. E. Scott, deputy minister of agriculture (ex officio), and J. R. Terry, department of agriculture, Victoria.

POLICE COMMISSION OPPOSES THE MAYOR

Passes Resolution to Have Plans for New Headquarters Prepared

Before Mayor Morley went to the council meeting on Friday evening and vetoed the resolution in regard to the police headquarters bylaw, he had met in council with the other members of the police commission, Ald. H. M. Fullerton and A. G. Sargison, both of whom had impressed upon his worship the urgent necessity of spending the money provided by bylaw on the purpose for which it was passed by the people.

Ald. Fullerton reiterated his well known views on the subject and Mr. Sargison supplemented his arguments by stating that even if the civic centre scheme passed the people in January—and it was by no means certain that it would—the lapse of time before the new structure would be ready for occupancy made it imperative that action should be taken at once to place the police force on a better basis.

Ultimately it was moved by Mr. Sargison that J. C. M. Keith be instructed to prepare plans for the necessary alterations to the market building at a cost not to exceed $30,000.

Mayor Morley declined to express himself either way and the resolution carried, but of course his action in the council has already rendered it abortive.

SOON STANDS TRIAL.

Preliminary Hearing in Case Involving Death of Englishwoman.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 23.—In a hearing that is a forerunner of the trial for murder, set for December 4, faced by Mrs. Linda Burfield Hazzard, "the starvation doctor," Miss Dorothea Williamson, who charges that Mrs. Hazzard starved her sister, Claire Williamson, to death after securing her property, repeated in the court room at Port Orchard Saturday, part of the sensational story which led to Dr. Hazzard's arrest. The hearing was held pursuant to an order of the court that Mrs. Hazzard give an accounting of her two months' guardianship of the estate of Miss Williamson, from which she was discharged on July 31 when a court investigation decided that Miss Williamson was not an insane person, as charged by Dr. Hazzard.

Counsel for Miss Williamson, who is a wealthy Englishwoman, contended that through undue influence while Miss Williamson was weak from the starvation cure, Mrs. Hazzard obtained $2,000 from her, which should be returned. This money, Mrs. Hazzard contends, was due her for personal services. Dr. Hazzard denied receiving cheques for various amounts which were introduced in evidence, after the signature had been identified as hers. Judge Still will hear expert evidence on the matter. Dr. Hazzard, who has no state license to practice medicine, conducts a private hospital at Olalla, known as "Starvation Heights," where the Williamson girls were patients and where Claire Williamson died after six weeks' fasting.

PUBLISHES A PAPER IN MIDAIR.

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 23.—Eugene Lorton, managing editor of the Tulsa Daily World, formerly a well known newspaper man and politician of Walla Walla, Wash., and Vancouver, Wash., made an ascent here with Aviator Bonney in a Wright biplane, and at an elevation of 4,000 feet issued a complete miniature edition of the Daily World, the first attempt ever made to publish a paper in midair. The event took place at the county fair grounds, and was witnessed by 10,000 persons.

The leading article was headed: "A Message From the Clouds," and was written under Mr. Lorton's signature. All departments of the newspaper were represented, including telegraphic news from the Associated Press received a few hours before the flight was made. Bundles of papers were dropped out of the clouds and distributed to the crowd. Many people fought to secure copies as souvenirs.

DUNCAN HOSPITAL TO BE ENLARGED

Plans Approved by Directors—Two Fined for Infractions of Game Act.

(Special Correspondence.)

Duncan, Oct. 21.—At a meeting of the directors of the Convalescent Home and Emergency Hospital, it was decided to enlarge the hospital building at once. Plans were submitted and approved, and the architect, H. Wilson, was instructed to call for tenders. H. F. D. Stephens, fleet surgeon, retired, is chairman of the building committee. The grounds committee was instructed to proceed with the fencing and laying out of the grounds and planting shrubs, etc. The hospital during the six months it has been in operation has been most successful.

Next week will be well filled with entertainments. On Monday the Ladies' Guild of St. John's church will give a harvest home concert and dance. On Thursday, the 26th, the library committee will give a dance to raise funds to keep the library open as a reading room during the winter evenings. On Friday the Royal Welsh ladies' choir will give a concert.

Canon and Mrs. Leakey have returned from Cowichan Lake.

Mrs. Trotter-Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Calcott, of Somenos Mrs. Fenn, of Quamichan Lake, and General Pottinger have left for England.

Mr. and Mrs. Grigg, of Somenos, are leaving shortly to spend the winter in England.

In the early part of the week a representative meeting of property owners outside the proposed corporation of Duncan was held, addresses being delivered by T. A. Wood and H. Davie. A resolution was unanimously passed that the provincial government should be asked to assume the responsibility of the governing of the remainder of the municipality of North Cowichan, after Duncan is incorporated, and that a petition to this effect should be circulated in the district. All those present signed the petition and a public meeting of those interested will be held on Thursday, October 26, at 11 a.m.

At the court house, T. Futcher appeared before Justices of the Peace W. H. Elkington and J. Hirsch charged with infringement of the game act. Mr. Futcher's offence was aggravated by his refusal to give his name. He was found guilty and fined $50 and costs. A day or two later J. Fullerton of Gordon Head appeared before J. Maitland-Dougall, S. M., answering a similar charge and was fined $15 and costs.

An Indian from Chilliwack named George Simon appeared before Stipendary Magistrate J. Maitland-Dougall charged with being intoxicated and supplying an Indian woman with intoxicants. He was sentenced to four months in jail without the option of a fine. The Indian woman was given one month or a $15 fine.

CITY WITHIN POWER.

