

## A GLIMPSE AT KINGSTON

A Bit of Paradise Which Was Never Destroyed Says One

PEN PICTURE BY ALBERTAN REPORTER

Description of the City Destroyed by the Earthquake

A picture of Kingston, Jamaica, as it is, or rather as it was, is a very difficult thing to paint. When Charles Kingsley first saw Jamaica he described it as "a piece of Paradise which God had forgotten to destroy," and let it go at that. But that will hardly suffice for the present purpose. My first impression of Kingston then, when I saw it during the days of Sept. 1903, was something like this:

In the foreground, the deep blue harbor, which is the third harbor of the world. Beyond a fringe of waving palm trees and beyond that again, the wooden, stone and particularly of the houses of the town, half hidden among the foliage. On your left as you enter the harbor were the batteries of Fort Henderson and other forts, backed once more by the dark green edging of the swamps. The town itself lies but forty feet above the sea level but the land behind sweeps upwards and ever upwards until the tops of the peaks of the Blue Mountains seven thousand feet high are buried in a thick, white, fleecy haze. There is nothing rugged about these grand mountains, there is nothing harsh, there is nothing repellent. Every inch of them is covered with foliage, every foot of them is complex with varying shades. And over all the tropical, sun-tules insistent, almighty and all-penetrating. Entering the town of Kingston many things strike you. Small strike us, many small things. The dust of the roads is atrocious, surpassing the dust of any country. The public buildings are fragile, many of them wooden structures only, and the remainder built of either stone or concrete, wear a neglected sort of air as if they were tired of life and longed for dissolution. Small wonder is it that they were overturned by an earthquake. As we walk along King St., and pass the solid structure of the Colonial Bank, the buildings improve considerably until we reach the post office, which is perhaps the most forlorn looking erection of the group, with the possible exception of the court house.

Electric cars run up and down the street and these are filled with black and white people, without distinction of color. The finest building on this main street without doubt, is the Myrtle Bank Hotel, the property of the Elder-Dempsey Co., which stands on the right hand side. Built of brick at great expense it defies hurricanes and it has proved in this case to some degree earthquake-proof. Leaving the main street and penetrating into the town towards the mountains, I am using a guide book language for the purpose of going more explicit. We find the English cathedral, a squat ugly building devoid of architectural beauty, but rich in historical interest because it contains the memorial to Admiral Peshawar, the conqueror of the Boer. And then seven miles over dusty roads to the Constant Spring hotel, which, lying at the foot of the hills, some eight hundred feet higher than the town at Kingston, is the place of peace and dwelling of the numberless tourists from England and America who have visited Jamaica—also that this should not be written at the present time—during the past few years.

To write adequately of Kingston within the limit of a column or so for the matter of that within the limits of a whole paper, is impossible. This city of 75,000 inhabitants, or more, is permeated with historical events. Here it was that the bold white place and upon these plains and among these mountains Royalists and Puritans passed its other with ill-considered hatred. In those pitiless days when green again the dusty roads' slaves labored and died, while the sugar kings took their ease and stood for the millions of those times. But this is idle dreaming. We live in an age of facts.

What then will be the effect of this awful catastrophe upon the life of the Antilles, as the people of Jamaica love to name their home. After many years of depression owing to the increasing drop in the price of sugar cane, the island was beginning to prosper once more. The hearts of the inhabitants were being turned from sugar and owing primarily to the United Fruit Co. of Boston, Philadelphia, New York, and other places, a banana industry had been established. Also Sir Alfred Jones had secured a subsidy from the British Government, and was also running a direct mail service to Jamaica upon the condition that he carries 100,000 bunches of

bananas to the old country on each boat. The Blue Mountain coffee plantations were flourishing. The Blue Mountain coffee was said to be the finest in the world, and the exportations of logwood, fustick etc. were increasing.

A steady tourist trade from the United States, England, and even Canada, was being developed. The future of Jamaica was becoming bright.

