Strong Help for Weak Kidneys

"Fruit-a-tives" is the Best Kidney Medicine in the World.

If people only realized the danger of Weak Kidneys and the value of "Fruit-a-tives," there would be practically no Kidney Disease in Canada.

When the kidneys become congested (too full of blood) or strained from overwork, they can quickly be made well and storng again by taking a box or two of "Fruit-a-tives."

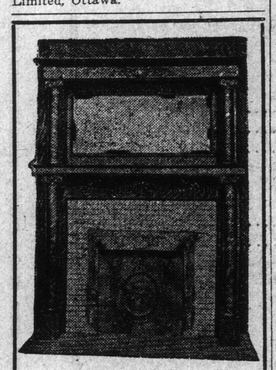
Pain in the back, frequent headaches, loss of appetite, sleeplessness, coated tongue, constant desire to urinate—these are the common symptoms of congestion of the kidneys.

The only possible way to relieve this congestion is to force the bowels and skin to rid the system of more waste matter and thus allow the inflamed kidneys to rest and grow strong again.

"Fruit-a-tives," by their prompt action on bowels and skin, almost instantly relieves the intense pain in back and promptly takes away every trace of Kidney Disease.

If you are suffering with your kidneys, begin at once to take "Fruit-a-tives," and you will quickly realize the value of these tablets.

At dealers—50c a box, six for $2.50, or trial size, 25c., or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



Mantels, Grates and Tiles

Lime, Hair, Brick, Fire Brick and Cement

Sole agents for Nephi Plaster Paris, and manufacturers of the Celebrated Rosebank Lime.

RAYMOND & SON

No. 613 Pandora St., Victoria, B.C.

Royal City's Fair

NEW WESTMINSTER, Oct. 9.—The list of attractions which is being arranged for the entertainment of visitors to the provincial exhibition to be held in this city next week is now completed, and the programmes are being issued.

Special events have been arranged for each day in addition to the many and varied features of the big show, which will certainly be far ahead of any previous exhibition held in western Canada.

The fair will be formally opened on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Hon. Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, who is a native son of this city. He will be introduced by President T. J. Trapp, of the exhibition society. The athletic attraction of the afternoon will be a lacrosse match between the New Westminster and Vancouver senior amateurs for twelve valuable gold medals offered by the society. Airship flights will also occur on Tuesday, Prof. Mars making two ascents, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. Music will be furnished by the Vernon band during the afternoon, and at a concert in the evening. This band is one of the best in the west, and is composed of over thirty members.

Wednesday will be Scottish day, and the sons of Auld Scotia will be everywhere in evidence. An elaborate programme of field events, dancing competitions, and other sports has been arranged for the afternoon by the Sons of Scotland, while a concert will be given in the opera house during the evening under their auspices. The Kilties band will be in attendance during the day, while the Vernon band will also render selections. Two airship flights will be made during the day.

Thursday will be Vancouver day, and the premier attraction, excepting the fair itself, will be the first of the series of lacrosse matches between the old rivals, New Westminster and Vancouver, for a purse of $2,500. Archie MacKenzie, of Rossland, will act as referee. The first stock parade of the week will take place on Thursday at 1 o'clock, when a grand march of all the blue-blooded stock on the grounds will take place around in front of the grand stand and around the race course. Two airship flights will also be made on Thursday, while music will be furnished by the Armstrong military band of twenty-eight pieces, as well as the Vernon band.

Friday will be children's day, a special programme of sports having been arranged for them for the forenoon and early afternoon, while championship association football match between New Westminster and Westham island will be played at 3 o'clock. A stock parade and airship flights will be features of the day, while a military concert will be given during the afternoon by the Armstrong band.

Saturday will be the last day of the fair, the doors being closed at 11 in the evening. The athletic attraction of the day will be the last of the series of lacrosse matches between New Westminster and Vancouver. A stock parade and airship flights will also take place during the day. Music will be furnished by two military bands, the Armstrong and Vancouver aggregations being in attendance.

