you know
ve a Liver
let you forget it.
kes you so thor-
torpid liver—and
oughly comfortable
e liver like a cold
the liver give up
move regularly—
the complexion.
uit-a-tives as I
ck. I am now
ve used nearly
t. Mary's, Ont.
Ottawa physician.
ly found the secret
ed and their medi-
ecret process which
over the stomach,
ck headaches, sick
taking
tives
ts.
t-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

ENLARGE MILL.

Plant to Be Increased 40 to 100 Stamps.

lling of the Vermillion Forks
elopment Company, and of
Townsite Company, has re-
ty for a few days, left last
nual trip to England, where
until next spring, says Wed-
land Miner. In speaking
way construction toward the
ection, Mr. Hickling said
ay transportation which the
has so long needed for its
ment, is at last in sight. The
n is pushing construction as
n west of Midway, but finds
ifficulty in getting a suff-
of men. It has about 1,000
and would employ 5,000 if
secured, but men for rail-
ion are scarce and hard to
adian Pacific, too, has begun
rading west of Midway with
under W. P. Tierney. There
Mr. Hicaung says, about the
n pushing on to Princeton.
e moved their camps to this
ine, and if the weather is
y during the winter will
n by the spring.
ons in and about Princeton
good during the past sum-
but next spring the people
n tremendous boom. There
field for prospectors up the
iver, where there are large
e never been looked over by
he Nickel Plate mill is to be
ze from forty to one hundred
mine has large reserves of
to keep one hundred stamps
peration. This mine is rem-
ge number of people as the
est in the province. With a
tamps pounding away on its
ction of bullion should be
. It is the intention of the
which controls the Nickel
a smelter at a later time.
s now purchasing and devel-
properties so as to keep the
on Forks Mining & Develop-
which owns coal property
intends to soon begin their
as to be in a position to
soon as the railway reaches

YORK ELECTIONS.

Present Twelve Indict-
or Offences at Polls.

Nov. 10.—Ten indictments for
he election law and two for
itted at the polls at the
Tuesday were today drawn
d jury. It was said tonight
General Mayer and the state
of elections, Mr. Morgan,
a searching investigation of
ection frauds, which would
until the legislature meets.
eneral and Mr. Morgan to-
a number of witnesses in
h frauds and also visited
Hearst and discussed plans
o be brought against.
Conn., Nov. 10.—Williams
e, who was elected district
ew York Tuesday, arrived
a short rest at his home.
town turned out one thou-
d greeted him with a brass
orks. He was escorted to
big crowd, many carrying

EOSIS OF TEDDY.

rect Roosevelt Temple of
e in Washington.

, Nov. 10.—The tribute
ent Roosevelt in London
connection with the Lord
le has drawn attention
ggestion emanating from
al representative of the
Banking Corporation,
nph of the President as
e perpetuated by the
e capital city of a mag-
evelt Temple of Peace."
t this project feels that
no difficulty in raising
c subscription a fund-
rect a structure in every
y of the triumph at
The suggestion is that
ted a building of heroic
be used for conventions
of national importance,
design, with ornaments
eace.

vering a Planet.

l growth of the family of
the minor planets, now
rly 600, whose orbits lie
of Mars and Jupiter—is
e astronomer—that most
tists—into error. Until
an be agreed on, a newly
roid has assigned to it a
ch shows its order of dis-
rovisional label "1905
ently attached to one of
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never before been seen,
s out that it is quite an
the family—to wit, the
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w completely established,
ariation in the brightness
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Nachrichten, 4,046, stat-
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ise Head) Disinfectant Soap
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the same time. 30

Patience! is Stead's Advice

Russian Massacres Should Be Borne With Lest Worse Happen.

Interference In the Jews' Behalf Would Cause Even Greater Horrors.

London, Nov. 10.—William T. Stead, who arrived in London last night, said he wished to supplement the statement regarding the situation in Russia made to the Associated Press in Berlin Tuesday. Mr. Stead said:

"The birth throes of nations are bloody, and the old order will not pass without much suffering. I appeal to the American people for generous sympathy for the Emperor especially and for Count Witte and the Russian nation in this time of peril. Impatience without or within might precipitate a catastrophe such as the world has not seen in a century, and any attempt to invoke foreign intervention would be fatal. One hope of the reactionary party is to excite the national spirit against liberal reforms, representing them as threatening the national independence.

