ROYAL PARTY

Arrival of King-Emperor and Queen-Empress Marked by Imperial Salute and Brilliant Ceremonies

DELHI, India, Dec. 7 .- The roar of an Imperial salute of 101 guns welcomed the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress on their arrival here today from Bombay. The railroad station in the Selingarh bastion of the fort had been the mecca since dawn for everybody in the city and the coronation camp. .

The route to the camp was lined alternately by British and Indian regiments, under command of Lieut.-General Sir J. Willcocks and General Sir E. G. Barrow. In providing guards of honor and escorts, native troops were also given an equal share with British sol-

The King-Emperor and Queen-Em press were received on an elaboratelydecorated platform by the Viceroy and Vicerine, the governors and heads of provinces, the commander-in-chief and a number of high military and civil officials.

After a series of presentations Their Majesties proceeded to a pavilion within a wall of the fort, where 150 ruling chiefs were introduced. This ceremony occupied considerable time. Meanwhile the provincial legislators had gathered on the ridge by the Durbar camp to

greet the royal party. Then began the great procession to the camp four miles away.

Throughout India a holiday had been declared and great numbers of natives had gathered to get a glimpse of their Emperor and Empress. They formed a striking background to the gorgeously-uniformed procession which was headed by Lancers and military bands, Then came General Payton, the aerald, in silk and gold with the royal coat-ofarms, and sixteen British and native trumpeters, all mounted on black chargers. Next followed the native escort of the Viceroy, in scarlet and gold, preceding the Imperial corps, composed entirely of princes and their sons. Their Majesties and the Viceroy's suites succeeded.

As Their Majesties approached, the command to present arms was passed along the line of troops. European spectators took off their hats and the natives bent deep towards the ground The King-Emperor, the Queen-Emperor and the Viceroy bowed right and left in acknowledgment.

The bodyguard of Indian princes who followed immediately outshone in splendor all that had passed. In strict order of precedence came 150 Maharrajas, Rajas, Nawabs and other chieftains. The column was closed by hand of savage-looking Afghans and Pathans mounted on wild ponies, and detachment of native British troops. Their Majesties entered the city for the first time since 1857, when the King of Delhi went to public worship. All along the route the reception was

a cordial one. On arrival at the camp the troops defiled past the Imperial carriage, re-. ceptions followed and the King-Emperor was presented with a brief address of welcome, to wnich he replied

in a few words. Their Majesties and the Viceregal party then repaired to their camp, of which circuit houses built by Lord Curzon in 1903, is the centre. The vast camp stretched along the great trunk road on the long symmetrical line of white tents, almost burning in the Indian sun, while the whole place when Their Majesties entered, blazed with the bright hues of the East.

Crowds of picturesque humanity from the Rajah in his silks to the half-naked native gathered to welcome, and they formed a perfect picture. Mingling with them were brightly-bedecked princes, army and ministerial officers. native and British soldiers and a large number of foreign tourists.

The ancient hullock the smartest modern carriage-the motor car-the richly-caparisoned elephant and the blooded horses added to the great scene.

The Emperor's tent does not differ greatly in appearance from the others. Internally, however, it is palatial. Great canvas halls stand merely for official receptions and banquets.

About a quarter of a million persons have taken up their quarters in the canvas city, which is broken up by green lawns, polo grounds, fountains and avenues of trees. Throughout the morning the coming and going of great dignitaries continued and the throngs of natives kept their positions patiently anxious to get a sight of their Emperor and Empress.

GOOD POINTERS

FOR GARDENERS

Pruning of Rose Bushes and Apple Trees Demonstrated Before Meeting of Victoria Horticultural Society

The pruning of roses and apple trees was he subject of an interesting lecture by Mr. H. James Manton, acting president of the ctoria Horticultural society at a meetin the society Wednesday night. Each opera of the society Wednesday night. Each operation was actually performed on specimens brought for that purpose and the speaker had to stand a constant cross-fire of questions showing the appreciation of the difficulties of the task. The origin of the Tea Rose was traced from the wild rose and the old green rose and that of the Hybrid Perpetual from the Tea; the Hybrid Tea from the Tea and the Hybrid Perpetual. "Remove the three-year-old wood and cut back new shoots to four or five buds," said Mr. Manton, "this promotes new growth low down. Prune from the middle to the end of March; buds then will not break till the middle of May and run no risk of May frosts."

