The Journey of Harry De Windt

Was Unable to Cross Behring Straits on the Ice.

Starving and Distressed Party Was Succored By Whalers.

Harry De Windt, the noted explorer, who is making his trip around the world by way of Siberia and Alaska, is expected to arrive within a few days from Dawson en route to New York and Paris.

De Windt and party were succored when starving on the Siberian side of Behring Straits early in June. Exhausted, freezing, without food, the French explorer traversed Siberia, and arrived on the shore of Behring sea, only to find the ice had gone out, and passage over the ice to the American continent, which he had hoped to make, was impossible.

Almost without hope the explorers waited, and the American whaler William Baylies, commanded by Capt. Cottle, found the party in a dying condition at Whadyluk, an uninhabited cove sometimes visited by whalers. Whadyluk is situated in 66.10 north latitude, 170.12 west longitude.

Capt. Cottle supplied the explorers with provisions and offered to bring them to Nome, but De Windt declined, being determined to cross the straits either on ice or in the skin boats used by the Eskimo, and complete his journey. If he reaches Nome, his hardships will be practically over, and he will be the first person to force the passage from Paris to New York through Siberia. He left Paris on December 19 last.

From Paris to Irkutsk by rail; from Irkutsk to Yakutsk, the coldest spot in the habitable world, a distance of over 2,000 miles, by sledge; from Yakutsk to Nijini-Kolymnsk, on the Arctic Ocean, 2,500 miles, over a frozen, desolate waste, in sledge drawn by reindeer; from Nijini-Kolymnsk 1,500 miles along the shore of the Arctic, in sledges drawn by dogs, De Windt and his party fought their way.

Twice before De Windt has failed in the effort, once being driven back by unfriendly savage tribes in Northern Siberia, and once turned back by the war in China. This time he reached the shores of Behring Straits, and was separated from the American continent by 36 miles of ice and water.

This is De Windt's third attempt to travel from Paris to New York by way of Siberia. In May, 1896, Mr. De Windt started out on his first venture into Siberia. It was with a full realization of the dangers likely to be encountered that Mr. de Windt and his companion, George Harding, supplied with elaborate equipment and provisions, set out across Canada and British Columbia. From Juneau, on the Alaskan coast, they went to Fort St. Michael, on Behring Sea. This journey lasted three months, and was one of extreme hardship and exposure.

The way lay across rocky, precipitous mountains, the Chilkoot Pass, and a chain of lakes and rapids leading to the Yukon river. This section and the dangerous ones beyond Mr. De Windt described as abounding in the most wild and beautiful scenery. Nevertheless, the journey had countless difficulties and many terrors. Grand Canyon rapids, called "miners' grave," because 32 lives were lost there in a single year, had to be passed through, as did also Circle City, in Central Alaska.

At Fort St. Michael the explorer learned that the journey on ice from America to Asia had never before been attempted. He determined, nevertheless, to cross by boat, and the United States revenue cutter Bear was placed at his disposal.

Half way between Alaska and Siberia the travelers stopped at an island that is supposed to be the most desolate spot on earth. Mr. De Windt thus describes it:

"King's island is a mass of rock about a mile long, rising from the sea with perpendicular sides nearly 600 feet high. On approaching it, one notices what appear to be a number of swallows' nests, stuck like limpets to the sheer face of the cliff. These are the summer huts of the King's islanders—walrus-hide dwellings lashed to the side of the cliff. The frequent and terrible tempests that sweep over this barren rock would make short work of any habitation on its summit. These natives subsist entirely on the walrus they catch, for there is not a blade of grass or spoonful of soil on the island."

Having crossed the straits successfully, Mr. De Windt and his companion finally landed at Cape Tchaplin, on the Siberian Behring Sea coast. It was his intention to go west in dog sledges as soon as the moss-covered ground was fit for travel. Meanwhile he believed that he would be treated hospitably by Koari, chief of the Tchuktchis, to whom the commander of the Bear had entrusted him, with dire threats of punishment in case the white men should not be treated properly.

"The Siberian shores of Behring Straits," says Mr. De Windt, "are peopled by a fierce, warlike tribe, known as the Tchuktchis, who number about 5,000, and who, never having been thoroughly conquered by the Russians, refuse to pay taxes of any kind. The Tchuktchis are noted throughout Siberia as being the filthiest race in creation."

Koari proved a faithless host. No sooner had the American boat departed than the native chieftain stole the white men's supplies and forced them to live for two months on the native food, which consists chiefly of seal and walrus. There is no fuel here, no vegetation, no proper food, no imaginable cheer of any description.