Concerts will be held in the buildings during each evening of the fair.

WILL CROOKS TELLS THE STORY OF THE SLUMS

Holds Large Audience in Silence as He Talks of Heart-Breaking Struggles Among London Poor

In an address in which he told for the first time in this city, the sufferings and heart-breaking struggle of the unemployed of the London slums, Will Crooks, the British Labor M.P. for Woolwich, last Thursday night held his audience at the A.O.U.W. hall for more than an hour in absolute quiet, listening to his story of the battle of his party to bring about the betterment of the poor from the youngest child to the oldest man. He pointed out that the first to come to the Labor party's aid was Queen Alexandra with a gift of £2,000. The hall was crowded to its seating capacity and to those who were not familiar with the hardships of these poor people it was a capital opportunity for Mr. Crooks, who himself was one of them and is their friend told of them in an admirable fashion last evening.

Three facts illustrative of the attitude of Mr. Crooks on British politics were easily evident from the straightforward manner in which he spoke. He is temperamentally opposed to the governing classes; he is anxious to win an amelioration of the condition of the poor at all costs, and he is one of the most rigid opponents of Mr. Chamberlain's policy of Tariff Reform. Incidentally he, and the party which he represents, are wholehearted supporters of the budget now before the British House of Commons, and believe that the true way to maintain the stability of the Empire is through the moral uplifting of the people and not through the construction of Dreadnoughts.

Mr. Crooks is not an orator, although he occasionally indulges in rhetoric flights. Born in a sphere which might be described as the antithesis of the purple he has won his way to fame by the immutability of his common sense convictions. He is seeking and fighting for a goal against the traditions of hundreds of years, and that he and his colleagues have won part of the way towards the ideals they hold in view was evidenced by the results which they have already achieved, and which he so ably enumerated last night.

A Finished Speaker

Outside of trips to France or Germany, this is Mr. Crooks' first trip to the outside world. In his speech, however, he exemplified that in the art of public speaking, whether the speaker springs from the upper, middle or lower classes, Great Britain has nothing to learn from other countries in the art of public speaking. Mr. Crooks possesses the art in no common degree. Forever disclaiming the fact that he is uncultured and unintellectual, he yet possesses a surprising command of language. He is never at a loss for a word, and whether parodying a member of the house of Lords, or mimicking the pathos of one of the unemployed, he brings to bear upon his periods the experience of hundreds of electioneering speeches, and the experience of a ripe observance.

The meeting was presided over by James Watters, president of the local Trades and Labor Council, who introduced the speaker in laudatory terms.

Mr. Crooks was received with loud applause and cheers. He said that he might well address those present as friends. No party in the world was so insolubly linked together as that of labor. There was not a town or village in England where he had not a home. Thirty years ago he had been in Burton-on-Trent, a town known to everybody but teetotallers. He was then on "his uppers." He had met a benefactor who had given him half a crown. Today he had so many invitations from friends in England to go and visit them that if he lived to the age of Methusaleh he would be unable to fulfil them all. The same kindly feeling prevailed during his present visit to Canada, and in future when he met a Canadian in England he would feel obliged to give him at least a meal (laughter).

Not Decadent.

"You," said the speaker, "want to know about the Old Country. When you hear that the sight of an airship causes a tremor of consternation, you think that we are in a state of nerves. You think the old land is played out. Let me tell you that there is an inventive genius at work in the United Kingdom today who will easily compare with that of any other country in the world. True, we have people in control of capital, who administer that capital—well I will say, not in a very wise way. People tell us that this state of affairs always was, and always will be so.