ts. The strong fall growth in this Island is "The strong fall growth in this Island is a drawback for which there seems little remedy. In planting one should bury the union of budded stocks two inches or more. Liquid manure given when the buds have formed will greatly help flowering. Plant in February and March. In putting manure on the beds keep it from coming into contact with the bark. In watering one good soaking a week is enough, preferably in the

garden.
Two apple trees were then pruned. This should be done after January ist, and the difference was emphasized between stopping and shortening back; this when it becomes necessary should be taken right back to three-year-old wood. The top bud should face outwards, i. e. in the direction it is desired she branch shall grow.

MOORES ON TRIAL Charged with Using U. S. Mails to Defraud in Promoting Alaska Investment Company

SEATTLE, Dec. 7 .- "The government expects to prove that A. H. and C. A. Moore conducted a gigantic swindling scheme in promoting the Alaska Investment and Development Co.," said U. S. District Attorney Elmer E. Todd in his opening statement when the men were placed on trial in the federal court today charged with using the mails to defraud.

"We will show," said Mr. Todd, "that \$55,000 was collected in stock subscriptions in 1909 before the steamer Jeanis was chartered and 225 men taken north to work on the ditch that was to be

dug by the company, "The promoters advertised that the ompany owned 250,000 acres that would be proven by the record. It was used simply as a bait to stock buyers.

"The ditch was advertised to yield \$400,000 a year, and it was asserted that the streak would pay dividends of 20 per cent per annum, neither being true. We will show that the ditch was impracticable and would not make

The attorneys for the defence reserve their statement. Little difficulty was encountered in obtaining a jury. Two witnesses were examined today. P. L. Neil, a postoffice inspector at Boise, Idaho, testified that twice during 1909 he warned the Moores not to use the mails in promoting their company, but he found that notwithstanding these warnings bogus contracts had been sold in Kansas City and other western points during 1909.

CANCELS CLINTON

Government Takes Action Punishment of Inhumane Treatment of Elderly Lady Who Died on Cariboo Road

The historic village of Chinton, 35 miles north of Ashcroft on the famous was not the result of a vote under lo cal option either.

Clinton is "dry" as a result of the investigation by the provincial authorities into the death of the late Mrs. Isabella Barlow, under very exceptiona circumstances. This investigation led to the cancellation of the license held by J. Bell, proprietor of the Clinton hotel, on it being disclosed that gross cruelty had been shown towards the deceased lady when, on October 27, she had applied for admission to the hotel, when en route to visit a niece in Northern Cariboo.

Within the past day or two investigations instituted at the instance of the attorney general, Hon. W. J. Bowser, revealed that the license to sell spiritu ous liquor held by the only other hotel in the town—the Dominion—was in the name of the same Bell who lost his license for the Clinton hotel, Mr. Bowser, on learning this, immediately cancelled the license of the Dominion house-and thus it is that Clinton has gone "dry."

While the population of the town of Clinton is small the place is much used travelers along the Cariboo road While some annoyance may be caused to patrons of the hotels this consideration will not weigh with the government, whose policy in this matter has been to mete out whatever degree of punishment might be possible for an offence which caused great public indignation at the time.

The late Mrs. Barlow, an aged lady, formerly resident in this city, being in ill health, determined to visit a niece in Northern Cariboo and was en route thither, when in due course the auto in which she was traveling stopped at the Clinton hotel, where she intended to stay for the night.

According to the sworn testimony of Government Agent F. C. Campbell she was refused so much as a warm drink. even when in a dying condition, and finally expired in the automobile-after lying in it, in the cold, for upwards f two hours-while preparations were being made to shelter her temporarily

in the village lockup. Coroner Dr. Sanson in reporting to the attorney general's department the inding of the coroner's jury said: "It s hardly credible that such things can occur, but this poor frail, old lady was ompelled to sit in an automobile for wo hours, after a long, cold drive of thirty-four miles, sufficient to chill a strong man in his weather, on the flimsy pretext that she had consumption. It is the most heartless case, 1

think, that I have ever met with." The affair aroused the greatest indignation all through the upper country and particularly along the Cariboo road, where the people have rather prided themselves on their record for open-handed hospitality, and the heartiest commendation has been expressed at the action of the government in taking steps to see that the offenders have had withdrawn from them the power to act in a similar disgraceful and inhuman manner under like circumstances again