After two months' endurance of this life, the travelers were rescued by the American whaler Belvedere, from New Bedford, Mass. The captain stood off in a severe hurricane, rescued the two men, and later landed them at San Francisco.

Mr. De Windt was seriously ill, on returning to Europe, from the effects of his exposure and ill-treatment at the hands of the Siberian savages, yet he began almost as soon as he recovered to make plans for the new expedition.

Mr. De Windt again attempted the journey in the reverse direction last year but owing to the political situation in China and on the Amur Count Lamsdorf refused to allow him to cross Siberia, and again Mr. De Windt had to relinquish his trip.

Mr. De Windt is accompanied by the Vicomte de Cluichamp-Bellegarde and George Harding, his companion, who was with him in his former attempt.

The explorer was aided materially by the American and Russian governments in this attempt, the Siberian officials being ordered to take every precaution to insure the safety of the explorers against unfriendly natives, and the United States revenue cutter service in Alaska being ordered to keep a lookout for the party.

When last heard from before starting across Siberia, Mr. De Windt and his party were at Yatutsk, said to be the coldest place in the world, the spot Siberians call "the end of the world," for beyond it lie only gloomy forests and the frozen "tundras" that end in Arctic desolation. He then said:

"In summer the journey from Irkutsk is easy, for steamers ply when the waters of the Lena will permit, but in winter the tedious sleigh journey is, if possible, avoided. There is no regular post road. Late in the fall the frozen Lena takes its place, the track being indicated by a double row of fir branches stuck into the snow the whole length of the 2,000 miles. We accomplished this in 26 days, and the journey was about as tough a one as hunger, intense cold, pitiless snowstorms and inferior cattle could make it.

"Accommodation during the trip consisted of posthouses, situated at intervals of 15 to 30 miles, along both banks of the river. They are mostly miserable shanties, where only shelter, hot water and sour black bread are procurable.

"Time was too precious to waste in thawing out our own frozen provisions (invariably frozen to the consistency of stone) more than once a day, generally toward sunset. We therefore suffered severely from cold. And it was cold, the thermometer seldom rising above 20 degrees below zero, and often falling to 50 degrees. One bitter night during a long stage, 63 degrees below zero was registered. But it was not unexpected, for Yakutsk is noted as being the coldest place in winter in the world.

"The river scenery varies little, and becomes after the first few days intensely monotonous. Day by day nothing meets the eye but limestone cliffs, sparsely covered with spruce, larch and fir trees.

"Inland, numerous well-wooded hills run in an almost continuous chain nearly the whole distance from Irkutsk to this place. They are, however, honeycombed with valleys, many of which, trending due north and south, would greatly facilitate the construction of the proposed railway.

"A couple of towns, Kirensk and Witimsk, figure largely on most maps, but are little more than overgrown villages, although gold is now being worked to some extent around Witimsk, which is, therefore, growing in importance as a mercantile centre.

"During the sleigh trip down from Irkutsk, scarcely a day passed without some accident or vexatious delay. Vodka is cheap, and 'yemstchiks' but mortal, and, as the usual troike (three horses abreast) must for the greater part of this voyage be harnessed in tandem, owing to the narrow track, disasters are not uncommon.

"On the lower Lena an upset and a roll in the snow only raised a laugh, but the hot springs that enter the upper waters of this mighty river are not to be trifled with, for there the ice, even of enormous thickness, is frequently so melted away as to break through under the sleigh, and this is at night time a continual source of danger to travelers.

"Two thousand miles (since leaving the railway) of our land journey to New York has been wiped out. The distance was covered by means of 122 drivers and 732 horses, at a total cost of under $150 each sleigh.

"Yakutsk is the capital of a province which could comfortably accommodate (from an area point of view) the whole of Europe with the exception of Turkey and European Russia. The province has a population of 270,000, of whom 220,000 are native Yakutees, the remainder Russians, Tinguses, Lamutes and Tchuktchis, in a descending scale. Yakutsk is a little town at present, but must shortly make a name in Siberian a story.

"The Lena teems with gold and other valuable minerals, corn and barley grow luxuriantly and are exported south, while cattle (only introduced during the last thirty years) thrive and grow fat even in this inhospitable clime. In 1885 there were but 70,000 head. There are now more than 300,000. In 1885 there was not a steamer on the Lena. There is now a fine fleet of more than 30, which will take you to Irkutsk in 10 days, or bring you thence in 20.