"When I was young my father used to tell me it had always been so and always will be. But even then I always believed that my father and mother were as good as anyone else. I well remember in 1861 going with my father and mother to the board of guardians. One of the members of the board, a man for whom I had a supreme awe at the time, glanced at me—I was then nine years old— and said, "why there's a strong young chap who ought to be at work." My mother came out from the board with great tears rolling down her face and said that we all had to go in. I did not know quite what was meant, but I remember the time spent in that bastile. It was when I was there that the thoughts came of what I would do when I reached manhood. I would alter conditions which made such differentiations between the classes of mankind. I am not boasting when I say that I have lived to see this done. My father knew the effect of poverty. I know the cause."

Have Stake in Empire.

"I was present recently at the meeting of the labor councils at Quebec, and there I saw a body of men who passed a resolution favoring universal peace. Think of it, a body of working men. Who are they? We are told that they have no influence; no stake in the empire. But I say that is not so. When I stood for a parliamentary constituency in the old land I was pointed at as a man who had no stake in the country. I have a wife and six children, and that is stake enough. The constituency believed in me and returned me by a majority of 1,200 votes over a man who gave employment to 1,000 people.

"Who are the greatest lovers of Empire? The men who are yelling for Dreadnoughts, or the men who are working for the moral up-lifting of their fellow beings? We of the labor party have been told that we suffer from a lack of cultivated intellect, that our upbringing has been sadly neglected. But we are beginning to take an active share in the councils of the empire. We have evolved a separate labor party beyond the control of either Liberals or Conservatives.

"I have no reverence for anyone who leaves his poor fellow creatures out of his considerations. When we mooted the question of a labor party, we were told that our duty lay in supporting one or other of the established parties. We held a labor congress. We got out a fighting programme, which meant the inauguration of a social revolution. Then we were told that in our propaganda we had omitted one important feature, we had forgotten to disestablish the church. Once more in our efforts we had gone wrong. We petitioned our member in the House of Commons. Unlike the time when he was canvassing for our votes, he received us in a frigid manner. Nothing came of our petition. Then we formed a deputation and waited on one of the ministers. We were told we had our case appealed strongly to this minister and his colleagues; that it would receive the warmest consideration; and then: "Good morning, and mind the step."

A Forward Movement.

So things went on with our forward movement. I don't know exactly what a forward movement means. Sometimes it is anarchist, sometimes political, or municipal socialist. It is difficult sometimes to know what people are driving at. For instance: I saw a photo in one of the evening papers today, and unless it had been labelled I could not have told that it was meant for myself.

"In Great Britain the people do not go by what the papers say. They come and see and hear you for themselves. There they are profound believers in the freedom of speech. And," said the speaker, his voice sinking to a monotone, "we are under the greatest obligations to those honored men who now lie in their graves, who fought for the freedom of speech. I am glad to see that a monument is about to be raised to that small and intrepid body of men who fought against such odds for humanity and justice and freedom of speech." Continuing, the speaker said:

"I decline to accept from anyone that charity which degrades the giver. I believe that men should live the lives that God intended them to live."

Times Have Changed

"I have read hundreds of the programmes of candidates for parliamentary honors. They invariably wind up with 'and my heart bleeds for the poor.' Beware of the man with a bleeding heart.

"There was a time when even a small by-election cost from £800 to £1200, when only wealthy men could sit for parliament. They would, in their election speeches, talk in redundant phraseology of the empire upon which the sun never sets, and then I felt inclined to shout with them 'hats off to the empire upon which the sun never sets.' I tried to console people with this phrase. I met an old lady one day in the heart of London. She lived in a court. She was very downhearted. But I said, lady cheer up, you are a member of an empire upon which the sun never sets. And her answer was: 'What about our court, the sun never shines there?' Why was that? Because the landlord had to build so much, in order to get returns for his money? Was it because the landlord wanted to give sunshine to all God's creatures? I leave you to conjecture. These are the things which brought us labor men together. We called a conference. We found that it was only by a social revolution that we could do away with starvation and slums. We said to the different labor organizations in the country, 'Won't you come together?' They united. We agreed that our title should be 'the Labor Party.' Our programme was that we should have a whip of our own, that we should be subservient to neither Liberals nor Conservatives, and that we should agree on our policy. We were not strong in leaders; we believed that a man who leads must also be able to push. I personally have been described as a man who has risen from the ranks. I scorn the assertion. I still stand in the ranks, four square, against privilege and monopoly. Our success, for we elected thirty-three members in the present house, was beyond our wildest dreams. We have influenced the government in a way which never entered into our anticipations. We are there when we are wanted. Thirty-three men against over six hundred. Why that is not even a decent minority. But the work which we have accomplished will show that our presence has been of material influence."

