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THE PEOPLE WILL UNITE.

A letter signed "A," printed elsewhere in today's issue, is well worth reading. The writer places the "better terms" question in a very clear light. With his regret that it has been made a political issue the Colonist is wholly in accord. There is absolutely no justification for the introduction of party politics into the discussion. A few months ago any person who would have suggested that any difference existed between the Government and Opposition in respect to this matter would have invited the strongest condemnation. As soon, however, as the invitation from Sir Wilfrid Laurier was issued, the Opposition press began to assume an attitude hostile to the province. It was not so much what was said as the manner in which it was said. The result was that Mr. McBride went to Ottawa without receiving the endorsation of the provincial Liberal party as far as it could be given by the provincial Liberal newspapers. From a party point of view this was a great mistake. The Liberal Premier of the Dominion had invited the premiers of all the provinces to meet to discuss the financial relations between the provinces and the Dominion, and one would have supposed that the Liberal newspapers in British Columbia would have exhibited sufficient faith in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's intentions in summoning the conference and sufficient regard for the welfare of their province, not to mention sufficient political sagacity, to have made the utmost use of the exceptional opportunity thus afforded to press the claims of the province for favorable consideration. But they seemed to be afflicted with a species of rabies, they had inoculated themselves with so much bitterness that they became blind to the interests of their own party, as well as to those of the province. Hence Mr. McBride was unable to say at Ottawa, as he would have been glad to have been in a position to say, that he had behind him not only the united support of the legislature, but the unanimous voice of the provincial press. Our correspondent refers to the better terms agitation in Nova Scotia. A potent influence in securing justice for that province was the voice of a united press and such old-time political opponents as Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Joseph Howe were able to discover a means whereby they could bridge the chasm which for years had divided them. When New Brunswick wanted better terms, the press was unanimous in demanding them. The Liberal members of the Commons vied with the Conservative members in the urgency of their demands for justice. No Nova Scotia newspaper told the people that New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario must first be consulted and their consent obtained. No New Brunswick paper said that the premiers of the other provinces must first be won over. But in both cases the press and the people stood in a solid phalanx behind the men who, by the fortunes of politics, happened to be charged with the duty of putting forward the provincial claims! In those cases justice to the province came first, and party success afterwards. We regret greatly that this has not been the guiding principle of the Liberals in this province. Instead of insisting that a reasonable measure of fair play shall be given us, they have been astute to discover reasons why the eastern premiers could not have done otherwise than they did, and why this province is not justified in pressing its claims upon the Dominion quite irrespective of what the other provinces may think about them. The Liberal press has, in its egregious folly, left the people of British Columbia no alternative except to declare with a united voice that the question is one that must be settled with the Dominion Government, and that the position taken by Mr. McBride is representative of their attitude. And the people will do this. They will brush away the fine-spun theories of the Opposition like so many cobwebs and will demand justice in a manner that cannot be misunderstood.

FOR BETTER POLITICS.

During the last few months the attention of the people of Canada has been concentrated to an unusual degree upon the necessity of purifying politics. The Colonist is not so phrasical as to claim that its own political party is any better than its opponents. It admits frankly that there is only too much reason to believe that both the Conservatives and Liberals have not been careful to abstain from an improper use of power and patronage. Neither party is in a position to cast stones at the other. Mr. R. L. Borden, in a speech recently delivered in Montreal seemed impressed by this view, and although some of his observations necessarily bear rather severely upon the Liberals, this is because the Liberals are in power. We are told by the Montreal Gazette that his plea for better politics received the hearty applause of his political opponents as well as of his political friends. In the course an address on "The Duties of Citizenship," delivered before the Canadian club, Mr. Borden said:

"In so far as our hope for the future stability of the democratic institutions are concerned, they must be fixed upon three essentials, which are absolutely above and beyond all party considerations. We must first have clean elections. We must have decent appointments to public office, and we must have honest expenditure of the public money for the public service.