"Bad as the Jewish sufferings are, they are trivial compared with the massacres and outrages which are inevitable if, as the result of outside interference, Count Witte's ministry should be upset.

Czar's Religious Faith

"Since General Gordon, I have never met anyone imbued with such absolute religious faith as the Emperor of Russia. Call it fatalism, mysticism, what you will, it is the sole secret of his marvelous composure, which is the amazement, envy and inspiration of all persons admitted to his intimacy. He is absolutely devoid of personal fear and is ready to make any sacrifice for the welfare of the people. His only dread is lest he should misinterpret the will of God. This, combined with some lack of imperious energy and resolute will, has been chiefly responsible for the ruinous delay in the carrying out of reforms. He himself is ready for these reforms, but it would need a Peter the Great to overcome the inertia of the bureaucratic machine."

What Death of Czar Means

Turning to the actual situation, Mr. Stead said: "At present all the armed forces obey one head, but there is disaffection in the army estimated by sanguine revolutionists at 50 per cent. Even put at half that figure, it would mean a sanguinary civil war once the Czar is gone. While he is on top, although some of the troops will fire on the people, none of the soldiers will fire on each other, and hence the criminal madness of the extremists, who want the millennium supplied by telephone and whose opposition to Count Witte imperils everything.

"If once the Emperor went down, even the most fierce of the revolutionaries would admit the only result would be the return of despotism in the shape of a military dictatorship; but as long as he lives there is reason to share his calm and unshakable faith that with God's help all will come right."

Cruiser Squadron At New York

Grand Pageant on the Hudson River In Honor of the British.

Prince Louis of Battenberg Is Given Rousing Reception by Gotham.

New York, Nov. 9.—Thousands stood and watched on the banks of the Hudson River early today while six British warships, in unison with double that number of American men-of-war, fired a national salute of twenty-one guns.

The flagship Drake led the column, followed by the Bedford, Berwick, Cornwall, Essex and Cumberland. As the column passed Governor's Island the flagship gave a national salute of twenty-one guns, which the shore battery answered. The six drab-colored cruisers swung around into the Hudson River, and the sight of them set the whistle of every craft in the harbor shrieking a welcome. Threading their way through a network of ships, large and small, their passage up the river was hailed with pandemonium.

Despite the early hour, hundreds had gathered along the shore line, and from either side of the river and from passing ships crowds doffed hats and waved handkerchiefs in greeting. Throughout this splendid welcome

Prince Louis Stood on the Bridge

of the Drake, pleased and impressed. The decks of the cruisers were crowded with men enthusiastic over the scene. Each ship dipped its ensign again and again in answer to salutes of passing craft.

Only once during their passage up the river was the perfect alignment of the cruisers interrupted. This was when the captain of a ferryboat drove his boat across the river and would have been struck amidships had not the captain of the Essex quickly steered his ship out of column.

Stretching down the Hudson from 135th street to 79th street were the twelve men-of-war of Rear Admiral Evans' fleet. Steaming to within 400 yards of the flagship Maine, the Drake dropped anchor shortly before 9 o'clock. Straightway the British cruisers dressed ships and

The Royal Standard Was Broken Out

The Maine greeted the standard with a national salute. This keenly delighted Prince Louis.

Thirteen guns hailed Admiral Evans as he went over the side of the Drake soon after the British ships came to anchor. The smoke of this salute cleared about the sides of a graceful yacht that had steered up the British column and came to anchor off the Kentucky, near the Jersey shore. It was the President's yacht, the Mayflower.

From the time his squadron anchored, Prince Louis has been kept busy receiving and returning official calls. He found time, however, to receive a delegation of New York reporters, who were cordially welcomed aboard his flagship and to whom he talked quite frankly of his visit to this country.

