JAPAN'S GREAT GENERAL WELCOMED TO CANADA

(Continued from Page One.)

Satsuma man, is 58 years of age, sturdily built, sinewy, with no spare flesh. He is a quiet unassuming gentleman, and exceedingly good-natured. In war he is rather of the Moltke type, and quite untheatrical, his favorite attitude being to stand with legs braced apart, smoking a cigar while watching the progress of any movement. General Kuroki, who by the way, ranks 35th in precedence at the Japanese court, preceding General Oku, who is commander-in-chief of the army, was the first of the Japanese generals to take the field, and with the foreign audience he ranked supreme. His mission was to cross the Yalu and hold Fong-wheng-chen pending the movement of the three other generals to the field. Their missions were: General Oku was to invest Port Arthur and march north leaving the siege to General Nogi, and Nozu was to land at Takushan and march north between Oku and Kuroki's forces. Kuroki carried out his campaign with expedition, landing at Chemulpo and Chinnampo and marching rapidly to Seoul and Chonju, quickly forcing the Russians to the Yalu. The battle of the Yalu was carried out on similar lines to the preceding battle of the China-Japan war.

Kuroki has been assailed by foreign critics, particularly Germans, for his failure to improve his opportunity after driving Sassulitch from the Yalu. Had he then moved across country he could have cut off Stackelberg when that general moved south to be later defeated signally by Oku at Tehlitz. But it must be remembered that Kuroki, like the other generals, went into the field with "a tailor-made campaign" which had been arranged at Tokio. After defeating the Russians at the Yau and Feng-whang-chenk Kuroki settled down there until orders came to move. The advance came when Nozu had reached Hsin-yen and Oku was nearing Haicheng, and then Kuroki crossed the Motienling on the road to Liaoyang, the armies being about 40 miles apart. The crux of the campaign was to converge on Liaoyang where the plan was Kuropatkin was to be signally defeated. The situation was arranged similarly to that of the Prussian armies before Koniggratz, the armies being brought into contact and then the commander-in-chief took charge. Thus it was when Kuroki converged his force toward Yentai to the northeast of Liaoyang, while Oku had followed the railway and Nozu was between the two armies with his three divisions. Then Oyama took charge of the combined armies.

Kuroki carried out his campaign excellently. The way to Liaoyang was not easy. Hard battles were fought at Motien pass and Tensuiten. How well Kuroki emplaced his army to drive in the Russian left and cut off the retreat from Liaoyang is history. General Orloff was sent against him with an army, the bulk of which was composed of European troops, which outnumbered that of Kuroki by two divisions, and after the bloodiest fighting of modern war the Russians succeeding in holding Kuroki sufficiently to allow of retirement after Oku and Nozu had captured the Manchurian railway centre after six days of fierce fighting. The victory had been indecisive instead of final as hoped and further fighting took place for six months before the final defeat of Kuropatkin at Mukden to which Kuroki and his army contributed greatly.

Marquis Capt. Saigo.

General Kuroki's adjutant is the nephew of one of Japan's popular heroes and the son of Marquis Saito, Minister of the Navy. Saigo Takamori, uncle of the Marquis, was a Satsuma samurai, whose youth coincided with the closing years of the Japanese 'ancient regime,' and who conspicuously distinguished himself on the Imperial side—he became commander-in-chief of the army but closed his days as a rebel, leading the Satsuma rebellion. Like many of the old Japanese conservatives he was anti-foreign. Three times he was exiled to the Luchoo islands as a political suspect, but after the revolution in 1868 when he led the imperial armies and assisted greatly in the downfall of the Shoguna and the restoration of the ruling Emperor, Mutsohito, he became one of the greatest personages of Japan. He had been commander-in-chief of the imperial army, and was a popular hero. Soon, though, he found that the programme of the government was one with which he could not agree, and he left Tokio and retired to his home. In 1877 he led the rebellion of the Satsuma clan against the government.

Saigo's break with the government came when he found that the aim was not to return to the Japan of early historic days, he stated, but the Europeanization of the country and abandonment of national usages and traditions—a policy which has made Japan a power in the world. He retired to Kagoshima in Satsuma and founded a military school to which the sons of the samurai of Satsuma and Osuml rallied. Saigo's teachings and the influence of the school was to cause inevitable conflict between the old and new order of ideas, and in 1877 the government was defied. The standard of revolt was raised by Saigo at Satsuma, and what is known in Japanese history as the Satsuma rebellion was commenced. It lasted several months and the imperialists triumphed. Saigo and his faithful band of 500 retainers who remained true to him, all fell in battle on September 24th.