But what can be said of the present? What inducement can persuade a capitalist to invest in a country which may be stricken so sorely? What industry? When the last earthquake took place in Jamaica in 1788 and merged Port Royal, the part of Kingston beneath the sea, scorching of the days said that the sins of the people had called for vengeance, and today some of the negroes will tell you that when the lagoon is rough they can hear the church bell tolling from among the waters. Having regard to the fact that the buildings were mostly constructed of inflammable material, and that the intense heat which prevails reduces them to the consistency of tinder, the whole wonder is that the whole city was not burned to ashes. It may be many years before Jamaica regains the headway which she has lost by this calamity and of which she stood so much in need.

F. DODSWORTH.

## SEVENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CAPITAL, \$3,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$5,250,000.

HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE, TORONTO.

DIRECTORS: JOHN Y. PAYZANT, President. CHARLES ARCHIBALD, Vice-President. R. L. BORDEN, G. S. CAMPBELL, J. WALTER ALLISON, HECTOR MCINNIS, H. C. McLEOD.

BRANCHES: Nova Scotia—Annapolis Royal, Antigonish, Bridgewater, Cambridge, Digby, Glace Bay, Halifax, Kentville, Liverpool, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Oxford, Pictou, Port of Spain, St. John's, St. Mary's, St. Stephen, Summerside, Windsor, Yarmouth. New Brunswick—Campbellton, Chatham, Fredericton, Moncton, Newcastle, Port Elgin, Sackville, St. Andrews, St. George, St. John, St. Mary's, St. Stephen, Summerside, Prince Edward Island—Charlottetown, Summerside. Ontario—Amherst, Berlin, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Peterborough, Toronto—King, Dundas St. Quebec—Montreal, Patebec. Alberta—Calgary, Edmonton. Saskatchewan—Saskatoon. Manitoba—Winnipeg. Newfoundland—St. John's. West Indies—Belize, Port Antonio, Jamaica; Port of Spain, Trinidad. United States—Boston, Chicago.

PROFIT AND LOSS.		
1905. Dec. 31. By Balance	\$39,326 04	
1906. Dec. 31. " Net profits for current year, losses, etc., had been estimated and provided for	653,516 59	692,843 63
1906. Mar. 31. To Dividend No. 145, at 11% per annum, payable and April, 1906.	\$69,037 78	
June 30. " Dividend No. 146, at 11% per annum, payable and July, 1906.	71,839 30	
Sept. 29. " Dividend No. 147, at 11% per annum, payable 1st October, 1906.	77,482 45	
Dec. 31. " Dividend No. 148, at 11% per annum, payable and January, 1907.	89,978 40	
" Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	20,000 00	
" Written off Bank Premises	60,000 00	
" Transferred to Reserve Fund	210,000 00	
" Balance carried forward	514,574 70	862,843 63

Note.—Average Capital for the year, \$4,755,961.18

RESERVE FUND.		
1905. Dec. 31. By Balance	\$4,200,000 00	
1906. Oct. 31. " Premium on 5000 Shares of New Stock issued at 200	\$40,000 00	
Dec. 31. " Transferred from Profit and Loss	210,000 00	1,050,000 00
1906. Dec. 31. To Balance carried forward, 175% of Capital	\$5,250,000 00	

## GENERAL STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1906.

LIABILITIES.		
Deposits not bearing interest	\$5,348,743 36	
Deposits bearing interest	95,375 00	
Interest accrued on Deposits	17,514 57	
Deposits by other Banks in Canada	244,325 78	457,690 84
Deposits by other Banks in Foreign Countries	268,365 06	
Notes in Circulation	2,888,777 42	
Drafts drawn between Branches, outstanding	547,611 18	3,435,788 66
Capital paid up	3,000,000 00	28,950,387 37
Reserve Fund	5,250,000 00	
Profit and Loss	1,144 54	
Rebate of Interest @ 6% on Time Loans	116,910 07	
Dividend Warrants outstanding	57 75	
Dividend No. 148, payable 2nd Jan., 1907.	89,978 40	8,511,401 52
		\$37,461,788 29