"In regard to pure elections Mr. Borden said that, while everybody wanted them, it seemed exceedingly difficult to secure them. Even in Great Britain, where the legislation on the subject is very advanced, corruption has not been stamped out, while in the United States it is said that the legislatures of at least four states are absolutely under the control of great corporations. He added:

What are we doing in Canada, and what have we done to improve conditions in this regard? Our laws might be improved up to the British standard, but our laws today are sufficient to bring about the desired result, providing the people of the country and the two great parties were prompt to not only pursue, but to punish those found guilty of wrongdoing. But we have to face that fact that in many constituencies, both political parties have more or less committed themselves to violations of the law. If an attempt is made to punish those of one party there is always the influence of the other party to stifle investigation and prevent punishment.

Mr. Borden went on to advocate greater simplicity of procedure in the trial of election cases and favored the appointment of an officer whose duties should be to supervise election trials and see that there is no collusion, and to push to conviction all cases of wrongdoing disclosed. There is such an officer in Great Britain and he has done a great deal of good. After enlarging upon the advantage which the appointment of such an officer would be to the public welfare, Mr. Borden said:

"But there is something beyond all this—there is the highest and strongest law in this or any country—the law of public opinion, which should be strong and vigilant and all compelling to see that the enactments of our statutes in this regard are carried out. The people of this country can have clean elections if they are determined to have them. They can enforce the law if they are determined to do so, and it is the duty of every man, in politics or in pulpit, school or public life, or private life, to enforce upon the people the necessity of a vigilant public opinion, and that without this we cannot attain to purity in elections.

He then spoke of the embarrassment experienced by members of the dominant party in satisfying the clamor of their supporters for public favors and closed with the following appeal:

One word more. I would exhort you all, particularly the young men, to remember your individual responsibility for public affairs. The standard of any government is limited by the standard of the citizens who create it. Democracy cannot be saved by faith alone, but by works—and these works must be manifest by public spirit and general interest in public affairs. The indifferent citizen is as great menace to the state as the corruptionist—in one sense a greater menace, because his indifference is accompanied by a garb of respectability, and yet he leaves the way open for those who are corrupt. The man who does not take an active and earnest interest in public affairs is not only abdicating one of those rights of which he should be most proud, but he lessens and takes away from those good influences which go to make up good government, and to that extent strengthens the corrupt influences.

Whether you are of one or the other political party, I would urge you all to volunteer service in the cause of good government. As far as I am concerned, I say to you, as I have said many a time before, and I say it with all sincerity, that I would infinitely sooner see a young man working for the political party with which I am not allied than see him taking no part in public affairs.

FRUIT INSPECTION.

We reproduce from the News-Advertiser some correspondence and comment in regard to the inspection of fruit. British Columbia is exceedingly fortunate in having in Mr. Thomas Cunningham an officer of such indefatigable industry and firm determination. His efforts are in the direction of prevention as well as cure, and he is accomplishing very much good. In the work in which he is engaged Mr. Cunningham ought to have the very active co-operation of all fruit growers, especially those who have small orchards for domestic use only. When a man embarks in fruit-raising as a business, he is likely to take all the necessary precautions to keep his trees healthy, but the man who raises a few apples or pears for his own use is not apt to be so careful. In view of the exceedingly great importance which fruit culture is about to assume in British Columbia, we urge upon all persons having fruit trees upon their premises the absolute necessity of their co-operating with the government officials to prevent the introduction and spread of fruit pests. If they do not know when their trees are diseased, or what they ought to do to cleanse them, they have only to ask the Agricultural Department for information. There are said to be many diseased trees around Victoria. This is absolutely inexcusable.

THE BANKERS SPEAK.

Elsewhere in today's paper will be found a series of interviews with the managers of the city banks. They are all optimistic in the highest degree. The public may depend upon it that the gentlemen quoted would not permit their names to be mentioned in such a connection, if they did not feel in every way warranted in saying what is printed. Bankers are very generally the very last people in a community to give expression of optimistic views, and it is only when they feel that circumstances fully warrant them in speaking that they do so. A week or two ago Mr. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, visited the Coast, and on his return to Toronto, spoke in glowing terms of the outlook in the West. He did not mention specific localities, but the interviews, which we give today, have a direct bearing upon our own city, and they are the views of men who have their fingers on the pulse of business.

A PROSPEROUS ERA.