Minister of Marine and Fisheries Makes Reference to Need of Reorganization in Protective Service

OTTAWA, Dec. 7.—The House of Com nons adjourned at 6 o'clock tonight for its three weeks' Christmas holiday, after a languid sitting, marked only by an anemic end of the dismissals debate. That subject came before the house again rather unexpectedly, and after a perfunctory speeches it was concluded by the passage of resolutions for

the papers with which it started. One outstanding feature was the clearcut statement of the position of the Conservatives by that lucid speaker, Mr. Middlebro, and a thoroughly fair and generous piece of practical politics it

Premir Borden and Minister Pelletier made official announcement of the cut in cable rates.

Mr. Sinclair drew attention co the re ports that a separate department of fisheries is to be established. Minister Hazen said that no conclusion had yet been arrived at. He added that the outside protective service might be reorganized with profit.

"What protective service?" asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "So that the laws would be better en-

forced," answered the minister. "They are good laws, but in too many ases these laws were not very well observed. This seemed due to the defec tive system of appointing officers on the Pacific coast. There also was laxity, and Americans were fishing freely within the three mile limit. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asked if Mr. Hazer

was going to England during the Christmas season to consult the admiralty. Mr. Hazen replied that his information on the subject was confined to what he had read in the newspapers. Jacques Bureau reappeared in politics

to draw attention to the report that Bill Miner had been seen in the vicinity of Ottawa. Would the government try to catch him? Mr. Borden assured Mr. Bureau that the new government will prosecute its

search for William with more diligence than the old one displayed. Resuming the dismissals debate Mr. sinclair had some instances of dismissals of officials in his part of the world. In speaking, he referred to the anti-

British party in Quebec. "I deny it," said Mr. Pelletier. E. B. Devlin suggested the creation of a commission independent of politics to have jurisdiction over messengers and

Mr. Middlebro said: "If an official has discharged his duties, and has taken no part in politics I will not have the party bread of both parties works against one arty I will dismiss him. If I appoint a man to office I will not expect him to work for me. If he votes against me I will not object."

After further speeches by Messrs Fowler and Pugsley, the debate ended. Early in the sitting the speaker anounced that T. A. Low had resigned for South Renfrew. Mr. Low resigns for the purpose of securing a seat in the house for Hon. George P. Graham, who was defeated in Brockville. It is stated that an agreement was arrived at whereby the Conservatives of South Renfrew will allow Mr. Graham's election by acclamation in return a similar favor to Mr. McGarry, the Conservative candidate for the Ontario legislature.

PARAPHERNALIA

Secret Service Agent Returns From Nootka With Complete Outfit Used by Albert Leon and Gang

Mr. W. A. Glover, of the United States Secret service, has returned from Nootka bringing the complete counterfeiting outfit which Albert Leon, arrested recently at New York, left in the woods near the Indian settlement on the Vancouver island coast. Mr. Glover said on his return that at Nootka he found four Russians who told him of plans by Leon to establish a colony of Russian anarchists on the Vancouver nim of plans by Leon to establish a colony of Russian anarchists on the Vancouver island coast. Leon was twenty-nine years old, highly educated in a Russian university, and compelled to flee to America because of political troubles there. Among his possessions was found a chart and with

his possessions was found a chart and with this Glover located the counterfeiting outfit where it had been cached.

Glover was sent to Nootka under instructions from Capt. Thomas B. Foster, of the U. S. secret service, who had received a tip from the East, and after eleven days' search discovered not only the counterfeiting outfit, but also the inner details of the Russian's remarkable career. the Russian's remarkable career.

Glover left on the island coast four Russians, fellow-countrymen of Leon, who alone remain of the anarchistic colony which Leon proposed to organize with himself as head. From information gathered, Glover found that the extensive circulation of counterfeit notes was to obtain funds to finance the project. At the present time ten subjects of the Czar are on their way to the colony to form the nucleus of the settlement, having been summoned before Leon's arrest in the East, and still in ignorance of the fact that he is in custody.