Led by the flagship Drake, with Rear Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg on the after bridge, the British squadron of six armored cruisers arrived in the Hudson River early today and came to anchor near the United States warships. The combined squadron formed a column that stretched from 42nd street to 135th street. Thousands of people lined the Riverside park and drove to witness the arrival of the British squadron.

Lined up to welcome the visitors were the twelve men-of-war of the North Atlantic fleet, the flower of the American navy. Rigged out in full dress, in honor of King Edward's birthday, the spotless white American ships presented a beautiful picture. From stem to stern in rainbow fashion was strung a line of flags of all colors. Hanging at the fore of each man-of-war was the Stars and Stripes, and at the main the Union Jack. The British ships were also dressed flying the British flag at the fore and the American at the main.

A salute was fired by the Drake from her anchorage when Rear Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic fleet, went over the side after paying a special call on Prince Louis to congratulate him on the occasion of the sovereign's 64th birthday. Admiral Evans was accompanied by Rear Admirals Davis and Brownson, commanding respectively the second division of battleships and the division of armored cruisers. As the Drake's first gun rang out, a beautiful yacht, her white sides shining in the sunlight, steamed up past the column of British ships. It was the President's yacht Mayflower from Annapolis. The Mayflower came to anchor in the space between the battleship Kentucky and the Jersey shore.

The crowds along shore had doubled by now, when the first gun of the national salute of 21 guns boomed out in honor of the King's birthday. Before the last gun of the return salute had been fired, the great column of men-of-war was shrouded in smoke.

After lunch many visitors visited the ships, Admiral Evans having ordered that every possible facility be offered for this purpose.

Prince Louis spent the morning making calls on the mayor and Rear Admiral Coghlan, commandant of the New York navy yards. These calls will be returned this afternoon and tonight. He will attend a dinner given by the Association of British Societies, at which the commanding officers of the British and American ships will also be guests.

WELSH COAL IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

According to the London Times, Welsh steam coal is in great demand both at home and abroad. The Times says:

Welsh coal is used principally for naval and manufacturing purposes. Its superior calorific power, combined with its weathering capabilities, have given it a peculiar advantage over other coals for the use of mercantile steamships, and it is mainly in virtue of this advantage that the steam coal of South Wales has now for about twenty-five years occupied its unique position at the various coaling depots along the trade routes of the world. Last year the quantity of coal exported from Cardiff was 14,920,610 tons, and from all the South Wales ports over 21,000,000 tons, or just half the total coal export trade of the whole of the country. In France and Italy the railways as well as the steamship lines are large consumers, but the following figures will give an idea of the extent to which Cardiff coal is shipped to the depots where mercantile steamships and war ships call in order to refill their bunkers.

The nearest and by far the greatest market is in the Mediterranean, and the following were the exports from Cardiff in 1904 to some of the ports on the French, Italian, and Egyptian coasts: Alexandria, 503,000 tons; Bordeau, 285,000 tons; Constantinople, 136,000 tons; Genoa, 970,000 tons; Gibraltar, 189,826 tons; Marseille, 331,157 tons; Malta, 342,106 tons; and Port Said, 1,114,086 tons. To Madeira and the Canary Islands the exports amounted to over 600,000 tons; to Aden, 167,000 tons; to Cape Town, 317,000 tons; to Colombo, 280,000 tons; to the Philippines, 57,000 tons; to Hongkong, 582,296 tons; to Singapore, 113,000 tons; to Shanghai, 141,000 tons; and over 1,200,000 tons went to Uruguay and the Argentine Republic. Other depots might have been mentioned, but these figures though in a few cases of an exceptional character, suffice to show how largely supplied is the world's mercantile marine with the "black diamonds" of the South Wales coal field, and incidentally to explain how it is that Cardiff clears more tonnage for foreign trade than any other port in the world.

There for His Eyes.

At one of our New England sanitoriums during the past year, among the sickly looking patients taking the baths, drinking the water, dieting, etc., a broad-shouldered, athletic looking young fellow was conspicuous on account of his apparent freedom from all physical ailments.