Vancouver, Oct. 21.—According to a judgment handed down by Mr. Justice Morrison, the resolution passed by the city council on August 14 last, authorizing the pulling down of premises at 514 to 516 Cordova street, on the ground that they were a menace to public safety, was a perfectly legal resolution, and that the building in question must be razed forthwith.

With the passing of the resolution by the city council, J. W. Horne, owner of the buildings, secured an injunction against the city, restraining the city engineer from putting the council's order into effect. When the matter came up for argument a few days later in Supreme Court Chambers, R. W. Harris, who appeared for Mr. Horne declared that the resolution passed by the council was illegal, taking the stand that the council had instructed Mr. Horne to have the buildings removed, stating that if he did not do so at once the city engineer would have power to order their destruction. Under the wording of the act Mr. Harris claimed that his client should have been notified first that the buildings were considered a menace to public safety, and should have been instructed to appear before the city council to show reason why the buildings should not be condemned.

City Solicitor Hay claimed that the application made by Mr. Horne could not be considered by the court inasmuch as he said it had not been made within the time specified by the act. He also claimed that the city council had the power to order the immediate destruction of any building that was considered a menace to public safety.

Mr. Justice Morrison reserved his decision in the case until the other day, the injunction granted Mr. Horne being allowed to stand till judgment was given.

In the decision his lordship finds that while the section of the act giving the city power to tear down buildings that are considered a menace to public safety may be "inaptly worded," the meaning of the legislature was clear and that in the case in question Mr. Horne had received all the notice required by law.

GIFT TO CLERGYMAN.

Prince Rupert, Oct. 21.—About a year ago a young rancher from Porcher Island knocked bashfully at the door of the residence of one of the local ministers. He led with him a brave maiden who was willing to go over to the forest and stand by his side as he carved out a home for them. The other day there came to the minister's house a huge parcel with "The compliments of Mr. and Mrs. George Farran." The parcel contained the hugest and cleanest samples of all kinds of vegetables, all of which have been grown on their own little farm at Refuge Bay. Onions and turnips, carrots, cabbage, preserved fruit—all were there—and there are going to be some excellent bachelor meals in the minister's cabin for the next few days.

It is a bad thing for a clever and ardent man not to have from the onset some paramount object of life.—Lord Lytton.

LAND ACT

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that I, William B. Vaughan, of Vancouver, B. C., a lumberman, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north boundary line of Lot 724, about 20 chains east of the northwest corner of said Lot 724, near the south coast of Hardwick Island, British Columbia, and about a mile and a half north from said south coast, thence west 20 chains, thence north 28.09 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 28.09 chains.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN VAUGHAN.
September 12th, 1911.

LAND ACT

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF COAST.

Take notice that the Vancouver Timber & Trading Company, Limited, of Vancouver, B. C., lumber dealers, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Lot 724, near the south coast of Hardwick Island, B. C., which post is situate about one mile and a half north from said south coast, thence west 80 chains, thence north 28.09 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 28.09 chains.

THE VANCOUVER TIMBER & TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.
WILLIAM BENJAMIN VAUGHAN.
Agent.
September 12th, 1911.

LAND ACT

DISTRICT OF COAST, RANGE 3.

Take notice that Mrs. Sciota Jane Roland, of Bella Coola, married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the N. E. corner of the Nusscrek Indian Reserve, situated about 10 miles from Bella Coola, thence north 20 chains, thence east to shore line of North Bentinck Arm 40 chains more or less, thence south 20 chains, thence west 40 chains to post of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

MRS. SCIOTA JANE ROLAND,
B. FILLIP JACOBSEN, Agent.
Sept. 8th, 1911.

LAND ACT.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

Take notice that Thomas Hodgson, of Vancouver, B. C., teamster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the south shore of Kains Lake, about 10 chains north of the N. E. corner of Section 21, Township 20, thence south 50 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence in a southeasterly direction along the southwest shore of Kains Lake to point of commencement, containing 560 acres more or less.

THOMAS HODGSON.
(Agent) MARSHALL S. OULTON.
August 9th, 1911.

LAND ACT.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

Take notice that Herbert Westcott, of Vancouver, B. C., chemist, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the northwest shore of Kains Lake, about 40 chains south of the northwest corner of Section 33, Township 20, thence west 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 50 chains to Kains Lake, thence in a northeasterly direction along the northwest shore of Kains Lake to point of commencement, containing 260 acres more or less.

HERBERT WESTCOTT.
(Agent) MARSHALL S. OULTON.
August 9th, 1911.

LAND ACT.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

Take notice that Ernest Morris, of Vancouver, B. C., bookkeeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the north shore of Kains Lake on the west boundary of Section 33, Township 20, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence in a northwesterly direction along the north shore of Kains Lake to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

ERNEST MORRIS.
(Agent) MARSHALL S. OULTON.
August 10th, 1911.

LAND ACT.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

Take notice that Burpee G. Cole, of Vancouver, engineer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the southeast shore of Kains Lake on the eastern boundary of Section 27, Township 20, thence south 60 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence 50 chains north to Kains Lake, thence in a northeasterly direction along the southeast shore of Kains Lake to point of commencement, containing 440 acres more or less.

BURPEE G. COLE.
(Agent) MARSHALL S. OULTON.
August 9th, 1911.

LAND ACT.

RUPERT LAND DISTRICT.
DISTRICT OF RUPERT.

Take notice that John Frampton, of Montreal, Quebec, chef, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on the northeast shore of Kains Lake, about 40 chains north of northeast corner of Section 22, Township 20, thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence in a southeasterly direction along the northeast shore of Kains Lake to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

JOHN FRAMPTON.
(Agent) MARSHALL OULTON.
August 10th, 1911.

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