They told Glover before his return that

They told Glover before his return that John Wilson had been made chief, now that Leon was gone, and they also assured him that no more counterfeiting would be done by them. All of them were highly informed plentifully supplied with money and writters of revolutionary propaganda. They declared that they had fied from Russia to escape prison or exile to Siberia, and that Leon had preceded them.

Leon had preceded them.

Back from the viliage in the woods Leon built his cabin, dug a little garden and cleared a small tract. In the upper story he constructed a dark-room for his photographic processes, which was pronounced by the secret service men to be almost perfect. When he left the island for the last time, he took all his outfit, presses and chemicals, and concealed them in a ravine, marking the place by means of a chart. It was only upon obtaining this chart that

ferred it to metal, engraving his dies. In the same manner the tressury seal was copied, as well as charter numbers to be stamped on the notes. Then, by a printing press which he invented, he stamped the money on a fine paper, pasted the two backs together, strewing silk threads be-tween. The monastery product was so per-fect that it could not be distinguished from the real notes score by experis.

tect that it could not be distinguished from the real notes except by experts.

Inventory of the outfit made by the secret service men included more than 1,000 pieces, ranging from a complete set of drawing instruments, to a hydrometer, chemicals of every description, camera, dark cloth, delicate scales and dies.

The buried outfit, together with a trunk of personal effects of Leon which was left with Canadian officals, was found only after a day's search within a radius of 180 feet from the proper spot, showing the care with which it was hidden. Had not Gioves pushed his stick into a bundle of leaves at the foot of an immense tree, and struck tife trunk, it would probably never had been located.

Because of the accident to the Tees, lovely the contract when the contract when

Because of the accident to the Tees, Glover was unable to get away from Nootka Island until the revenue cutter Tahoma had been ordered in to pick him up at Nootka willage.
With the transportation of the outfit East to be used as evidence in Leon's trial, the connection of the Northwest with Leon's extensive operations will cease. His trial will be one of the sensational ones of the winter in New York.

Semi-Official Paper Refers to Proposed Abrogation of Treaty by U. S.—Case of American Jews

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 7 .- The semi-official Rossia in a two column editorial on Representative Sulzer's proposal to abrogate the Russian treaty

will sal: "The news is no surprise, as a similar otion was made in 1907. The prohibition of foreign Jews, irrespective of nativity, from entering Russia, as well as Russian Jews who emigrated without permission was established by law on March 23rd and August 11, 1824. The Russo-American treaty of eight years later contains no provision with respect to a modification of the existing law in favor of American Jews, American Jews erred in supposing that Russia has introduced any new obstructions in regard

"On the contrary; Russian legislation of 1835-39 granted permission to certain selected categories. Regulations adopted on March 27, 1891, empower the Russian consul to vise passports of heads of business firms, and also their commercial travelers, representatives and clerks, without limitation with respect to admission to the pale, and without dismiss him. If an efficial eating the preliminary sanction by the minister of the interior. The passports of all other lews are vised with the sanction of th minister of the interior.

> "Thus, all Jewish business men and others engaged in an occupation not regarded as undesirable may enter and reside in Russia for six months. But the sovereign right not to admit undesirables cannot be disputed and is exercised very strictly by the United States "Only Jews immigrating through the

agency of the Jewish colonization society are permanently excluded, in accordance with the rules of March 21. 1892. Of the eleven American Jews applying for a vise during 1910, only three were rejected.

"The laws for the readmission of foreign Jews cannot be changed as the result of demonstrations on the part of the United States. The United States government, of course, does not possess the right of interference in the home affairs of Russia.

"The repeal of the treaty of 1832 has been suggested, but all the disadvantages of such a step would fall upon the United States. Russian customs statistics from 1905 to 1910 show that the Russian exports to America amounted to 41,000,000 roubles. (\$20,-500,000) and imports to 355,000,000 coubles. The figures in the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington put the Russian exports at 170,000,000 roubles and the imports at 227,000,000 roubles "Furthermore the American imports

into Russia are constantly growing. They amounted to 41,000,000 roubles in 1905 and 73,000,000 roubles in 1910. It is to be regretted if the traditional friendly relations between true born Americans and Russians are disturbed. The views of a section of congress are not the views of the entire population "May the true born Americans persuade their new coming fellow citizens that the interests of the Jewish element which is four per cent of the population are not identical with the interests of the entire United States, and that bad peace with Russia is preferable to good quarrel, even of the customs

International Stock Show CHICAGO, Dec. 7 .- Canadian success in capturing first honors in sheep breed ing at the International Stock Show ame to an end today after years of triumph, and American sheep raisers garnered most of the blue ribbons. Another feature of the day's winnings was the success of J. E. Meharre of Toledo, Ills., who won fourteen out of a pos sible 16 firsts in poland china classes, and also took eight seconds and ten thirds. Victor, the world's champion that comes to the attention of the packers. He was butchered after having been sold to a department store for 9 cents a pound.