"The hope of the future is in the knowledge of the children of today. We tried on a couple of occasions to move an amendment to the King's speech drawing attention to the conditions of the unemployed and the need of a remedy. Our amendments were cried down. But a time came when a reference was made in the King's speech to the problem of unemployment and a promise of legislation in this direction. This year a bill was brought in by Walter Long. It was one of the most far-reaching acts which ever came before the house, but it was a measure which meant that there was a ray of hope for all the unfortunates. The months rolled by. The house talked of the budget, the estimates, the army, the navy. Then there came a day known as the day of the slaughter of the innocents, when the premier came down to the house with a smile that was childlike and bland. He told us in stereotyped language that this, that and the other bill would have to be dropped owing to the incursions of time and finally he told us that the unemployed bill must share this fate. I caught the speaker's eye and drew the attention of the house to the statement in the king's speech. I said, 'shame on statesmen who said there was no time to minister to the needs of the suffering just because the grouse and partridge shooting season was coming in.' One of the noble lords had said that the unemployed bill would sap individuality; that it was individual effort which had made the nation great. And then I told the house a story of having seen two men sitting on a curbstone cutting up a loaf of bread. I had asked them what they were doing. Their answer was, 'why cutting up the bread to take home to the children, what do you think we are doing?' I asked if the noble lord's approved of this state of affairs?

"Then assistance came. Queen Alexandra started a fund by subscribing £2000. We collected £40,000. On one side we had the sum of money, on the other the starving men. We had to play a double game. We went to people in high places and asked them to find employment for these men. We told the unemployed that we would find them something to soon. By degrees we got them work. I shall never forget the first hundred who trudged through the snow on a bitter winter morning. Some collapsed by the way through sheer hunger. Others came to me and asked me—for I accompanied them—if I could not arrange for the exhausted ones to look after the tools and coats of the workmen. Their share of the work could be done by the able bodied. They pleaded in pathetic tones. And these are the men, whose individuality will be sapped by the Unemployed Act, according to the noble lords."

Landed and Landless

"In England alone there is land enough to maintain five times the present population of the country. When I tell you that 2,500 men own or control 40,000,000 acres of land in England, while thirty-eight millions of people own nothing—(voice—"let them come to Canada.")

"Yes," responded Mr. Crooks, "under decent conditions. They must not come to be the prey of the first sweater. There must be no compulsion in the matter of emigration.

"But," continued the speaker, "we hope for better things, and we believe that the present budget will bring them to us. This budget has been called a socialistic budget. It has been termed revolutionary in its tendencies. But who has said this. Why the dukes. As long as the dukes denounce the budget, it is safe."

Mr. Crooks went on to enumerate the number of advanced labor legislative acts which had been put through parliament owing to the activities of the labor party. There were among others, the Trades Boards Bill, which had for its object the regulation of wages in sweated industries. Drawing terrible pictures of the conditions under which women worked in these industries the speaker said: "I wonder do you know that there is an industry in Great Britain where women stand half naked at the forge. Behind them in the workshop are their children in cradles. It has been said that the children of these women are veritable savages. Why are they savages? Because they can have no mothering. The difference between the labor party and the governing classes is that they begin with guns, while we begin with the people."