He was approached by one of the unfortunates and asked why he found it necessary to take the course of treatment, as, unless his looks belied him, he was in perfect physical condition.

The young man replied with great earnestness: "Ah am from Louisville, Kaintucky. From mah place of business ah can look across the street and into the room where mah baby lives. Ah looked in there one day and ah saw a big niggah with mah baby.

"Ah went across the street, up the stairs and into the room. Mah baby says, 'What yoh doin' heah, honey?' I says, 'I want dat niggah. I want to kill him.' 'Dey ain't no niggah heah, honey.' 'But dey is a big black niggah. He was heah in this room. Ah saw him with mah own eyes.'

"She put her arms around mah neck and looked up in mah face, and she whispered, 'Would you believe youh eyes or would you believe youh baby?' Ah says, 'Ah believe mah baby.'

"Mah friend, ah am heah foh mah eyes."—Boston Herald.

An Accident

Johnny was a good boy, but he loved to fight. He had been reproved over and over again, and at last he had promised to battle no more. That very evening he returned from school with a cut cheek and swollen nose.

"Johnny," said his mother, "you promised me this morning that you would not fight again."

"But I haven't been fighting, ma. This is an accident."

"An accident?"

"Yes, ma. I was sitting on Tommy Biggs, and I forgot to hold his feet.—New York Tribune.

THE MYSTERY OF MRS. TODD'S END

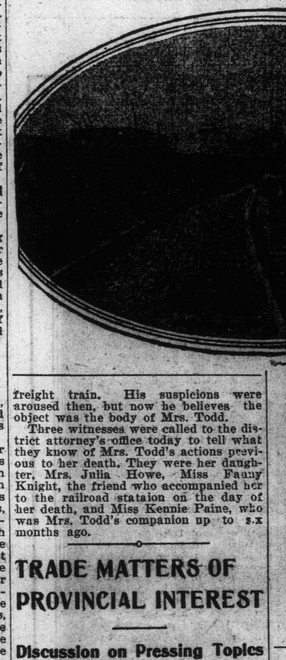
Now Alleged That Elderly New Yorker Was Cruelly Done to Death.

New York, Nov. 9.—The story that the body of Mrs. Margaretta Todd was placed on the tracks of the Reading railroad in Philadelphia on the night of October 27th by two men was corroborated today by a statement by Richard B. Coutant, formerly of Tarrytown, N. J., but recently employed as a chemist for John Wyeth & Co. in Philadelphia. The authorities are trying to find out whether Mrs. Todd was drugged and thrown on the rails. She owned valuable real estate in this city and there is a dispute over it.

Mr. Coutant said today that on the night that Mrs. Todd was killed he had been walking in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and sat down on a park bench near the railroad tracks to smoke. He heard a carriage driven up behind the trees on the other side of the track and saw two men carry some heavy object down the embankment and behind a freight train. His suspicions were aroused then, but now he believes the object was the body of Mrs. Todd.

Three witnesses were called to the district attorney's office today to tell what they know of Mrs. Todd's actions previous to her death. They were her daughter, Mrs. Anna Howe, Miss Fanny Knight, the friend who accompanied her to the railroad station on the day of her death, and Miss Kennie Paine, who was Mrs. Todd's companion up to six months ago.

The Todd Mystery



TRADE MATTERS OF PROVINCIAL INTEREST

Discussion on Pressing Topics at Meeting of Vancouver Board of Trade.

At a meeting of the Vancouver board of trade, held on Tuesday evening, a question taken up was that of securing legislation to prevent the too easy sale and transfer of stock in trade by tradesmen without in any way safeguarding the interest of their creditors. In connection with this there was read a copy of the legislation as in existence in the state of Washington, infraction of which entails both fine and imprisonment.

The president stated that those in the wholesale trade were aware that a number of transfers of stock had taken place during the past year without having been brought to the notice of the wholesaler who supplied them. The object was to make the merchandise responsible for the debt, not the man. There was nothing in the present Bills of Sale Act to prevent a retail merchant selling his goods, putting the money in his pocket and leaving the city.