WINNIPEG, Dec. 7 .- Walter Pratt, Canadian Northern superintendent of dining cars and hotels, who has just returned from a western trip, said today that the company had practically decided to build a hotel at Calgary, costing about \$375,000

mperial Troops Kill Red Cross Helpers--Massacres at Nanking-Admiral Sah's Escape to Shanghai

Rev. R. W. Porteous and wife, mis tionaries from Kiangsi, and Miss M. E. Waters from Chengtu; Szechuan, who arrived by the steamer Awa Maru passed through the area of the revolution and had stories of atrocities to tell Mr. Porteous says Red Cross men who were picking wounded and dead at Nanking were beheaded by Imperial troops at Nanking owing to their queues having been cut. A great massacre took place at Nanking where all found with out queues were summarily decapitated The rebel armies were converging on Nanking when they came down the Yangtse. The rebel forces, to augment their war funds, were melting down dols. In one city a large brass idol, too large to move, was hacked to pieces to be melted down and sold. The struggle is having a disastrous effect, thousands being on the verge of famine and business at a standstill. Miss Waters, who was in Chengty when the city was besieged during the railroad emeute which preceded the rebellion, was one of many refugees brought out to Ichang by the British consul and she came down the Yangtse, the only white passenger, on the steamer Changwo, which carried 3,000 Chinese refugees,

Mail advices by the Awa Maru contain descriptions of appalling massacres at Nanking by Imperial rtoops. The slaughter began as a result of 200 of the viceroy's guards attempting to de sert to the rebels. It had been arrang ed that they were to go over on receipt of a signal. They mistook the signal, dropped their rifles, put white bands on their arms, and were at once shot down by the loyalists. The viceroy and Tartar general took refuge in the Tartar city and were imprisoned in the North Star temple by General Chang Hsun, in command of the old style troops, who then turned his force loose to kill, loot and burn. Every queueless Chinese caught on the streets was executed. A reign of terror followed, over 50,000 inhabitants hurrying away from the city, leaving all their belongings. The revolutionaries gathering around the city to begin the siege did not interfere with

Meeting of Foreigners United States Consul Gracey called neeting of foreigners to prepare plans for protection, and arranged for depart. ure of women and children. A guard of marines from the U.S.S. New Orleans was sent and escorted the missionaries and Chinese women and girls from Nanking. The gates had been closed and not until after a long parley would General Chang permit them to be opened to allow the departure of the fugitives. There was considerable fighting in the themselves the "Dare to Die" section sought to hurl bombs at officials and vere wiped out in a massacre which followed the attempt.

Dr. Macklin, a missionary, organized Red Cross society, and some of his rickshaw coolies, wearing red crosses or their arm, were halted while hauling wounded to a hospital, and stabbed to death with bayonets by loyalists. Dr. Shields, a missionary, who went out wearing a red cross, was halted by bayonets and threatened with death unles he remained inside his house, and a number of young Chinese students, without queues, who tried to do Red

Cross work, were executed. Meanwhile the viceroy prepared to surrender the city to the rebels and a messenger disguised as a coolie was sent out, but General Chang learned of the plan and closed all the gates and prepared to withstand a siege. An edict from Peking ordered the surrender of the city, but Chang accused the vicercy of forging this. The steamer Poyang was secured to carry refugees down the river and Dr. Kepler, an American missionary wounded at Hankow, was sent to Shanghai on this ves-

From Hankow the Awa Maru brought news that atrocities by loyalists continue there. A Red Cross worker in the native city reports that an old woman, whose only crime was raking among ruins for a heap of chips to make a fire. was shot down by greycoats, and two were bayonetted to death while he watched, for raking among the ruins.