Among other acts which Mr. Crooks alluded to as being brought about by the labor party were the Workmen's Compensation act, the Old Age Pensions act and the Feeding of Children act. He claimed that all these measures had shown a tendency towards a social revolution. The Old Age Pensions act had been first mooted in 1777. It had remained until a labor party came into being before it could be made law. He referred to the poor law system in the old land. No fewer than five commissions had been appointed to inquire into conditions, and all five as a result of their findings had recommended improvements in the poor houses. He (Mr. Crooks) had gone to work, had put in armchairs and other conveniences for the benefit of the old people being looked after by the guardians. He had tried to follow the advice of the poor law commissions and as a result had nearly had to do time. He was the subject of an inquiry which lasted for twenty days. He was told that as a poor law guardian he was created to kill poverty, not to alleviate distress.

Talking of the condition of the unemployed Mr. Crooks drew a pathetic picture and their sure deterioration owing to their inability to obtain employment. Month after month passed all their efforts were futile. They were robbed of their manhood, of their possibility of being useful to the community. Their position gave them no chance of getting the power into their own hands. But all the same they were improving conditions. He remembers a cartoon of a tombstone with a raven sitting on it which bore the inscription, "Here lies Will Crooks, who fed the poor on others expense." Will Crooks was still alive, the poor were being fed, and the paper which had printed the cartoon had ceased publication.

The feeding of the children's act had meant the amelioration of the condition of tens of thousands of children. "The masters of tomorrow," said the speaker, "are the children of today. There were thousands of starving children in a land where there was untold wealth. The question of creed had agitated the lords in this act, but the creed of humanity had been handed down through the ages: "If ye love me, feed my lambs." We are asking the children to bear the burdens which rightfully belong to men and women. You should let the children remain children. If you have sorrow do not put the load on them. What right have children to know of the tragedies of human life. The whole effort of human life should be the great fight for social reform. Our efforts must lie in the fight against abuse and misrepresentation.

At the end of the address a collection was taken up, the proceeds of which will be devoted to the Seamen's Institute. Subsequent to this Mr. Crooks answered a number of questions addressed to him by members of the audience. A vote of thanks for the splendid manner in which the speaker had presented the cause of labor brought the meeting to a conclusion.

POLE CONTROVERSY

Danish Explorer Wants Unprejudiced Body to Arbitrate—Charges Made Against Peary

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8. — Capt. Borchgrevink, the Antarctic explorer, who wintered in the southern polar region in 1900, and is about to undertake another expedition there, has expressed his opposition to the proposed submission of Dr. Cook's records to the university here and to the committee of the American Geographical Society. In the course of an interview he declares that this proceeding will not prove satisfactory because he considers that both bodies are prepossessed in favor of Dr. Cook. Capt. Borchgrevink suggests that the Geographical Society of Geneva, as an unprejudiced body, should be asked to settle the matter.

A Greenland clergyman named Ludwigs, who is a member of the Cape York Mission, and is acquainted with Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, has opened a campaign against the latter, reiterating some old allegations as to his ill-treatment of the Eskimos. Among other charges he alleges that Commander Peary once deserted a band of women and children on the ice without food because they hindered the rapid advancement of his expedition.

Thieves in Revelstoke.

REVELSTOKE, Oct. 9.—Shopkeepers have been complaining very bitterly lately of the amount of shoplifting going on in Revelstoke and it may be expected the next move of the police will be to make a raid on the culprits who have been appropriating what is not theirs, and incidentally causing storekeepers heavy loss. One of the drug and book stores lost a valuable camera the other day. On Saturday night a man was found appropriating two umbrellas. A hardware man saw another customer pocketing some brassware. The dry goods stores have also found goods departed for which the payment had been omitted, or even a request to have it charged. The merchants will combine to put down this kind of thing, and in this they will have the thorough co-operation of the police.