ASSETS.		
Specie	\$1,192,216 39	
Domestic Notes—Legal Tenders	2,169,481 50	
Notes and Cheques on other Banks	1,991,757 13	
Due from other Banks in Canada	123,499 61	
Due from other Banks in Foreign Countries	119,301 21	
Sterling Exchange	962,705 75	
Investments (Provincial, Municipal and other Bonds)	8,445,961 59	
Call Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	5,040,805 25	
Call Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities	3,792,123 94	
Loans to Provinces and Municipalities	1,726,594 57	19,005,548 53
Current Loans, secured by Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	8,206 36	
Current Loans, secured by Grain and other Staple Commodities	1,481,723 95	
Overdrafts, secured	1,461,824 63	
Overdrafts, authorized but not specially secured	73,134 05	
Notes and Bills discounted and current	146,582 81	
Notes and Bills overdue	1,234 76	
Bank Premises	428,452 06	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises	488 60	
Stationery Department	15,779 56	
Deposits with Dominion Government for security of Note Circulation	120,999 25	
	18,456,963 54	37,461,788 29

Note.—The latest Return from Port of Spain, Trinidad, is dated December 1st, 1906, and the figures therein are incorporated herein. A contingent liability of \$200,000, in conjunction with several other banks in connection with the liquidation of the Ontario Bank, is not expressed in the above statement.

H. C. McLEOD, General Manager.

## AUDITORS' REPORT

We hereby certify that we have personally checked the cash on hand at Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto. We have also verified the securities held as investments, personally examining those held by the Canadian branches of the Bank, and procuring certificates by responsible persons, not in the employ of the Bank, certifying to the existence of the remainder of these securities.

We have further to report that having examined the foregoing Balance Sheet, and having compared the same with the books of the Head Office, and the certified returns from the branches, we are of opinion that it is a full and fair Balance Sheet, exhibiting a true and correct view of the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1906.

D. H. HUIE, C. A., Edinburgh. J. MAXTONE GRAHAM, C. A., Edinburgh.

## Tenders for a License to Cut Timber on Dominion Lands in the Province of Alberta

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Department of the Interior, and marked on the envelope "Tenders for Timber on Dominion Lands," will be received at this office Department until noon on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, 1907, for a license to cut timber on Berth No. 1300, comprising Sections 1 and 2, in Township 19, Range 4, West of the 5th Meridian, containing an area of two square miles, more or less. The berth must be surveyed within one year after the granting of the berth.

The regulations under which a license will be issued, and also printed forms of tender and envelope, may be obtained at this Department or at the office of the Crown Timber Agent at Calgary, Alberta.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, in favor of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for a license.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

PERLEY G. KEYES, Secretary.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, January 23rd, 1907.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the undersigned, marked on the envelope "Tender for Construction," will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, until twelve o'clock for the work required for the construction, in accordance with the plans, profiles and specifications of the Commissioner, for the following sections of the Transcontinental Railway:

(1) District "A."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioner at or near the Quebec Bridge, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly for a distance of about 60 miles.

(2) District "B."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioner at or near the Quebec Bridge, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly for a distance of about 150 miles.

(3) District "C."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioner at or near the Quebec Bridge, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly for a distance of about 150 miles.

(4) District "D."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioner at or near the Quebec Bridge, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly for a distance of about 150 miles.

(5) Districts "E" and "F."—From a point designated on the plans of the Commissioner at or near the Quebec Bridge, in the Province of New Brunswick, westerly for a distance of about 150 miles.

Plans profiles and specifications may be seen in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Dominion Lands, at Ottawa; also in the offices of the District Engineers, at the following places: C. Dunn, St. John, N.B.; A. E. Doucet, Quebec, P.Q.; and S. R. Poulin, North Bay, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made in duplicate, and on the printed forms supplied by the Commissioner. A separate tender must be submitted for each section.

Tenders shall not be in any way affected by the classification of the work or by any other information given by any person on behalf of the Commissioner, and before submitting any tender bidders should make a careful examination of the plans, profiles, drawings, specifications and read the forms to be executed, and fully inform themselves as to the quantity and quality of materials, and character of workmanship required; and are under no obligation to accept or agree to be bound by the terms and conditions contained in the form of contract, specifications, etc., annexed to the form of tender.

Each tender must be signed and sealed by all the parties to the tender, and witnessed, and be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, in favor of the Deputy of the Minister of the Interior, for the amount of the bonus which the applicant is prepared to pay for a license.

No tender by telegraph will be entertained.

PERLEY G. KEYES, Secretary.