Mr. Ramsay approved legislation which would protect the wholesaler, and moved that the matter be referred to a special committee to work in conjunction with the education committee.

The president further stated that when the attorney general had seen this notice on the agenda paper, he had said he would be glad to act with the committee of the board.

Mr. Stone drew attention to the suggestion made by the secretary of the Winnipeg board re trade that this board act in conjunction with boards of the four Western provinces, so that similar legislation might be passed at the same time in those provinces.

The matter was referred to the committees on legislation and trade and commerce.

Mr. Erskine stated that he had had a number of inquiries regarding provincial lands. The matter had also been bought to his attention by different people, to whom strangers had directed their questions, and it was for that reason that he had brought the subject before the meeting. He suggested the advisability of taking steps to obtain correct information as to lands within the province which are available for settlement.

Mr. Baynes said the matter was an important one, as good settlers were being lost by not having such information available.

Mr. Von Cramer said that in conversation with the commissioner of lands and works, that gentleman had said the government was handicapped by its lack of means, and he desired the subject to be brought to the attention of the government.

Dr. Bell-Irving moved that the matter be referred to the council.

Mr. Seymour said the chief commissioner had stated to him that as soon as funds were in hand some definite policy would be adopted to have full information of available lands. He suggested that the premier and chief commissioner be interviewed when they would be in the city shortly.

Mr. McLennan thought that if there were provincial lands, the sooner the government found out something about them the better. He said the Dominion government might co-operate with the local administration to make information known.

The motion was adopted, the council to take the matter up with both governments.

Mr. McLennan, chairman of the special committee, made a verbal report of the meeting with Mr. B. W. Greer regarding the freight rates to Calgary, Edmonton and Macleod, stating that after ten days' time had been given, Mr. Greer had asked for 30 days' extension. "It is the same old story," Mr. McLennan said, "of pulling a herring across the track. The result has been wholly unsatisfactory."

He had consulted with some of the shippers, and it was agreed that a meeting of the committee be held on Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock to discuss the matter.

WITTE AND THE CZAR.

Both Make Surrenders in Order to Form Cabinet.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—Both Count Witte and Emperor Nicholas made a surrender. General Trepoff has been removed from the powerful position of governor-general of St. Petersburg and assistant minister of the interior and Russia's premier has agreed to immediate universal suffrage. Count Witte, while fully aware of the intense opposition to General Trepoff retaining office, has never questioned the sincerity of the general's co-operation in the introduction of the new regime, nevertheless he recognized that only Trepoff's removal would appease the popular wrath. The final obstacle was the Emperor, who had come to believe that Trepoff alone was able to safeguard the life of himself and family; but then he yielded at last on condition that Trepoff should become commandant at the palace, where his sole duty will be to take measures to protect the life of His Majesty.

Governor-Generalship Ends

The position of governor-general of St. Petersburg ends with Trepoff's retirement, but the place of commander of the imperial guard has been assumed by Grand Duke Nicholas.

The series of consultations which Count Witte has been holding with representatives of the constitutional democrats and of the conservative wing of the zemstvoists convinced him that it was useless to hold out longer for the sympathy of the parties of the centre. He therefore practically promised an immediate extension of the suffrage to include all classes of the population. The suffrage in the cities will be direct and among the peasants indirect, through a single set of electors.

The Emperor, in agreeing to General Trepoff's retirement, conferred on him the order of Alexander Nevski, in diamonds.

First Victory for the Press

The Russ and other radical papers which have been campaigning against Trepoff hail his removal with delight as being the first victory for the free Russian press.

General Trepoff claims to have been greatly misunderstood and that history must eventually acquit him of being in any way the instigator of the shedding of blood and all the other horrors which Russia has experienced during the last fortnight. He said: "I still think it unnecessary for me to deny that the government sought to inflame the passions of the people against each other. The manifesto seems to arouse the elemental passions of the people. Different classes of people did what they could to stifle and suppress the disturbances, but in many places the authorities were powerless to withstand the shock. The

Accusations Against the Police

made by enemies of the government who have demanded nothing short of miracles are largely inventions. The whole government cannot be transformed in a day, but in a single week wonders were accomplished. Amnesty was granted with freedom of the press, of which the press has taken advantage to culminate me. Some of the demands of the people are absurd. The removal of the troops from the cities and the creation of a militia would mean civil war. The horrors of Tomsk were directly due to the militia, who fired upon the people. We are living through a critical time, when the people are blinded by excitement and passion. As for myself, my own role will be recognized. I believe I shall be justified eventually, if only by the measures to which my signature is attached."