"Iron also exists in the lower Lena, and fair steam coal has lately been discovered near the delta, but the bright future of this huge province is assured by the undoubted existence of gold in more than paying quantities from Witimsk all the way to the Arctic Ocean. Timber also abounds, and is of the most valuable kinds. It seems incredible that cereals of all varieties should flourish nearly as far north as Irkutsk, and that vegetables of most kinds should be grown in and around that city, yet such is the case.

"Political exiles are not so numerous here as is generally supposed. A score at Kirensk and Olekminsk, about thirty at Yakutsk, and the same number at Sredni-Kolymsk are the total. None are actually in prison, and most lead a perfectly free existence. You meet them every day as guests at the table of the governor and other officials; and I am staying in the house of the chief of police, who has frequently entertained them during my visit.

"The director of the Yakutsk museum is an exile, who last month regained his liberty. He tells me that he will not return to Russia, but will remain here to complete a work on the province in which he has passed a five years' enforced residence. Most of the political exiles I have met seem contented and not at all harassed by exile. The Russian exile of real life is unlike the type in sensational literature.

"Verkoyansk is said to be the coldest place in the world, but I fancy Yakutsk must run it close. Sixty degrees below zero is an ordinary temperature here, and solid slabs of ice form the windows of the poorer classes. They are fitted in the fall, and only melt late in the spring. The dead lie here for years physically unchanged, for the soil is frozen to a depth of 600 feet. The body of a young Russian girl exhumed last month was found unblemished in flesh or feature, although she had lain in her grave for five years.

"In windy weather frost-bite is common, but on a still day even 50 degrees below zero can be borne with impunity, for the blue sky and sunshine of Yakutsk are more brilliant than those of the Italian Riviera.

"Bad news awaited us here. It seems cruel that fate should have selected this year, of all others, to render travel from here to the north almost an impossibility. Reindeer have this year been decimated by wolves, and those remaining are so weak that the 1,500 miles to Sredni-Kolymsk, usually completed in under three weeks, will now require more than two months.

"The villages are deserted and food is unprocurable along the 1,500 miles from Kolyma river to Behring straits, generally a populous district. Should it be impossible to travel on from Sredni-Kolymsk, the expedition may be imprisoned there until next winter, when sleighing is resumed.

"Now the case seems hopeless, and the Russian authorities here have begged me to abandon my project. This I shall not do, but push on and trust to luck, and we leave this place to-morrow for the Arctic. It is only fair, however, that your readers should be aware of our cruel ill luck, and of the almost insurmountable obstacles that bar the way to our 'land of promise'—America!

"The sleighs that brought us from Irkutsk are here discarded for narta, or small reindeer sleds, about 7 feet by 3, entirely covered in by canvas and reindeer skins. A bear skin forms the bed, and here we shall lie at full length, snugly enough, day after day, night after night for the next two months, while a Yakute driver urges on his deer team. Light furs here are useless.

"The traveler bound for the Kolyma district must take all his provisions in a frozen state, for food is scare along this lonely track of 1,800 miles. The reindeer stations are 150 to 200 miles apart, but povarnias (untenanted huts) are found at shorter intervals. They contain shelter, wood, water in the shape of slabs of ice, and nothing else.

"Our first stopping place will be Verkoyansk, which we may reach, with luck, in about a month, eleven days being the usual time required. Less than half the distance from Irkutsk to East Cape has been covered, and we are practically bound upon an almost forlorn hope! The stupendous difficulties of an overland trip from Paris to New York can only be realized by those who have attempted the journey. May we, in the face of all these almost insuperable obstacles, come out all right in the end! Success will be all the sweeter."

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Nova Scotia Paper on the Present Status of the Question.

From Halifax Herald.

It appears that the expected has happened. When the Laurier government assented to a modus vivendi or provisional boundary, allowing to the United States a great deal more territory adjoining Alaska than they were entitled to, the critics of the government very properly anticipated and pointed out that what would probably happen would be that the United States would take that provisional boundary as a settlement and hold that there was nothing more to be done. That is just about what has happened. The provisional boundary is quite satisfactory to the United States, and at that they have about made up their minds to let the matter drop.

Indeed, our neighbors never appeared to want the boundary matter critically examined. They have all along acted as though they knew and believed that they were occupying more territory than they could hold by right and in the face of an impartial tribunal. The Dominion government sought to have the Alaska boundary definitely settled in 1872, a few years after the purchase of Alaska by the United States, but without success. It was not till twenty years later, in 1892, that an international survey commission was secured to ascertain facts and data, and the commission made a joint report on December 31, 1895, accompanied with elaborate maps and photographic views. Up to that time Vancouver's maps, made in 1792, were the standard and only original authority, except that the shores of the Lynn Canal had been surveyed in 1881. In 1898-99 the British delegates to the international commission, including the late Lord Herschell, offered certain terms to the United States, and in the event of these not being acceptable, they expressed their willingness to refer the whole question to arbitration on the lines of the Venezuelan boundary treaty. That treaty provided that adverse holding for fifty years should make a good title, and also that such effect should be given to occupation for less than fifty years as reason, justice, the principles of international law and the equities of the case required.