Saigo's reputation never suffered in popular esteem; and even the imperial court now respects his memory, the ban of degradation having been removed in 1900, and the dead commander-in-chief reinstated posthumously in all his honors. Statues of him have been reared in many places, notably a large bronze at Uyeno park at Tokio. Among the country folk the belief is still current that Saigo did not die, but like Yoshitsume, years before, escaped to Siberia.

The final straw which fired Saigo and his fellow samurai of the Satsuma clan—which has given Japan its military leaders—to revolt was the edict of the Emperor abolishing the custom of carrying swords. The Satsuma men had seen the abolition of the feudal system, and their deprivation from position in the government they had placed in power, and the edict anent the carrying of swords was the final straw.

When Saigo's forces started north they numbered 14,000 with 16 guns, and their first act of war was to lay siege to the castle town of Prince Arisagown, who sent Generals Miyoshi and Nozu with 10,000 men to raise the siege. The imperial troops were successful, and the Satsuma forces driven back. But they were speedily reinforced, and the Japanese army, then numbering 40,000 on peace footing, was unable to put down the rebellion. Policemen and others were forced into service by conscription, and, strange to say, the soldiers of Japan who proved themselves so brave in the recent war were only with difficulty brought to face the samurai of Satsuma. After considerable fighting near Kumamoto the imperial forces, greatly outnumbering the rebels, circled about them and defeat was certain. After a series of reverses Saigo and a faithful band finally broke through the cordon and took up a final stand at Kagoshima.

The final assault by the government troops took place on Shirbyama, a hill at Kagoshima, where Saigo and 500 men made their last stand. When they saw the end approaching Homai, one of Saigo's lieutenants severed his chief's head from his body in order to spare him the disgrace of falling alive into the enemy's hands. Then Hommi suicided, and so did many others. After the battle the imperial troops searched diligently for the body of Saigo. Bodies of dead were brought from the hill for examination and all the bodies of leaders were recognized excepting Saigo. Finally the headless body of a powerful man was found and while the imperial leaders were discussing whether it was that of Saigo his head was found and identified.

Baron Ozawa

Baron Ozawa, president of the Japanese Red Cross Society, who accompanied the military party, is on his way to London to attend the convention of the International Red Cross Association. He is a notable Japanese. The Red Cross Society in Japan is an outcome of the Hakuaisha (Society of Benevolence) founded during the Satsuma rebellion, the great civil war of 1877. At the close of the rebellion the society was constituted a permanent organization, and, when Japan recognized the Geneva Convention, the society of benevolence procured a connection with the international committee at Geneva and was merged into the Red Cross society of Japan. Now the society has over 800,000 members. An imperial prince is the honorary president and a princess of the blood head of the ladies' committee. H. M. the Empress is a constant visitor and patron of the hospitals of the society. Barons Ishiguro and Hashimoto, prominent Japanese medical men, are among the moving spirits of the society.

The headquarters is at Tokio, and consists of a number of buildings for central offices and storerooms. One room, elegantly furnished, is set apart for the use of the Empress or Emperor, and in this room are excellent full length oil paintings of their Majesties. The society's hospital, the Sekijuji-sha Byoin, situated in Shibuya suburb, has 230 beds ordinarily, but more were put in to accommodate the wounded that arrived there during the war. The Empress, who is a frequent visitor, has a room set apart for her at the hospital. The nurses, all gowned in white with an odd high-crowned cap, number two hundred and sixty in all. The storerooms are large warehouse buildings, each laden with an enormous reserve supply of hospital stores, stacks of lanterns, canteens, uniforms, blankets, litters, trains of ambulance, cots, dressing material, etc. The Japanese red cross society is the richest in the world. Within two days it can load a hospital-ship or a hospital train in readiness for the front. There is not the slightest confusion, the system being excellent. The nurses are all under military control. Two hospital ships are owned by the society, the Kakuai Maru and Kosai Maru. In peace time they are leased to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha as passenger vessels, and in war time they are engaged in carrying the sick and wounded back to Japan from the front.

COMES TO THE COAST

Portage la Prairie, April 30.—S. A. Marlatt, inspector of Indian agencies for the Dominion government, has resigned his position and will remove to the Pacific coast to engage in the lumber business on a large scale. He has lived in the west for the past 36 years, and will leave a host of friends behind him.