Department of the Interior, Ottawa, January 23rd, 1907.

## SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Any even number section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, except section 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local Agent, by the Sub-Agent, the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "persecution" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one applicant for inspection will be registered from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may subject to approval of the Department, relinquish it in favor of another, mother, son, daughter, to brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, in filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applications for inspection must in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

Duties.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in the year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, he may satisfy the residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his residence upon farming, and owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the residence may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at \$10 per acre for soft coal and \$20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of \$5 per acre for an individual, and from \$50 to \$100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, who has discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x150 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is \$5. At least 100 feet must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1/2 per cent. on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee \$5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds \$10,000.

W. W. CORY, Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publications of this advertisement will not be paid for.

## CITY OF CALGARY

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll for the year 1907 will be open to inspection, by my office open to inspection. The Court of Revision of Assessment will meet at the Council Chamber, City Hall, Calgary, on Monday the 11th day of February A. D. 1907 at ten o'clock in the forenoon for the hearing of any appeals against the assessment. Notice of such appeal, if any, must be filed with the undersigned not later than February 4th, next, with statement of the grounds of appeal.

Dated at Calgary January 22nd, A.D. 1907.

H. E. GILLIS, City Clerk.

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN

Public Works Department.

## TENDER FOR LAND TITLES OFFICE

Sealed tenders will be received up to 4:30 p.m. on MONDAY, February 11th 1907, for the erection of a Land Titles Office Building at Regina, Saskatchewan.

The building will be about 80 ft. x 36 ft., reinforced concrete fireproof construction, cut stone facing and two stories in height and other details to match this style of work.

The plumbing, heating and ventilating and electric light wiring will not be included in this contract.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque or other satisfactory deposit for the amount of \$3,000. This deposit will be forfeited if the tenderer fails to execute the contract and bond when requested, and will be returned when the contract and bond is signed and the work is commenced.

The deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned when the contract is signed.

The right to reject any or all tenders and to waive any defects or irregularities therein is to be at the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Works.

Plans, specifications, form of tender and all information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

The unauthorized insertion of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Dated the 2nd day of January, A. D. 1907.

HERMAN F. MORTAG, Care James Short, Calgary, Alta.

Advocate for the Administrator, Imperial Bank Building, W10-17-24

## Forty-five Good Level Lots Within the Mile Circle

\$200 per lot. 1-3 cash balance 3 and 6 months interest at 8 per cent.

Corner lots sold in block of four. All other lots sold in pairs OPPOSITE.

## Mount Pleasant

on the East side of the Edmonton trail just on top of the hill, with a perfect view of the city and mountains, every lot as level as a billiard table.

THESE PRICES WILL REMAIN FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

For particulars apply to

## H. L. Downey & Co.

Opposite Alberta Hotel, 1st St. West.

## I'd bought a block in Calgary a few years ago, when I could have gotten it for a few dollars," is a plaint you frequently hear from some of Calgary's old timers.

Had they bought it then it would be nothing to the credit of their business judgment. A few years ago Calgary had no future to warrant one's investing in city property.

Today things have entirely changed. There is more money to be made if judiciously expended in Calgary real estate than ever before. The city's growth and advancement can now be counted on with a reasonable degree of certainty.

Judgment not blind chance, can be brought into play now.

What ever you do don't stand on the street corners ten years from now and tell strangers that you wished you had bought city property in 1907, when it could have been had for a mere song.

We are buying and selling property today for some of Calgary's future millionaires, for the people who can look into the future and see Calgary a city of 100,000 population.

If you wish to be one of those to participate in Calgary's growth and prosperity, let us advise you. We have property now that will double in value in a year. Don't wait for it to double, buy it now.

## The Canadian-American Land & Investment Company, Ltd.

Phone 365 Room 9, Burns Block

## A PROFITABLE BUY

## Windsor Hotel Property

9th Ave., block 63, three lots 75x130, facing new C. P. R. Station

We can show you where this purchase will make you \$15000 and pay 12 1-2 interest for 1-2 years. A special figure and good terms to offer

Call and see about this at once before the other fellow does.

Apply

## E. E. TAYLOR

Room 1, Alexander Bldg.