Disguised As a Coolie

Admiral Sah, commander of the Im perial fleet which surrendered to the rebels, reached Shanghai after many adventures, disguised as a coolie, cording to advices brought by the Awa Maru. When he escaped from his flagship a price was placed on his head. He reached Shanghai in the steerage of the steamer Tatung, having boarded that vessel at Kuikiang after a long walk across country. Interviewed at Shanghai, he admitted that the reign of the Manchus was ended. He said complete dethronement was at hand. The delays caused by two provinces remaining loyal and by Yuan Shih Kai's appointment had greatly strengthened the rebel cause. He had anticipated an outbreak of anarchy and had remained loyal, and now he proposes to take a neutral atti tude. Admiral Sah is being guarded by foreign police. He said his fleet was greatly handicapped by lack of provisions and ammunition.

According to advices by the Awa Maru it remains a question what attitude Yuan will take towards the revolutionists after he has established his influence in Peking. As the revolutionists now stand on a firm footing, and Hwang Hsing is in command of the Wuchang army, a compromise on the basis of a peaceful revolution is hope less. Yuan will have to bring the pressure of the northern force to bear upon the revolutionists, at the same time or-ganising a cabinet which will meet the popular wishes, and proceed to carry out substantial reform. If he succeeds

in this, popular sympathy throughout China will turn towards the Peking government. He may then find it not wholly impossible to induce the revolutionists to come to terms, if not to suppress them by force.

SEASONABLE ADVICE

vernment Official Warns Public Danger of Pires During Christ-mas Postivities

"Let there be no Christmas horrors in British Columbia," says Mr. Ernest F. Gunther, superintendent of insurance in a pamphlet just issued by the department. He inforces this advice by giving a short list of fires and casualities which occurred as a consequence of the festivities of the season ast year. To this he adds, some good advice and expresses the hope that it will be heeded by the people in general. He especially insists that there should be no carelessness in the handling of lights in the neighborhood of Christmas decorations. The electric wiring, he says, should not be tampered with, the children should not be allowed to light candles on a tree or to ouch an illuminated tree and matches should not be left where the children can get at them. In places of business care should be taken not to allow paper or other rubbish to accumulate on the premises or about the furnace. A little attention to details of this kind will, in Mr. Gunther's opinion, obviate most of the dangers which are incidental to the celebration of Christ-

ANCOUVER TO PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

British Columbia and Alaska Railway Company Is Seeking Wider Powers from Provincial Government

The British Columbia and Alaska Railway company intends to apply to the legislature at its next session fo an extension of the time within which the company is required to commence work. Some changes are also proposed to be made in the route. The amended section which the company will ask to have put into its charter reads as follows:

"From Fort George in a northeasterly direction to the yalley of the Par-snip river by way of Fort McLeod; thence along the Parsnip river to s function with the Peace river; thence along the valley of the Finlay river hrough the Sifton pass; thence down Stikene river to a junction with the main line at Telegraph creek; also powers to build branch lines either through he Pine River or Peace River passes to the eastern boundary of British Co lumbia, or by the most feasible route, or in the alternative by the most feasible route betwen Lytton and Teslin lake; also to build from a point on said line of railway to the city of Yancouver, or from the city of Vancouver to a point on said line by the most feasible route."

COLLEGIATE SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Rockland ave., Victoria.
B.C. Headmaster, A. D. Muskett, Esq.,
assisted by J. L. Moilliet, Esq., B.A.,
Oxford. Three and a haif acres extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium,
cadet corps. Xmas term commences
September 12th. Apply Headmaster.

WATER NOTICE

I, Vincent Hamilton Schwabe, of Aaros, Cobble Hill, B. C., farmer, give notice that on the 22nd day of December, 1911, I intend to apply to the Water Commissioner, at his office in the Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B. C., for a licence to take and use one half cubic foot per second of water from an un-named stream rising in Sections 10 and 11, Range 8, Shawnigan District, and flowing through Sections 14 and 15, Range 9, and Section 15, Range 10, Shawnigan District, into the Satellite Channel, in the Victoria Water District.