There seems to be a consensus of opinion that times are very much better in the interior of the province than they have ever been. There is little feverish excitement—indeed one might say that there is none at all; but it is doubtless true that never before were so many people profitably employed and so much money advantageously invested there as now. Mining is making an excellent showing, lumbering is expanding and proving very profitable, and many acres of land are being utilized for fruit growing and general husbandry. The growth is steady and is not the result of any exceptional conditions. It is due to the general development of the country. In the coast section the outlook is very promising. Vancouver continues to increase in population and importance; the lumber industry is growing and mining is rapidly gaining in magnitude. On Vancouver Island everything prospers well. Victoria never had as bright a prospect as today, and everywhere throughout the island there is a feeling of hopefulness fully warranted by the facts.

So much for the present. As to the future, there is no doubt but that we will see in the course of a year or two very great activity in railway building in the province. This will have not only the effect of distributing large sums of money for labor and supplies of all kinds, but it will lead to the rapid increase of the population and the utilization of the vast latent resources of the province. British Columbia has waited some time for its turn, but it will not have to wait much longer.

A WATER COMMISSION.

The suggestion that a commission should be appointed to take into consideration the whole water question with the view of reaching some definite conclusion, meets with considerable acceptance. The subject has so many phases that it is exceedingly difficult to deal with it at the sessions of a body constituted like the City Council. It ought to be considered just as any other business proposition is—that is, not in the full glare of public criticism, but in a manner which would leave those charged with its solution free to change their views without laying themselves open to hostile comment. The people expect from persons, whom they elect to representative positions, a degree of knowledge possessed by no one. They are expected to reach a correct conclusion when a subject is first presented, and if they afterwards see reasons why they should change their minds, their good faith is at once called in question. If, for example, an alderman should declare himself in favor of the Highlands as a source of supply, and afterwards, on examination of the whole case, should decide that it would be better to go to Goldstream, he would be charged with all kinds of motives, and even worse things would be said about him. Then all public men like to have a record for what they call consistency; many of them would rather be "consistent" than right. The desire for re-election is also always present in their minds, and tends to bias their opinions, no matter how much they may endeavor to guard against it. A properly constituted commission would be free from these causes of embarrassment.

Several things must be taken into consideration before the citizens will be in a position to arrive at a just conclusion on the water question. Among them are the cost, the quality and amount of the water, the pressure, the distribution, the rates, meters, the use that can be made of the Elk Lake plant after it is abandoned, and so on. While the Mayor and Aldermen seem resolved not to think about acquiring the Esquimalt property, it seems very unreasonable from a business point of view not to take this into account in any further investigation of the subject. The area between Esquimalt and Oak Bay is none too large to be embraced in one water system, and it may be that the city could come to some arrangement with the Esquimalt Company that would be acceptable to the people. All these matters ought to be gone into in detail and with the object of reaching the best conclusion. Therefore the commissioners ought to be men who have no bias in favor of any particular plan. We believe the findings of such a commission would be of great value. How the commission should be chosen and of how many persons it should consist is another matter. Whether the City Council would care to take the whole responsibility or would prefer to have it shared by other public bodies is for the Aldermen to say.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

Mr. John L. Cowan writes in the New York Evening Post on the production of gold. He believes that the world is entering upon a period in which there will be a vast increase in the supply of this metal, and hence the theory, that a very large stock of the standard metal is bound to have a disturbing effect upon values, is likely to be tested. The amount of gold produced in 1905 was approximately $375,000,000 worth, which is by far the largest on record. During the past nine years there has been an annual increase, averaging $30,000,000, but Mr. Cowan thinks this will be exceeded in the future. The greatest source of supply is the Rand, in South Africa, which last year yielded $93,000,000 and this year is expected to pass the $100,000,000 mark. The United States is credited with $87,000,000, and the number of new mines being opened suggests an increase to an amount that is difficult to estimate. To British Columbia he assigns an output of $20,000,000, but he has clearly included in this the yield of the Yukon. He anticipates a large yearly increase from this province for many years to come. In Mexico he notes a steady gain at the rate of about $2,000,000 a year. Central and South America are credited with $12,000,000 yearly, with every prospect of large gains, which seems very reasonable in view of the immense unexploited area in that continent. The same observation as to the future applies to Asia, whose present output cannot be even roughly approximated, owing to the lack of statistics. Mr. Cowan does not expect any increase from Australia unless the proposed transcontinental railway is built and new gold fields are discovered, as would be altogether probable. Speaking generally he anticipates that the augmentation of the output, due to the use of dredges in gravels, will be very great. His estimate of the total output for 1906 is $400,000,000 and for the next year $450,000,000.