L. F. SOLEY, "Lakeview Farm," Westholme, V.I., breeder of laying strains, White Wyandôttes and White Leghorns, also Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese and Belgian hares. o1

TAKE NOTICE!—All friends and others, that Charles Hogg has rented the fishing and hunting on his property, Little Shawnigan lake and grounds. o2

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Frederick de Courey Davies, Civil Engineer, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "F. de C. Davies N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 2848.4 feet to witness post, thence following the sinuosities of Peace River easterly to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies immediately north of M. Rattenbury's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 17th August, 1909.

F. de C. DAVIES.

NOTICE.

Sayward Land District, District of Sayward.

TAKE NOTICE that Melvin Hartfield, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Logger, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the S.E. corner of S.E. quarter of Section 33, Township 6, Sayward District, thence east 20 chains, thence north to west bank of Salmon River, thence along river bank to the east line of M. S. M. Co. Crown Grant, thence south to the place of beginning, containing about 30 acres more or less.

MELVIN HARTFIELD.

16th August, A. D. 1909.

COAL PROSPECTING NOTICE.

Rupert District.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described foreshore lands covered with water:

Commencing at a post planted on or near the northwest corner of Section Seventeen (17), Township Five (5), and marked "M. Mc., N.W. corner," thence 40 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 120 chains south, thence west following foreshore of Section Eight (8) to point of commencement and intended to contain 640 acres.

MAURICE McARDLE.
Joseph Renaldi, Agent.

June 22nd, 1909.

NOTICE

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend to apply for a lease of the foreshore rights appertaining to Lot 37 of the Garbally Estate, Victoria District.

GEORGE E. SMITH.

Victoria, B.C., August 25, 1909.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted at the N.W. corner and marked J. C. N.W. corner, located on the south shore of Johnston Straits; on point between Beaver Cove and Bauza Cove, Rupert District; also about 5 chains west of entrance to small cove located on said point; thence 40 chains south; thence 40 chains east, more or less, to the shore of Bauza Cove; thence north and west following shore line to point of commencement.

JOHN COWDRY.

Located July 29th, 1909.

NOTICE.

R. C. P. No. 9 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 281.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

Last Chance Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District: Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 286.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

First Chance Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 285.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Ambrose F. Mulhern, Coal Merchant of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fourteen (14) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "A. F. Mulhern's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies east of D. R. McDonald's and south of R. Larmour's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 16th August, 1909.

A. F. MULHERN.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Donald R. McDonald, Contractor, of the Village of Alexandria, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fifteen (15) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River; Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "D. R. McDonald's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies south of C. L. Hervey's and west of A. F. Mulhern's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 16th August, 1909.

D. R. McDONALD.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Nathan J. Fraid, Merchant, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fifteen (15) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "N. J. Fraid's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies immediately west of C. L. Hervey's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 14th August, 1909.

N. J. FRAID.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Edwin C. Whitney, Lumberman, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about sixteen (16) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "E. C. Whitney's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies south of N. J. Fraid's and west of D. R. McDonald's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 16th August, 1909.

E. C. WHITNEY.
Per F. de C. Davie, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Chilion Longley Hervey, of Montreal, intend to apply to the Assistant Commisioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about fourteen (15) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "C. L. Hervey's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

C. L. HERVEY.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Richard Larmour, Merchant, of the Town of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen (13) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "R. Larmour's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

R. LARMOUR.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Farquhar D. McLennan, of Cornwall, Ontario, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about thirteen (13) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "F. D. McLennan's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 13th August, 1909.

F. D. McLENNAN.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Morton Rattenbury of the City of Winnipeg, Manitoba, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "M. Rattenbury's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies immediately south of F. de C. Davies' claim and north of Sir Charles Tupper's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 17th August, 1909.

MORTON RATTENBURY.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

NOTICE.

Seattle Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 300.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

R. C. P. No. 10 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 282.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

R. C. P. No. 11 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 283.

TAKE NOTICE that James. A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

R. C. P. No. 12 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 284.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

Eagle No. 7 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 297.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

Eagle No. 8 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 298.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends, sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

Seattle No. 1 Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District. Located at West Arm of Quatsino Sound.