A Chicken's Mistake.

A parable of an unwise farmer and his foolish chickens is told in Motoring Illustrated:

A farmer, finding a motor-horn one day upon the road, took it home, and taught his poultry to gather for meals at its toot.

All went merrily enough till one day a motor-car, passing the poultry yard, blew a loud blast, whereupon the entire brood ran out and scorched after the motor till fourteen pullets and three roosters dropped dead in the road from exhaustion.—London Daily Express.

Consternation At St. Petersburg

Lurid Reports of the Cronstadt Mutiny Alarms the Capital.

Gravity of the Outbreak Is Fully Appreciated by the Authorities.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 9.—This city was in a flurry of excitement all yesterday and late into the night over the news of the mutiny at Cronstadt. The exaggerated report of the affair received credence in many quarters, and half the inhabitants of the capital believed that the mutiny was successful, that the entire garrison of St. Petersburg would revolt today and that the town of Cronstadt had been burned to the ground, together with the surrounding forts. The place was represented as being in the hands of 8,000 sailors, who had murdered their officers, seized the arsenal and bombarded the imperial palace of Peterhof across the bay. Butchery was said to have prevailed in the streets all during the day, and the rumors even went to the extent of saying that Father John of Cronstadt had left the bed in which he was supposed to be dying to lead the mutineers.

Details of the Outbreak

Sufficient details have been received to prove that about 3,000 sailors and a battalion of artillerymen from the forts participated in the mutiny, which was only put down by about 7,000 Cossacks and troops of the imperial guard hastily despatched from St. Petersburg and from the garrisons near Peterhof and that machine guns had to be employed. Before the arrival of troops the sailors had set fire to the marine barracks and to several groups of houses. About 20 sailors were still holding out at midnight, and although they are expected to surrender today, the authorities had become so alarmed that the Paul regiment of the guards was despatched to Cronstadt. At 1 o'clock this morning the governor of Cronstadt telegraphed the general staff at midnight that

The Mutiny Had Been Crushed

that there was no likelihood of a renewal, and that reports to the effect that members of the guard had joined the mutineers were false and that there was no truth in the report that the mutineers had seized the arsenal and forts.

The correspondent of the Associated Press, who is on the ground, says, however, that the estimate of the casualties at 200, which is certainly very conservative, in view of the reports brought by refugees, who fled from the town to the mainland. At this critical juncture there is no attempt made in government circles to minimize

The Seriousness of the Mutiny

and it is admitted that if a battalion of artillerymen joined the sailors in open revolt the mutinous spirit must have been contagious. It is also admitted that while the Cossacks and the guards stood the severe test of shooting upon their relatives in another branch of the service, there is fear that mutiny will have a bad effect on the morale of the troops, which already has been badly shaken by the revolutionary propaganda.

As soon as the news of the mutiny was received here of the 17th and 18th equipages of sailors, they were locked in their barracks and the barracks were surrounded by Cossacks. The sailors were furious with rage and shouted from the windows that they were ready to join their mutinous comrades.

The most recent reports from Cronstadt say that many shops have been burned and that great crowds of rioters are marching through the town, shooting and otherwise terrorizing the population. People are fleeing from the city on board steamers for St. Petersburg. The clergy of Cronstadt have organized a procession, hoping to prevent the spread of incendiarism and pillage.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal. 26

A Small Boy's Diary.

There is a certain nine-year old kid in this city who is keeping a diary. The book was given him last Christmas by a relative, and his father had forgotten all about it until he accidentally found the volume the other day. Curious to see what his small boy had written in it, he opened the book, and found that the diary had been faithfully kept. Here are a few of the entries:

"I am 9 years old today. Looked in the glass, but whiskers ain't sprouting yet."