VICTORIA TIDE TABLE.

(April, 1907.)

(Issued by the Tidal Survey Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.)

Date.	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht	Time	Ht
	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.	h. m.	ft.
1	4 13	8.4	11 06	3.1	18 00	7.4	23 00	5.8
2	4 40	8.5	12 04	2.6	19 32	7.2	23 42	6.6
3	5 07	8.5	13 05	2.2	21 41	7.3	.....	....
4	0 31	7.1	5 35	8.5	14 08	2.0	23 38	7.6
5	1 38	7.6	6 04	8.4	15 09	1.9	.....	....
6	0 53	7.9	3 10	7.8	6 36	8.2	16 06	1.9
7	1 33	8.1	4 50	7.6	7 40	7.8	17 01	2.2
8	1 56	8.0	6 10	7.1	9 58	7.4	17 53	2.5
9	2 06	7.9	7 07	6.4	11 43	7.1	18 42	3.0
10	2 02	7.9	7 47	5.6	13 10	7.1	19 26	3.6
11	2 05	7.9	8 23	4.8	14 16	7.0	20 05	4.2
12	2 16	8.0	8 53	4.0	15 17	7.1	20 43	4.9
13	2 36	8.2	9 34	3.4	16 18	7.3	21 20	5.5
14	3 00	8.3	10 12	3.0	17 28	7.0	21 58	6.1
15	3 22	8.3	10 53	2.7	19 04	7.0	22 40	6.7
16	3 40	8.2	11 38	2.5	.....	....	.....	....
17	3 47	8.1	12 26	2.5	.....	....	.....	....
18	.....	....	3 48	7.8	13 17	2.6	.....	....
19	.....	....	3 20	7.4	14 10	2.7	.....	....
20	1 17	8.0	.....	....	15 04	2.8	.....	....
21	1 33	7.9	.....	....	15 58	3.0	.....	....
22	1 55	7.8	.....	....	16 50	3.2	.....	....
23	1 20	7.6	.....	....	17 39	3.5	.....	....
24	1 00	7.6	7 15	5.9	11 51	6.5	18 25	3.7
25	1 08	7.7	7 38	5.2	13 05	6.7	19 09	4.1
26	1 24	8.0	8 04	4.2	14 09	7.9	19 49	4.5
27	1 44	8.2	8 33	3.3	15 08	7.2	20 27	5.0
28	2 08	8.5	9 13	2.5	16 05	7.5	21 04	5.6
29	2 34	8.7	9 56	1.8	17 11	7.4	21 41	6.3
30	3 02	8.9	10 44	1.8	18 34	7.5	22 22	6.9

The time used is Pacific Standard for the 120th meridian west. It is counted from 0 to 24 hours, from midnight to midnight. The figures for height serve to distinguish high water from low water.

The height is measured from the level of the lower low water at spring tides. This level corresponds with the datum to which the soundings on the Admiralty charts of Victoria Harbor are referred as closely as can now be ascertained.

A BIG APPLE MARKET OPEN IN AUSTRALIA

Information for B. C. Fruit Growers Given by Canadian Commercial Agent

In his report to the department of trade and commerce, J. S. Larke, commercial agent for New South Wales, Queensland and New Zealand, writing from Sydney, Australia, under date of December 15th, 1906, says:

"The Moana brought nearly four thousand cases of apples. They arrived in excellent condition, were free from disease or fruit pests and were an exceedingly fine lot. None, however, came from Canada. The efforts made by importers here to secure fruit from Canada were not successful.

"The largest shipment was made by a single orchardist from the state of Washington, who came out here himself to look into the market. He brought a few varieties that were too tender for this market and many of his apples were too large. The prices will not net as much as he hoped for and would have done had he avoided these conditions.

"He is selling them at from 12s. to 17s. per case, is abundantly satisfied with the prospects here and is making arrangements for the continuation of the trade. He ships to London as well as to the eastern United States, and the fact that he proposes hereafter to ship large quantities to Australia makes it pretty clear that he finds this the best market.

"It is to be regretted that Canada appears to be in no position to take advantage of the conditions as yet. I have had inquiries respecting fruit and at that time there was no intimation of any probability of a move of this kind; for while it is generally understood that their work is completed so far as location of the route from Keremeos through Hedley to Princeton is concerned, it has also been understood that most of their work for the past month or so has been that of marking time, until construction on this portion of the route should begin, when there would be abundance of work for them in cross-sectioning and other engineering connected with construction.