Lot No. 287.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Moore, Free Miner's Certificate No. B13876, intends sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 10th day of September, A.D. 1909.

R. C. PRICE, Agent.

NOTICE.

Sayward Land District.

TAKE NOTICE that James A. Campbell, of Vancouver, B.C., occupation Teamster, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on Thurlow Island at an angle on the southerly boundary at a point 80 chains east of the southwest corner of Timber Lease No. 24, thence north 40 chains, thence west 60 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to point of commencement.

JAMES ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

September, A.D. 1909.

NOTICE.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Charles Tupper, Baronet of England, intend to apply to the Assistant Commissioner of Lands for the district hereinafter mentioned for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Peace River Land District, District of Cariboo, about twelve (12) miles southwest of Hudson's Hope, Peace River: Commencing at a post planted at northeast corner of claim marked "C. Tupper's N. E. corner," thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. This claim lies immediately south of Morton Rattenbury's claim.

Dated at Fort St. John, B.C., 17th August, 1909.

CHARLES TUPPER.
Per F. de C. Davies, Agent.

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

From Workhouse to Westminst[er] Haw

A book like this requires no author makes no pretense to fi subject he deals with does n embellishment. He tells the story of a man's life, showing his crudity and all his nobility details, however humble, that us a fairer idea of the chara about. And he has produced fescinating human interest. W on through the three hundred book, moved first by one emo other, each successive feeling spire us with a broader outlook in general, and more especial hearts towards those who suf down the book we are consci opinion of our fellowmen tha before, and an increased confid possibilities of human endeav

The Story

It is not difficult to unders source Will Crooks derived th convictions, the unwavering de the unlimited faith in his ow qualities, in the largeness of t distinguish this man from the r kind. We have only to read o noble woman who supported h and her crippled husband in th est obstacles; and who, thoug setbacks that most of us wo retrievable failure, never lost h toiled ceaselessly on through versity, and before she died sa dren comfortably started in l left behind her a record of su courage that her memory mu as an inspiration to those wh

Will Crooks was born in one-roomed house down by th lar. He was the third of seve when he was a baby, his fath From this time he dates all th privations. When he was eig family were forced to enter the youngest children remained t older ones were taken to the at Sutton. Such conditions pr institutions at this time that w derstand why the boy of eight ed from his baby brother. Ow er's hard work and persevere were enabled, after some mon workhouse and to be again tog roof.

Will very early began to though he attended school as was eleven years of age we fin active interest in elections, a came a cooper's apprentice at chosen as spokesman by his c whenever they had a grievance ed redressed. After he had m he married, and then followed ble, for good craftsmanship an were blended in Crooks, and fusing to use inferior materi against unfair conditions. H as an agitator, and for the streets seeking employ child died and his wife was ill. speakably in his helplessness, follows on the subject of the

"There are few things m to a man than to have a lon ployment with day after day o ing for work. It turns score into loafers. Many a confirm simply what is because o system takes no account of a work. No one cares whether goes to the dogs. If he goes nation is a loser in the doub lost a worker and therefore Secondly, it has to spend maintaining him or his famil way, whether in workhouse, or asylum.

"A man who is out of wor always degenerates. For ex cent fellow falls out in Octo get a job, say, by March, he to work. The exposure, the his half-starved condition hav ating effect on him that he be whether he gets work or not from the unemployed state able state. It ought to be the to see that a man does not ate."

It would take too long to regard to the story. Crooks not last, and when eventually it was the beginning of a suc tended him ever since. He e as member of the Poplar Bo and rose from one position o another until he was made n elected as representative for Since then he has been cea being responsible for endless tutions and for improvement already existed. His influe amelioration of poverty cann ated.

Crooks discourages those only. "Give part of yourself of your wealth," he tells the of this, we quote the follow

"A person once called at a bad winter and offered h pounds.