In speaking of the effect of this increased supply, Mr. Cowan refers to the great previous gold floods. He is necessarily unable to go very far back because there are no records extant of gold production in ancient times. Western Europe scarcely knew much about the influence of gold in commercial matters until the Spanish adventurers began to exploit of the heaped-up riches of Mexico and Peru. The immediate effect of this was such an increase in prices that in a century the purchasing power of money was reduced fully sixty per cent. There is no means of ascertaining how much of the precious metal those adventurers brought to Europe, but there is no reason to suppose that it at all equalled the present annual output of the mines. Then followed two hundred years during which there was no remarkable addition to the world's store of gold, although there was a steady increase, which accounts for the tremendous excitement caused by the discoveries in California. In the twenty years after and including 1848 over $2,500,000,000 in value was added to the world's store of the yellow metal, and from that time to the present almost every year has recorded new discoveries. It is not necessary to follow Mr. Cowan's theorizing upon the possible effect of this vastly increased gold supply. He himself is inclined to doubt the value of speculation upon the subject.

A LETTER AND A REPLY.

We are in receipt of the following letter:

Sir,—Referring to the "musical treat" noticed in Saturday's Colonist, it would be only due and respectful to the clergy and congregation of St. John's, and to the Anglican church in general, if this admittedly inaccurate and offensive notice was not slurred over in your editorial apology of Sunday last, when you say, "It is unnecessary to explain how it came to be printed." Surely if the matter was properly sifted this would have been the first and most important point for enquiry. It should at least be stated by the editor or manager of such an influential paper as the Colonist that the libelous communication referred to was not published with their knowledge or consent. If such is the case, it would be quite as reasonable to throw an offensive substance on a man in the street and then pass along with the conventional "I'm sorry, but it is not at all necessary or incumbent on me to say why it was done." In fact, this would be more manly, as a certain amount of risk of corporal punishment would have been incurred. Now, sir, although my political views do not coincide with yours, I expect that you will have the fairness and independence to publish this letter in its entirety, especially as the anonymous "musical treat" was not excluded from your columns, although unfit for publication.

PARISHIONER.

The person who wrote the above, and talks about what would have been a manly course on the part of this paper, had not the manliness to sign his letter, or even comply with the invariable rule of newspaper offices, and send his name in confidence. We publish what he writes simply that the public may have some idea of how small some people can be. His letter is a little the meanest contribution that the Colonist has ever received. The Colonist's apology was considered ample by the people most concerned, but this correspondent, who has to drag politics into the matter, will not be satisfied unless we take him into our confidence and tell him who it was that made the unfortunate error. It is none of his business. The Editor of the Colonist accepts the full responsibility for what appears in this paper, no matter how it originates, and he does not propose to gratify the ill-bred curiosity of anyone by making public the private affairs of the office. If errors are made, they are promptly corrected, and if offence is given, it will always be promptly apologized for, and suitable reparation will be given. There are always some low-minded people who try to snoop into the private affairs of newspapers, hoping thereby to discover something that they can use to the disadvantage of some one else; but they need not hope to be able to exercise their peculiar qualities in the Colonist office. We are rather glad that the correspondent did not send his name, for we do not wish to know who such a person is.

MR. MACDONALD'S VIEWS.

Mr. Macdonald, leader of the local Opposition, has been interviewed by the Vancouver World, and what he says fills two columns of the paper very comfortably. We have carefully read it all, and have learned from it that there was an inter-provincial convention at Ottawa and that Mr. Macdonald does not know just where he is at. On these points the public was in no need of enlightenment; hence we are unable to see of what particular value Mr. Macdonald's contribution to the discussion is. He tells us that a Liberal premier would have stood to his guns, but what in the world would have been the good of that with a conference that was determined not to do anything more than give the proffered pittance? He is very careful not to say anything about the right of the premiers of the other provinces to first pronounce upon our case, except that "If the terms of union can only be altered by the consent of all the provinces, then we must get that consent or fail," which is equally as obvious and equally as valuable as the observation of the old lady, who said: "If the cow swallowed the grindstone, she did not choke." Mr. Macdonald's Delphic utterances appear to have been delivered with a due amount of solemnity, and they leave the public in just the position, in which he says he is. They are wondering where he is at.