The reason for the move is not apparent, and so far as known nothing has been given out as to where they will be sent after reaching Midway. The whole circumstance, certainly doesn't look good to dwellers in the upper Similkameen, some of whom interpret the move as indefinite postponement of construction.

During the railway discussion in the commons in June, 1905, the representations made as to the time within which the company would have the road completed through the Similkameen, certainly gave no inkling as to any probability of so little progress being made at this length of time, and those who were led to make preparations as the result of the representations then made, have many of them found to their cost that they had been far too credulous.

Victoria's Growing Time

The growing prosperity of the city of Victoria is demonstrated forcibly by the customs returns for the month which closed yesterday when the total amount collected in duties surpassed the record for many years, if not altogether. The amount collected in duties at the Victoria customs house in April exceeded the sum taken in during April of last year by over $35,000.

The total collections for duty alone at the Victoria customs house during the month which closed yesterday totalled $108,777.32, which is an advance of more than $35,000 over the collections for the same month last year, and when the total collections from all sources are computed the increased collections over the same month of last year will be shown to be over $46,000.

It is fifteen years or more since the collections at the customs house exceeded the $100,000 figure in a month. During the days of C. P. R. construction and following years, when the large amount of construction material and merchandise for other parts of the province was all landed here and entered for payment of duty in this city, the duties collected were in excess of $100,000, but not since. Now, with the constant increase of the local trade, the duties are growing month by month, and the month of April has been a banner month, showing an advance of a third over the amount paid for duty during the month of the previous year.

In another way has this month been record-breaking at the local customs house. As stated yesterday, more Chinese than at any time since the imposition of the $500 head tax paid the entrance fee. The total number to pay the $500 tax was 23. The Chinese revenue, added to the duties collected, will bring the receipts to $120,277.32. From 1904, when the new tax was imposed, until last April, but one Chinese entered by paying the tax. During May and June four entered, one in July and one in September. There were several other entries, but those of last month will exceed the total of all who entered to that time. Three or four of those who paid the tax in April were students, who, under the regulations, are obliged to pay the tax, the amount of which is returned when it is shown that the students have attended school for one year.

Births, Marriages, Deaths

BORN

BOULTBEE—On Alberni street, Vancouver, B. C., on April 23rd inst., the wife of Mr. W. W. Boultbee, of a son.

DIED

STEWART—At the family residence, 65 Belcher street, on the 23rd inst. John Stewart, a native of Dundee, Scotland, in his 70th year.

HODSON—At the residence of her brother-in-law, St. Luke's Rectory, Cedar Hill, on Sunday, 28th April, Augusta Ellen, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hodson, of Roskeavage, Co. Roscommon, Ireland, aged 36.

ROACH—At St. Joseph's hospital, on the 29th inst., George Roach, aged 53 years, 8 months, and a native of Devon, England.

MINERS RESCUED

Seven Men Who Were Imprisoned for Over Four Days

Johnstown, Pa., May 1.—Taken from the dark recesses of a coal mine where they had been imprisoned for over 100 hours, and snatched almost from the jaws of death, seven men taken from the Berwynd-White mine, No. 38, at Fousttwell, are living in the Windberg hospital, physically exhausted and oblivious to all about them, and recovering their strength in sleep. The men were reached about 10 o'clock last night, but were not brought out until this morning, the physicians fearing a reaction from the excitement and the sudden exposure to the outer air that night have a serious effect.

Immediately upon being brought out all the men wanted to go to their homes, and were taken to the hospital under protest. No food was given to them at first, but a stimulant in the form of brandy and water was administered.

Soon after arriving at the hospital the men were sound asleep, and no communication with them was allowed. Correspondents and newspaper photographers swarmed about the vicinity of the hospital in an attempt to get the men's stories and their pictures; but they were turned away, and the men are not disturbed except at regular intervals, when the nurses administer hot broths and other nourishment. Immediately afterward the men again drop asleep, apparently exhausted.

The hospital physicians said this morning that the men would be able to be about in a few days, but they would be too weak to resume their regular duties for a week or more.