The water is to be taken from the stream at its intersection of the boundary between Section 15, Range 9, and Section 15, Range 10, and is to be used on Section 16, Range 9, Shawnigan District, for irrigation purposes. I. Vincent Hamilton Schwabe, of Aaro gation purposes.
VINCENT HAMILTON SCHWABE

DID you invest in Saskatoon ten years ago and clean up a fortune? Right now you have the same opportunity in Edson, which is the distributing point for thousands of square miles of new territory. Edson is already the wholesale centre for the Peace River district, into which settlers are pouring. It is the divisional point on the main lines of two transcontinental railroads and has tributary to it coal, iron, imber, and magnificent farm land. The population has grown in one year from nothing to about twelve hundred; we offer lots in the towh for a short time longer at \$30 each. Full particulars from The Edson Point Company, 608 Mointyre Block, Winnipeg.

MINERAL ACT-FORM F. Certificate of Improvements. NOTICE.

A. T. Monteith Mineral Claim, situate in e Quatsino Mining Division of Ruper

A. T. Monteith Mineral Claim, situate in the Quatsino Mining Division of Rupert District.

Where located: On Kokshittle Arm of Kyuquot Sound, west coast of Vancouver Island.

Take notice that John L. Hangi, Free Miners' certificate No. 54013B, agent for A. T. Monteith, Free Miners' certificate No. 54012B, intend. sixty days from the 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. nents.
Dated this 25th day of October, A. D.

LAND NOTICES

I, Albert Lee Allen, intend to apply for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate on Culvert Island B. C., joining Fred. Haitig pre-emption on west, commencing at a post at the northeast corner, thence 20 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 20 chains east, thence 80 chains north to place of starting.

ALBERT LEE ALLEN,

568 Hamilton St., Voncouver, B.C. 569 Hamilton St., Voncouver, B.C. Harry E. Handy, Agent November 28th, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, T, Robert Sword, of Victoris, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the southeast corner on the shore line of Rocky Bay, thence running 10 chains west, thence 25 chains north, thence 26 chains east, thence 40 chains south to the

line following the shore line to the ROBERT SWORD, October 30th, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. Lesiie H. Ellis, of Victoria, B. C., Intent to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement.

LESLIE H. ELLIS.

October 30th, 1911. October 30th, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, Thomas Heoper, of Victoria, B. C., Inter to apply to the Minister of Lands for a cense to prospect for Coal and Petroleu over and under the following describlands: Commencing at a post plant 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence chains east, thence 80 chains northwest chains east, thence 80 chains north, then 80 chains west, thence 80 chains sou to point of commenceme THOMAS HOOPER

October 30th, 1911, VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

October 31st, 1911.

Take notice that 20 days after date, W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B. C., into apply to the Minister of Lands for a cense to prospect for Coal and Peover and under the following de lands: Commencing at a post 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, th hains south, thence 80 chains west to point of commencement. W. H. ELLI

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT

Take notice that 30 days after date.
Mrs. Thomas Hooper of Victoria B.C. into apply to the Minister of Lands for cense to prospect for Coal and Petrol over and under the following describands: Commencing, at a post plan 2 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence thains north these \$0.00 to 100. chains north, thence 80 chai 80 chains south, thence 80 chains MRS. THOMAS HOOPER. October 31st, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date. I. Mrs. W. H. Ellis, of Victoria, B.C., Intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a incense to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 3 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence & 3 chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south to point of commencement.

MRS. W. H. ELLIS MRS. W. H. ELLIS. November 1st, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I. tobert Sword, of Victoria, B. C., intend o apply to the Minister of Lands for a Hcense to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 4 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence So chains west, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains south ROBERT SWORD.

November 2nd, 1911. VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date, I.
Mrs. Robert Sword, of Victoria, B.C., intend
to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum
over and under the following described
lands: Commencing at a post planted
4½ miles northwest of Rocky Bay thence 80
chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence
80 chains west, thence 80 chains north
to point of commencement.

MRS. ROBERT SWORD

MRS. ROBERT SWORD.
November 3rd, 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST. Take notice that 30 days after date, Charles Reynolds, of Vancouver, B.C. inten-to apply to the Minister of Lands for a li-cense to prospect for Coal and Petroleur over and under the following describe lands: Commencing at a post plante 5 miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 8 chains east, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains nort to point of commencement. CHARLES REYNOLDS. November 4th; 1911.