AN INDUSTRIAL SITE.

In the interviews with the bank managers, printed in this paper yesterday, stress was laid upon the fact that many of the people who have lately come to reside in Victoria, and probably many more of those who will come in the immediate future, are persons of means, who will not be likely to sit down and quietly live upon their incomes. They will shortly be looking about them for avenues of investment, and as a consequence we may expect to see a general advance in industrial conditions. The advantages of Victoria because of its climate extend further than its attractiveness as a residential point. A few days ago there was published in the eastern press a despatch from a place in Georgia, giving the results of a series of experiments made for the purpose of determining the best means of keeping factories cool enough to enable operatives to work comfortably, and hence to get the best results from their labor. When a workroom is either too hot or too cold, the difference in the amount and character of the work done by a large number of operatives, as compared with what the same number of people would do under favorable conditions, is often equivalent to a fair profit. In Georgia the plan recommended to keep factories at a proper temperature was to spray water over the outside of the buildings. On the other hand, in the state of Maine, and some parts of the eastern provinces, the great problem is not only how to guard against the extreme heat of summer, but how to protect operatives against the extreme cold of the winter, without keeping their rooms in an unsanitary condition. Complete success is not attained in either case, although much expense is incurred. In Victoria the absense of extreme heat and extreme cold eliminates the problem of temperature entirely, and by and bye the importance of this climatic condition will be fully appreciated.

The abundance of raw material available on Vancouver Island and in close proximity thereto will have a potent influence in determining the location of many factories, when once the opportunities for profitable investment in that line on the Pacific Coast come to be fully understood. It is worth mentioning that, whereas a few years ago the most sanguine residents of Seattle did not expect that city to become a manufacturing point of any importance, at the present the industrial establishments are many and are constantly increasing in number and in capacity. It used to be said of that town that the only smokestacks visible were those of the power houses of the street railway companies. This has changed, and although there may not be as many tall chimneys relatively, as we have been accustomed to associate with extensive manufacturing, that is because electric power is largely used. There is plenty of water power available for the establishment of extensive factories in the neighborhood of this city.

We have very great hope from our new residents in this particular. Perhaps they may not all find opportunities for profitable use of their money immediately in Victoria; but they need not go outside of the province in search of them. In the course of a few months we will have a direct steamship line to Mexico. This ought to open a market for many things that can be profitably made here. Granting that wages are higher here than in the East we submit that the greater supply of certain descriptions of raw material, the favorable climatic conditions and the freight rates from eastern points will enable local factories to more than hold their own, not only in competition for the trade of Mexico, but also for that of the Orient.

LONDON COMMENT

The only British comment upon the proceedings of the inter-provincial conference that has come under the notice of the Colonist is the following extract from the Outlook, of October 20th.

"The conference of Canadian Premiers assembled to discuss the financial relations of the central government and the various States came to an end last week. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's desire for a unanimous decision on the necessary amendment of the Confederation Act has been defeated by the action of the Premier of British Columbia, but with that exception a general scheme of financial readjustment has been agreed upon. This provides for a per capita allowance to each province of eighty cents, to be calculated on the decennial census, and a further allowance of twenty cents a head for the administration of justice, an arrangement which will increase the burden of the Dominion government by more than £600,000. British Columbia was, however, to be allowed an additional claim owing to the physical difficulties confronting its development and its distance from the manufacturing centres of Eastern Canada. Mr. McBride, the premier, suggested—it seems with reason—that the amount of this claim should be decided by arbitration, but his brethren refused to go beyond an offer of £20,000, which he considered inadequate. It appears, therefore, that before the Imperial authorities are asked to amend the Confederation Act on the lines agreed upon, Mr. McBride will petition Downing Street for a larger financial concession to his own province.

The Outlook contrasts very favorably to this province the position of British Columbia, as expressed by its Premier, with that of West Australia as evidenced by the recent secession resolution adopted by the legislature of that state. The London paper thinks that the suggestion of a board of arbitration was reasonable, and this we fancy will be the verdict of all unbiassed critics, especially when it is understood that the powers of the board, as proposed by Mr. McBride would have been confined to investigation and suggestion, leaving the decision to the provincial and federal governments. The more we think of this proposal, the less we are able to comprehend why it should have been declined. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is too astute a politician not to have seen the advissability of such a course, and we are driven to the conclusion that he was extremely badly advised by those to whom he has a right to look for a correct conception of matters affecting this province.