BUSH FIRES ALREADY

Forest Blazing at Many Points Near Vancouver

All Sunday afternoon and yesterday the air around the city was heavy with the smoke of bush fires wafted in from various directions, says the News-Advertiser. Over at North Vancouver, a big bush fire could be seen burning near the base of the mountain. It has already burned over many acres of land and is still spreading.

Another bush fire was raging yesterday on the Vancouver-New Westminster car line near Earl's road, and it threatened several houses in that district. So far no actual losses are reported, but the situation is serious enough to cause a great deal of apprehension to people living in that vicinity.

A fire horse was painfully injured yesterday morning in a rush in response to a call to attend a fire behind the wainscoting on the kitchen of the Alexandra cafe on Pender street. The chemical engine from No. 1 fire hall was rounding the corner of Hastings and Granville streets by Kelly Bros. & Mitchell's big fence, when one of the horses slipped on the asphalt of a recently watered street and the heavy wagon rolled over it. The horse, though not seriously injured, was so badly cut and bruised that it had to be led back to the fire hall while the chemical was left standing on the street. In connection with the same fire, another mix-up occurred in calling out the engines, since part of the equipment from No. 1 hall rushed down Georgia street, some of them turning north on Burrard street and some going on as far west as Bute street before they found out where the fire was. The fire itself was of no consequence.

The members of the fire department have been kept busy during the past couple of days by numerous bush fires in the suburbs. On Sunday afternoon the men from Nos. 3 and 5 halls were at work for several hours in the vicinity of Clark drive, where a bush fire was raging and threatening some of the residences in that locality. The firemen, however, managed to save the property.

At 9:30 o'clock on Sunday morning the firemen from Nos. 1 and 2 halls responded to an alarm from the box at the corner of Burrard and Robson streets, having been caused by a spark. The damage amounted to about $50.

Another alarm came in on Sunday afternoon from the 500 block, Alexander street. A small fire on the corner of a residence in this locality caused damage to the extent of $25 before being extinguished by the firemen.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

In the matter of the Municipal Clauses Act and Amending Acts, and in the Matter of the Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-Law, 1906.

To the Registered and Assessed Owners, and to the Undermentioned Persons Interested in the Lands Situate Within the City of Victoria, viz:

Lot 1012, Block 64.
Mrs. James Jack.
The heirs-at-law of James Jack, deceased.

Lot 25, Block 78, Spring Ridge.
The heirs-at-law of Henry Simpson, late of Turgoose Post Office, Saanich, B. C.

Lot 3, Block 2, Oaklands Estate, Map 302a.
Mrs. Julia Ann Booth, 24 Rupert street, Victoria, B. C.
Mrs. Louisa A. Booth (afterward Mrs. Louisa A. St. John), late of Victoria, B. C., now probably of Tacoma, Washington, U. S. A.

Lot 19, Blocks 2-3, Fernwood Estate.
The heirs-at-law of E. G. Anderson, late of Victoria, B. C.
The heirs-at-law of Peter W. Patterson, late of Victoria, B. C.

Lot 3, Blocks 54-55, Fernwood Estate.
J. Barker, C. A. McGregor, W. F. Fullerton, Edward Bragg, Robert Carter, Wm. H. Spofford, E. Byrnjolfson, all of Victoria aforesaid, and the other 52 persons forming the members of the Shareholders' Association of the Loyal Fernwood Lodge, No. 178, Canadian Order of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity.

Lot 1, Blocks, 53 and 64, Fernwood Estate, Map 333.
Mrs. F. Adams, 5 Spence's Court, Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A.
The heirs-at-law of Frederick Adams, Junior, late of Victoria, B. C., and some time of Perth, Ontario.
The west part (23x104) of Lot 48, Blocks 69-72, Spring Ridge.
The heirs-at-law of Clara Ollena Haggerty, late of Victoria, B. C.
John Haggerty, Robert Edwin Jackson and John James Cowley, all of Victoria, B. C.

Lot 189, in Block V., Section 31 Victoria West.
The heirs-at-law of Jeremiah Nagle, late of Victoria, B. C.
Mrs. Susan A. Holmes, Holmesdale, Duncan, B. C.

Lot 2, Blocks 11-12, Section 32, Victoria West.
The heirs-at-law of H. C. Sutherland, late of Victoria, B. C., and Denver Guysboro', Nova Scotia, Canada.