"Sassed a boy. Got lickt."

"Pop borrid ten cents for car fare, that makes $1.15 he owes me. Wonder if I'll ever get it."

"Ast Pop for some of my money, and he giv me a nickll. I want that doler."

"We feloes got up a baseball club today. Ime picher. If I had that doler 15 I could get a uniform."

"Pop got paid today and giv me my money."

"Mamma borrid a doler. Darn these people anyway. A feloe cant save nothin'."

"Ast Pop about banks. I want to put my money ware carfair ain't so skarse."

"Got lickt again."

There was more of this, but "Pop" had read enough. As a result there was a conference, and now the arrangement is to pay 5 per cent. a week interest and settle every pay day. The kid got his "uniform."—Philadelphia Telegram.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a License to cut and carry away Timber from the following described lands situated on the East side of Loughborough Inlet:

Commencing at a Post planted on the Southwest corner of J. A. Sayward's Claim, License No. 5292, thence running South 40 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 120 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence along East line of J. A. Sayward's Claim in a Southerly direction 80 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

J. A. SAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., October 18, 1905. o25

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land, situate near Lion Point, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post at "G. Chambers' Northeast corner, and marked "W. P. F.'s S.W. corner"; thence East 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence west to shore line of Lion Bay, thence following the shore line Southerly to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

n2 W. P. FLEWIN.

LAND NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for the purchase of the following described land, situate in Range 2, Coast District, and described as follows, viz.:

Commencing at the Northwest Post of Lot 16; thence 14 chains 50 links West, thence 80 chains 5 links South, thence 20 chains East, thence along the shoreline 60 chains more or less, in a Northerly direction, to point of commencement; known on official survey as Lot 283 and continuing one hundred and two (102) acres more or less.

NORMAN HARDIE.

s16 Victoria, B. C., September 15, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeast from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "H. J., C., N. W.," and thence astronomically south 40 chains, thence astronomically east one hundred and sixty (160) chains, thence astronomically north forty (40) chains, and thence astronomically west one hundred and sixty (160) chains, to point of commencement, and containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated September 5, 1905.

H. J. CROWE,

O-24. By his agent J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate on Helen Creek, Portland Canal: Commencing at a post planted on said creek about three-quarters of a mile from its mouth, and marked "B. D. B.'s S.E. Corner"; thence North 20 chains, thence West 20 chains, thence South 20 chains, thence East 20 chains to point of commencement, containing 40 acres, more or less.

B. D. BROWN.

n2

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following, described land, commencing at a post planted on south side of head of Union Bay, marked "R. & R. S. W. Cor."; thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Port Simpson, B. C., October 12, 1905.

o20 ROBERTSON & RUDGE.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeasterly from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands: Starting from a post marked "M. B. M., N. W.," and thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 160 chains, thence astronomically west 40 chains, thence astronomically north to point of commencement.

Dated September 4, 1905.

MAX B. MAY,

By his agent, J. H. Gray.

Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on Necawsia River, about 18 miles east of Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "A. F., S. E.," thence astronomically west 80 chains, thence astronomically north 20 chains, thence astronomically west 40 chains, thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 20 chains, thence astronomically east 40 chains, thence astronomically south 80 chains, and thence astronomically south 40 chains, to point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

Dated August 20, 1905.

ALFRED FRIEDLANDER,

By his agent, J. H. Gray.

Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase, situated on the right bank of the Upper Nachaco River, about four miles south of Fraser Lake, in the Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "E. J. M., S. E.," and thence astronomically north 40 chains, thence astronomically west 66 chains to said bank of Nechaco River, and thence following southeasterly said bank to a point 8 chains astronomically west of initial post, and thence astronomically east to point of commencement.

Dated July 27, 1905.

E. J. MATHEWS,

o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

Notice is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following lands, containing 640 acres in Bulkley Valley:

Township three (3), Range five (5); commencing at a post northwest corner; 80 chains south, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains to post of commencement.