So far as an appeal to the Imperial government goes, this is the last step, which the people of this province desire the government to be forced to take. But as it cannot be denied that the Imperial Parliament is the court of last resort in all matters affecting all parts of the Empire, recourse will be had to it, if we fail to obtain justice otherwise. We are very hopeful, however, that when the people of British Columbia have had an opportunity of expressing themselves they will pronounce in such certain tones, that their demand will receive attention even from the deaf ears of the Laurier administration.

The proposal to sell a part of Beacon Hill park ought to be abandoned. The city needs the whole area for public purposes. We sympathize fully with the views expressed by Mr. F. B. Pemberton.

What is the nonsense we read in the Nelson News about the Conservative papers adopting the cry, "Give us our rights or separation"? It is not "separation" that we demand. It is "reparation."

The women of Logansport, Indiana, in order to get a chance to shake hands with Mrs. Longworth (nee Roosevelt) when she arrived there, pulled each other's hair, tore each other's clothes, and, as the despatch says, so fiercely fought each other that the police, aided by the railway officials, were unable to restore order. The despatch adds that Mrs. Longworth seemed to like it. There never was any accounting for tastes.

By the death of James Mitchell the city of Victoria loses one of its oldest and most respected citizens. Mr. Mitchell during his residence here took a very active interest in public affairs, although never a candidate for any political office. His long and useful life gained him many friends, who, while realizing that under any circumstances its end could not be far distant, will learn, with great regret that he has passed away, and will extend their deep sympathy to his surviving son and daughter.

In the Seattle Sunday Times there was a long despatch from Washington setting out that Japan was just spoiling for a fight with the United States, and suggesting that Great Britain was at the bottom of it. In proof of the latter allegation reference was made to the amount of beef in Vancouver works in course of erection at Vancouver. It would be more interesting if the Times correspondent would tell just where these works are. The people of Vancouver would be glad to know. What amazing tommy-rot some of these correspondents send out!

Mayor Coatsworth of Toronto says that Sir John Macdonald defined a good party man as one who would stand by him when he was wrong. This illustrates how an amusing story may come to have a serious meaning. Sir John never gave any such definition. What originated the saying was the following incident: A newly-elected member of parliament was accosted by the Old Chieftain, who said: "Rulloa, Smith" (that wasn't his name, but it will do). "What are you going to do for me this session?" To which Smith replied: "I was elected independent. Of course, I'll support you when I think you're right." "Oh," exclaimed Sir John, "the Grits will do that. I want a man to support me when he thinks I'm wrong." He probably no more expected to be taken seriously than the Seattle wire-puller who described an honest politician as "a man who will stay bought."

Ten millions of people are said to be facing starvation in Kiang-Si province, China. The despatch says Kiang-Su, but the latter province is on the coast, while the stricken district is said to be in Central China. As a matter of fact, Kiang-Si, while not a coast province, is not far removed from the sea. But locality does not matter much, for the task of relieving ten millions of people is a tremendous task under any circumstances. Kiang Si has an area of over 72,000 square miles and a population of 19,000,000. It is a mountainous country but usually very productive.

"Chilliwack the Beautiful," is the title of a profusely illustrated pamphlet of 68 pages, setting forth the charms, advantages and business conditions of the locality named. It opens with the following description: "There is no more attractive district in British Columbia than the Chilliwack Valley. Beautiful for situation, surrounded by majestic and picturesque mountains, with fertile soil, watered by numerous streams and given a mild and delightful climate, nature has provided one of the choicest spots in all Canada for the making of a healthy, happy and prosperous community. Chilliwack has long been known as the 'Garden of British Columbia,' and though other aspirants for fame have arisen, none have ever been able successfully to dispute her claim to the title. The valley lies between the Cheam mountains and the Fraser river, about seventy miles from its mouth. Narrow at the base of Cheam peak, which towers 9,000 feet above it, the valley widens out to the westward until it merges into the Sumas basin, where it is about seven miles across, and in all comprises some 55,000 acres of land. The soil is a sedimentary deposit from the Fraser and Chilliwack rivers, and is capable of bearing heavy crops of all kinds of grain, grasses and fruits."