VICTORIA LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF COAST.

Take notice that 30 days after date. I. Edward Ellis, of Vancouver, B. C., intend to apply to the Minister of Lands for a license to prospect for Coal and Petroleum over and under the following described ands: Commencing at a post miles northwest of Rocky Bay, thence 80 chains west, thence 80 chains south. 30 chains east, thence 80 chains

EDWARD ELLIS. November 4th, 1911.

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT OF SAYWARD Take notice that Thomas J. Whiteside, ancouver, B.C., contractor, intends to olly for permission to purchase the follow lescribed lands: Cortes Island: Commence of the commen tt a post planted at the southwest Fimber Licence No. 27196 (Survey hence west 80 chains; thence chains; thence east 80 chains; the

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF SAYWARD

Take notice that Maria J. McGuire Vancouver, married woman, intends to ply for permission to purchase the following for permission to purchase the following for the following r less.
Dated September 14th, 1911.
MARIA J. McGUIR

SAYWARD LAND DISTRICT—DISTRICT
OF SAYWARD

Take notice that Chester McNeill, of V couver, B.C., student, intends to apply permission to purchase the following scribed lands: Commencing at a post plan at the southwest corner of T.L.27196 (8 vey No. 455), Cortes Island; thence north chains; thence west 40 chains; thence to chains; thence east 40 chains to commencement, containing 320 pore or less.

Dated September 14tli, 1911.

CHESTER McNelll.

Geo. Black. Aget Form No. 9, Form of Notice

Alberni Land District—District of Rupert

Take notice that Rev. G. H. Bolt, of St. Johns, Nfid, occupation, Minister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted North-West corner of Section 34, Twp. 20, thence 80 chains outh, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres, more or less.

G. H. BOLT, Name of Applicant.

Jack Lawson, Agent. Jack Lawson, Agent Witnessed by: Marshall S. Oulton, Thom

LAND ACT Form No. 9, Form of Notice Alberni Land District—District of Rus Alberni Land District—District of Rupert.

Take notice that James Davis, of Montreal, Que, occupation, mechanic, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted South-East corner of section 35, Township 20, thence 80 chains north. Thence 30 chains west, thence 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east to point of commencement, 640 acres, more or less.

Witnessed by, Thomas M. Clarke, Marshall S. Ouiton.

Date, October 215, 1911.

JAMES DAVIR, Name of Applicant.

Jack Lawson, Agent

M. Clarke. Date, October 9th, 1911.

"ALL TO athleen Mavournee The amateur hunt ou'd better be doin Your person with

or amateur hunters of shooting too soo there may Mistake you, alas! And leave you a

Kathleen Mavourne joking, If we should rela told

Of Nimrods half-b poking About through wold, A farmer bobs up

Bang, bang, he is the jaw. Now if you'd avoid ant. Dear Kathleen.

pheasant.

with your M Kathleen Mavourn warning And don't take a is loose.

He keeps up his r morning 'till night, so to Don't try it, fair t be swatted. He'll think you'r swan:

shotted,

O Kathleen, stay

unless you

HUNTING JAPA

gone.

The Ribbles On Saturday th held the opening n sixth-at Gisburn. frost in the preced

indifferent, and alth liantly the ground the sheltered sle where all day the branches of the tre with frost. On st wonderful fascinat with its wide horiz of grassland, throu ders, rising to wild and heather and th a grand hunting c made straight poin ing the whole way good grass, with teristic bank flanke by a ditch and topy a stone wall) whi ing horse. On Satu mediately, having along the river wi lage. He broke aw would have taken some of the best was turned apparer ers, in motor cars who straggled alon woods again. H down for a couple make for the oper coming mixed with left for attention not productive of enjoyable and inte ing the first, since which the buckhot any one except th Ormrod, of Wyre co-operation of the hunt in 1906, to it both his time grudgingly. The accepted Mr. Orm while the new hu has for some year whip and kennel pack and the cou sons also the ope dale Buckhounds

> Mr. Or The hound the Ormrod's making, strains and the soare not beagles a pace and drive of inches and upware crossed strain, which were ou inches. The Kerr in color, and the which it was hop are chiefly twowhich is deeper as much greater found in any fox their keen scentin who think that th his nose. The hand, having for seldom half-starv

ing events in the