And to all whom it may concern:

By order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Martin, made on the 17th day of April, 1907, you are hereby required to take notice that a Petition was on the 8th day of April last past presented to the Court by Charles Kent, Collector for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, praying for an Order of the Court confirming the sale held on the 1st day of June, 1906, of the above (among other) properties sold for taxes in arrear. The said Petition will be heard at the Court House, Bastion Square, in the City of Victoria, on Monday, the 3rd day of June, 1907, at the hour of 10.30 in the forenoon.

AND FURTHER TAKE NOTICE that the said order directs that this advertisement shall be deemed sufficient service of the said Petition or of notice of the said Petition and of the day fixed for the hearing of the same, upon the several persons named in the said Order.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1907.

MASON & MANN,
Solicitors to the Corporation of the City of Victoria, Rooms 12-14, Five Sisters' Block, Victoria, British Columbia.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on the southeast shore of Hawkesbury Island, Coast District.

Commencing at a post planted on the south side of Daniel bay, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south along shore line to point of commencement.

R. CUNNINGHAM & SON LIMITED.
Dated April 11th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group.

1. Commencing at a post planted at the head of Skid Lake, and on the south side of lake, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, more or less to lake, thence along lake shore westerly to point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of Claim No. 1, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains more or less to lake, thence along shore westerly to point of commencement.

3. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of No. 2, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains more or less to lake shore, thence along shore westerly to point of commencement.

4. Commencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of Claim No. 3, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains more or less to shore line, thence along shore line westerly to point of commencement.

JOHN MACMILLAN,
Per Albert Luffman, Agent.
Located April 11, 1907.

TIMBER LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, in Cariboo district:

1. Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of Canoe River about one mile below the Big Jam, and marked "E. Switzer's northeast corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

E. SWITZER.
Dated March 25th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, in the Cariboo district:

2. Commencing at a post planted on the south bank of Canoe river, about two miles below the Big Jam, marked "E. Switzer's northeast corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

E. SWITZER.
Dated March 25th, 1907.

TIMBER LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo district:

3. Commencing at a post planted at the south bank of Canoe river, about three miles below the Big Jam and marked "E. Switzer's northeast corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

E. SWITZER.
Dated March 25th, 1907.

TIMBER LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo district:

4. Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of Canoe river about two and one-half miles below Ptarmigan creek and marked "E. Switzer's northeast corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

E. SWITZER.
Dated March 26th, 1907.

NOTICE is hereb given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo district:

6. Commencing at a post planted about one mile south of Canoe river about two and one-half miles below Ptarmigan creek and marked "E. Switzer's northeast corner post," thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to point of commencement.

E. SWITZER.
Dated March 26th, 1907.

TIMBER LICENSE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo district:

7. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the Kiwa river about seven miles from its mouth and marked "E. Switzer's post," thence east 20 chains, thence south 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of commencement.

E. SWITZER.
Dated April 3rd, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo district:

9. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of Kiwa river about seven miles from its mouth and marked "E. Switzer's post," thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

E. SWITZER.
Dated April 3rd, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands in the Cariboo district:

10. Commencing at a post planted on the east bank of the Kiwa river about four miles from its mouth and marked "E. Switzer's northwest corner post," thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

E. SWITZER.
Dated April 3rd, 1907.

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Everything Ready to Wear

New Wash Skirts---Lingerie Suits

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CRASH SKIRTS, plain, pleated, all sizes $1.75

CRASH SKIRTS, extra quality, very nicely pleated and stitched over hips $3.25

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WHITE PIQUE SKIRTS, with handsome pleated flounce and embroidery insertion $3.50

WHITE LINEN SKIRT, nicely pleated $3.90

WHITE LINEN SKIRT, strapped with embroidery, very chic and pretty... $3.75

WHITE LAWN SKIRTS, very beautifully trimmed with embroidery $3.75

MISSES SKIRTS

In white Pique or Crash

$1.75 and $2.50

LINGERIE SUITS

IN NAVY BLUE, light blue and white washing prints, piped and strapped in white $3.75

IN CRASH, handsomely pleated, of in black duck with pin spot $4.75

IN LINEN, nicely pleated, or in organdie, with ¾ sleeve, Dutch neck, trimmed with embroidery $5.00

IN SPOTTED MUSLIN, a very fashionable material, richly trimmed with embroidery $7.50

EXTRA SPECIAL LINGERIE SUITS in linen and organdie, very handsomely trimmed, at prices ranging from.... ..... $10 to $20

Angus Campbell & Co.

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