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NOTICE RE APPLICATION TO PURCHASE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in Range 5, Coast District, B. C.: Commencing at a Post on the South bank of the Skeena River, about 23 miles from Port Essington, running East 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West to the South bank of the Skeena River, thence following the said bank Southerly to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less. Located September 16, 1906.
Dated at Essington, September 17, 1906.
o4 W. J. O'NEIL & J. DEAN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land situated in the Kitsumkalum Valley, Range V., Coast District, B. C.: Commencing at a post marked "B. H. Wilson's Southwest Corner," and located at the Northeast corner of K. Braun's West quarter purchase claim; thence running North forty chains; thence East forty chains; thence South forty chains; thence West forty chains to point of commencement, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres, more or less.
Frank's Landing, Skeena River, B. C., October 12, 1906.
BELLE H. WILSON, Locator.
o26 Per H. L. Frank, Agent.

HEALAL

A liquid Court Plaster for Cuts, Burns, Abrasions, Hang Nails, Chapped and Split Lips, etc. : :

Antiseptic, Healing, Waterproof, Soothing, Protective and Invisible.

10c per tube

CYRUS H. BOWES
Chemist,
98 GOVERNMENT ST.,
Near Yates Street.
VICTORIA - B. C.

THE HAPPY WOODSMAN

We Carry a Full Line of
ATKINS' CELEBRATED
Cross Cut and Hand Saws.

The HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE Co., Ltd.
32-34 Yates Street
Victoria, B. C., Agents.
'Phone 59 P. O. Drawer 613

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Otter, Marten and all raw furs wanted. Write for special price list and instructions for shipping direct to us.

M. J. JEWETT
REDWOOD, NEW YORK., U. S. A.

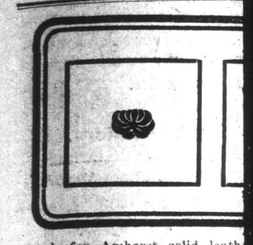
While Visiting Victoria, B. C.
Stay at the
HOTEL VICTORIA
Which is the most centrally located and best appointed Family Hotel in the city. Rates, $1.50 per day up, American plan, and 50c. up, European plan.
WALTER MILLINGTON, Prop.
Free 'Bus. Free Baths.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: commencing at a post marked F. G. E's N. E. corner and planted at the N. W. corner of lot 150, range 5, Coast district, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of beginning, and containing 640 acres.
F. G. EDMONDS.
E. S. SARGENT, Agent.
Dated 1st October, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a piece of land for Mill-site: Beginning at a stake marked "D Drysdale's northwest corner," planted on Rocky Point at head of Fortune Bay, West Arm of Cumshewa Inlet; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of beginning, containing 160 acres, more or less.
D. DRYSDALE.
By C. T. Moore, Agent.
Dated September 28th, 1906.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to build a line of railway of standard or narrow gauge, to be operated by steam or electricity, from a point at or near the head of Portland Canal; thence following the valley of Fear River a distance of thirty miles, with power to build, equip, maintain and operate branch lines of fifteen miles in length from the main line and particularly upGlacier, Bitter and American Creeks; and also to establish permanent tracks for collecting and distributing cards on the main line or any branch or branches; to construct, operate, maintain and own telegraph and telephone poles, or either, along the route of the said railway or its branches, or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to charge tolls therefor; to generalte electricity and supply light, heat and power and erect, construct, build and maintain the necessary buildings and works, and to generate any kind of power for the purposes aforesaid, or in connection therewith for reward; to connect with and enter into running arrangements with any railway, and to construct terminal sidings at any such connections; to receive from any government, person, or body corporate, grants of land, money, bonuses, privileges or other assistance, in aid of the construction of the Company's undertakings; with power to own, by purchase or location, or lease mines and sell and dispose of its holdings; with power to own, use and operate water power convenient to the road for the company's railway and other purposes, and to exercise such powers as are granted by Parts IV and V of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act"; with power to build, own, maintain wharves, docks, and bunkers in connection with the company's undertakings; and to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and operate them on the waters of the Province and those adjacent thereto, and to make traffic arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies; and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 22nd day of August, 1906.
ROBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for the Applicant.