The United States commissioners refused both offers. They made a counter proposal, that in the event of their consenting to arbitration, it should be provided beforehand that the settlements on tidewater made by citizens of the United States should be United States territory, even though they might prove to be on the British side of the line. In other words, the United States would not consent to let the matter go before an impartial court, unless Canada would consent beforehand to lose her case, whether the court decided against her or not. This counter-proposal of our neighbors was nothing short of ludicrous; but it involved some things that should be regarded as serious. It involved the repudiation by the United States of the very doctrines upon which they had so strongly insisted with reference to Venezuela; and it subsequently involved the Laurierite government in the folly of consenting to the United States continuing to hold about all the territory that they had ever claimed. The Laurierite ministers contended, of course, that that agreement was only "provisional," but it was a provision that entirely suited the United States, and they evinced no disposition to disturb it; indeed, they have furthermore claimed that the matter cannot be again taken up except upon their own initiative, but they are not making any move in that direction. They are acting now, as ever before in this matter, like people holding more than they had a right to, but now for the first time they are holding it with the written consent of the Ottawa government. Sir Wilfrid set out to "settle everything." A few more Laurier "settlements" and Canada would be lost.

A NOVEL PROPOSITION.

Montrealer Wants to Train Dogs For Circuses.

Mr. L. A. Lefebvre, clerk of the Recorder's Court, Montreal, has received a letter from a citizen, asking him to recommend the writer to the city council for the position of dog trainer. The writer of the letter claims that if the council would rent a house, with a good yard, where all the stray dogs found in the streets could be brought, and appoint him guardian and trainer, he would so instruct the animals that they would be useful as watch dogs to guard against burglars, or to give alarms in case of fire. He also suggests that the common cur that has no home or friends might be trained to perform all sorts of tricks, and could be sold to circus troupes. This, he says, would be much better than maintaining public pounds and "hanging the dogs." From the sale of the animals after they had been trained, the applicant thinks, the city would realize enough to pay the salary of the trainer and all expenses, and leave a large profit besides.

THE KING ENJOYS A SAIL.

London, July 25.—The King had a smooth cruise around the Isle of Wight, returning to Cowes this evening.

This Little Girl Cured of Eczema

The Burning, Stinging Sensations Taken Away and the Raw Flesh Healed by

Dr. Chase's Ointment

It is not at all unusual for children to suffer greatly from eczema, a form of itching skin disease, but it frequently happens that relief is very hard to obtain, and neglect is likely to leave the subject a life-long victim of this skin trouble. Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven itself a quick relief, and permanent cure for this ailment. Take, for example, the following case:

Mr. C. Wiley, who is employed as cooper by the Kennedy and Davis Milling Company, Lindsay, Ont., states: "I used Dr. Chase's Ointment for eczema on my little girl some few years ago, and soon brought about a thorough and permanent cure. She had suffered for considerable time, and though we tried a great many remedies, Dr. Chase's Ointment was the only preparation to prove effective.

"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. Chase's Ointment, as it clearly effected a prompt and permanent cure in this case."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is, we believe, the most effective and most thoroughly satisfactory treatment that was ever used for eczema, salt rheum, and itching skin diseases and eruptions. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates and Co., Toronto.

The Whole Story in a letter:

Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

From Capt. F. Loye, Police Station No. 5, Montreal:— "We frequently use PERRY DAVIS' PAIN-KILLER for *pains in the stomach, rheumatism, stiffness, frost-bites, chilblains, cramps*, and all afflictions which befall men in our position. I have no hesitation in saying that PAIN-KILLER is *the best remedy* to have near at hand."

Used Internally and Externally.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 50c. bottles.

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Late Assayer Van Anda Smelter.
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Victoria, B. C., next Law Courts.

FOR SALE—At a bargain, one 12 horse power Waterous traction engine, with one Monarch separator, 36 in. cylinder, 56 in. body, complete with belt ready for work. In first class order. Good as new. Price $800. Apply Thos. Michell, South Saanich, Young P. O., or 6 Erle street, City. 127

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household furnishings cleaned, dyed or Ladies' and Gents' garments and pressed equal to new.