Ask for Amherst solid leath wear.

Good Sport.—A Cowichan co dent writes that James Mearns two days' hunt last week bagg deer, one bear, three pheasants a grouse.

Frank-Bosworth.—The marria place at Grand Forks, B. C., on of Dr. J. W. Frank, Dominion ary inspector, of Nelson, and so Frank of this city, and Miss N Bosworth of St. Paul.

Operate During Winter.—Dur winter months the Hotel Strathco be kept open by Mrs. Wark. the guests at the hotel at pres Mr. Deane and bride, Mr. and M bot and J. H. Brooks, of Engla

The Highland Watershed.— five million gallons of water ye passed over the weir placed a stream by the city for the pur measuring the flow from the Hi watershed during the wet season.

Arranging Programme.—A me the Natural History society we last evening. There was a good ance and a number of interesti ters were informally discussed. for the winter season were con The programme will be announc later date.

Hazelton Mail Lost.—Word ceived by the Princess Beatrice loss of the Hazelton mail, includ istered letters, by the capsizing canoe on Saturday morning las miles above Essington. The oc came near losing their lives.

Memorial Window.—The Arch of Somerset recently, in the church of Lydeard, St. Lawrence, set, unveiled a stained glass win the memory of Sir Joseph Trutch, first lieutenant governor ish Columbia, who died at E Manor, on March 2, 1904.

Locates In Victoria.—The Atlin in its issue just to hand, has the ing: "William Johnson, who h working on Birch the past summ Messrs. Brown, Little and Crook on the last boat for the Harris Springs. After a short sojourn 'Bill' will go to Victoria. He embarking in the fruit culture b somewhere in the vicinity of tha

Nominated at Dewdney.—At a position convention held at Missio tion on Monday, Robert Jardine Westminster was unanimously ele standard-bearer for the Liberals Hon. Richard McBride, who w sumably run again in the gove interest in Dewdney riding. Mr. is a well known resident of New minster. He has taken quite an part in politics of the district a pioneer resident of British Colum

CHATS ON TOURIST TRADE OF C

Secretary of Hawaiian Prom Committee Pays Visit to Victoria

H. W. Wood, secretary of the H promotion committee of Honolulu, a business visit to the Continent interests of his committee, and to with his wife arrived on Sunday toria. They landed at San Fra on October 9th and made a tour coast from San Diego, in the sou Vancouver Island in the north. ject is to get in closer touch with interested in tourist travel and to tain their opinion as to what volu travel may be expected during the ing season. In an interview wit Colonist Mr. Wood said: "While expressed the opinion that the d at San Francisco might tend to people away from the Pacific coa a length of time, I found from tho had investigated matters carefull were in position to offer an o that the prospects favored fully as if not a larger amount of western this winter as that of last year, an of course means not only a bene Southern California, which is the of tourist travel from the United but also indicates that the nort will have a large number of obse married visitors than for some time principal reason for this increasing is through work publicly being d on by such organizations as the W Development and Tourist Associ The combined amount of pamphlet are being sent out by these associa amounts to millions yearly, rea every city and hamlet throughou United States and Canada; and fo object of diverting some of this to Hawaii I undertook this trip.

"At Los Angeles the Hawaiian motion committee has arranged special representation. We will tain a small exhibit in the chamb ing rooms of that city, emp the services of a competent man to daily illustrated lectures on H which will be open to the public of charge, and who, during his time will visit hotels and ra agencies in order to come in clos tact with the traveling public.

"During the week spent in Los geles I induced the chamber of com to undertake the getting up of a s Southern California business men cursion to Hawaii, for which a s steamer will be chartered to sail San Pedro about February 1st.

"I also had the pleasure of app before the Portland chamber of merce, and through this body an Portland Commercial club have arr for an all Oregon excursion to H on or about January 15th.

"At Seattle I had the pleasu making the acquaintance of Mr. N director of the Alaska-Yukon e tion, who is very anxious Hawaii s be represented at the exposition enabled me to meet the members Seattle chamber of commerce w once interested themselves in the of an excursion to Hawaii from Sound region, the details of whi now being worked out by Mr. Steele, of the Seattle Press assoc The prospects seem very favorab deed for the excursion being ma success.

"My object in visiting Victoria to renew my acquaintance with