NOTICE.

Take notice that at the expiration of thirty days from this date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of that portion of the foreshore commencing at a post about three-quarters of a mile east of Sherringham Point, marked F. P.'s N. E. Corner (meaning northeast corner), thence westerly a distance of one half mile along the shore line.

July 10th, 1902.

FRED PETERS.

NOTICE.

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Lease of the Foreshore, commencing at Muir River, Renfrew District, thence westerly 80 chains for Fishing and other privileges.

HUGH CAMPBELL.

Dated 10th July, 1902.

WANTED.

A school teacher for the Galiano School House, married man with family preferred. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to August 1st, 1902.

GEORGE GEORGESON,
Sec'y to School Board Trustees,
Galiano, B. C.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days from date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of mountain pasture land situated in Chilcoten and described as follows: Commencing at a point under rim rock on Hudson's Bay trail, Chilcoten river, thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains to point of commencement.

R. V. NEWTON.

June 2, 1902.

Notice.

Pride of the West and Hampton Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Alberni District. Where located: Toquart Harbor.

Take notice that we, William O. Carter F. M. C. B63574, and Lawrence Goodacre, Free Miner's Certificate No. B63433, 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 claims.

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

Dated this 22nd day of May, A. D. 1902.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Rambler, Thorn, Rose, Jen, Puffing Billy and Pig Iron Mineral claims, situate in the Victoria Mining division of Renfrew District.

Where located: Gordon river, Port San Juan.

Take notice that I, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. No. 72436, and as agent for C. J. Newton, F.M.C. No. B 72437, R. A. Newton, F. M. C. No B. 72438, R. T. Godman, F. M. C. No. 72435, 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 claims.

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

Dated this 18th day of June, A. D., 1902.

Marmot and Mountain Bear Mineral Claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On the west side of Anderson Lake, adjoining Iron Clad No. 1 and Marmot Mineral claims.

Take notice that I, Joseph Despard Pemberton, F. L. S., acting as agent for F. B. Pemberton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 68458, 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 claims.

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

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

EL DORADO MINERAL CLAIM—Situate in the Skeena River Mining Division of Cassiar District. Where located: In the Telkwa Camp, Dome mountain.

Take notice that I, Herbert C. Hankin, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56514, for myself, and agent for R. E. Lorimer, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56517, and W. B. Forrest, Free Miner's Certificate No. B56513, intend, 60 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.

Dated this 28th day of April, 1902.

HERBERT C. HANKIN.

St. George, Silver King, Copper Queen Mineral claims, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: About one mile north of Uchucklesit Harbor, and one mile from Alberni Canal.

Take notice that I, Joseph Despard Pemberton, P. L. S., acting as agent for F. B. Pemberton, Free Miner's Certificate No. 68458, 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 claims.

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

Dated this 26th day of May, A. D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Old Ireland Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Wm. H. Flett, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70473, 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.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.

A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Bald Eagle No. 2 Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Timothy O'Connor, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70472, 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.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.

A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Victoria Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Wm. H. Flett, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70473, 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.

Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.

A. S. GOING.

MINERAL ACT.
Certificate of Improvements.
NOTICE.

Standard No. 6 Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound.

Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Jas. W. Ladd, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70471, 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 to 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 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902.

A. S. GOING.

Notice is hereby given that within 60 days from date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of mountain pasture land in Chilcoten, as follows: Commencing at a post opposite Copeland's bridge on north bank of Chilcoten river, thence along the bank of said river 160 chains west, thence north 40 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence south 40 chains to point of commencement.

G. L. BAYLIFF.

June 2, 1902.

NOTICE.—Crown Prince No. 5 Mineral Claim, situate in the Alberni Mining Division of Clayoquot District. Where located: On Broughton Peake, Barclay Sound. Take notice that I, A. S. Going, as agent for Homer H. Swaney, Free Miner's Certificate No. B66884, 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. Dated this 3rd day of July, A. D. 1902. A. S. GOING.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I will make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to pre-empt or purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, more or less, for industrial purposes, situated on the eastern side of Portland Canal, at Maple Point, commencing at my south corner post and running 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, along the shore to the point of commencement.

(Signed) WM. NOBLE.

KEEPING WARM

There isn't much difficulty in keeping warm at this season. There is some difficulty in keeping something that is always ready for lunch or dinner. With the heat of the time you naturally become inactive, and cooking seems irksome. The only way to overcome this backwardness is to use our "ready to use canned specialties." They make life more like a pleasure and less like drudgery.

ARMOUR'S TONGUE	25c. tin
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