Dated, Vancouver, August 28, 1905.

o20 PETER McTAVISH.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty (30) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for twenty-one (21) years for grazing purposes all that parcel of land situated in the Coast District, British Columbia, and about sixteen (16) miles northerly from the east end of Stuart Lake, and more particularly described as follows, viz.: Starting from this post marked "D. M. H., S. W.," and thence astronomically north eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically south eighty (80) chains, thence astronomically west eighty (80) chains, to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres.

Dated the 4th day of September, 1905.

D. M. HYMAN.

o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on the Tsilcoh River, about 16 miles northeast from Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "J. R. M., N. E.," and thence astronomically south 40 chains, thence astronomically west 160 chains, thence astronomically north 40 chains, and thence astronomically east 160 chains, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated September 4, 1905.

J. R. MILLER,

By his agent, J. H. Gray.

Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

NOTICE

That 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situate at Columbia Point, Maple Bay, Portland Canal:

Commencing at my No. 1 Post, marked J. M. C.'s Northeast corner, thence running 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north along shoreline to point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated August 21, 1905, Portland Canal, B. C.

s14 (Signed) J. M. COLLISON.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.
141 Yates Street, Victoria.
Ladies' and Gents' garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Coast District.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette, and dated 9th August, 1901, covering a belt of land extending back a distance of ten miles on each side of the Skeena River between Kitsilas Canyon and Hazelton, is cancelled.

Notice is also given that that portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette and dated 27th December, 1899, covering a belt of land extending between the mouth of Kitimat River and Kitsilas Canyon, is rescinded in so far as it covers land lying between Kitsilas Canyon and a point in the Kitimat Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kitimat River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale, pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December next: Provided that the right of way of any railroad shall not be included in any lands so acquired.

W. S. GORE,

Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department.
Victoria, B. C., 31st August, 1905. s8

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia at its next session for a Private Bill to incorporate a Company to build, equip, maintain and operate a line or lines of railway, of standard or any other gauge with any kind of motive power for carrying of freight and passengers from the mouth of the Bella Coola River, at the head of Burke Channel, Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, following the Bella Coola River to a point about 30 miles from its mouth, thence in a Northeasterly direction by the most feasible route to Fraser Lake, thence Eastward along the Nechaco River to Fort George, on the Fraser river, and westward along the South bank of Fraser Lake and in the neighborhood of the travelled route to a point on the Bulkley Valley, near the mouth of the Telkwa River, with power to construct branches to the Blackwater River and the Chilcotin Country; and with power to construct, operate, and maintain all necessary bridges, roads, ways and ferries, and to construct, acquire, own and maintain and operate wharves and docks; and to construct, own, acquire, maintain and operate steam and other vessels, boats, on any navigable waters, and to construct, operate and maintain telegraph and telephone lines along the routes of said railway and branches, or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes; and charge and collect tolls for the use thereof respectively; and to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power, and to construct, erect and maintain the necessary buildings and works to generate any kind of power for the purposes aforesaid, or in connection therewith for reward, and to acquire and receive from any Government, Corporation or persons grants of land, money, bonuses, privileges, or other assistance in aid of the construction of the Company's undertaking; and to connect with and enter into traffic or other arrangements with Railways, Steamboat or other Companies, and to exercise the powers granted or authorized by Parts IV. and V. of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act," and with power to expropriate lands for the purposes of the Company; and for all rights, powers and privileges necessary or incidental in or to the premises.

Dated the 11th day of October, 1905,

A. P. LUXTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Barkley District:

CLAIM No. 1.—Commencing at the Southeast Corner of the I. R. No. 12, at the head of Nitnat Lake, on the West side of said Lake, thence running 40 chains West, thence 40 chains South, thence 40 chains West, thence 40 Chains South, thence 40 chains West, thence 40 chains South, to Lake shore, thence along shore of Lake to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 2.—Commencing at a post on the North shore of Homitan Lake, about 140 chains from head of said Lake, thence running North 40 chains, thence West 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 160 chains to place of commencement.

CLAIM No. 3.—Commencing at a post situated at the Southeast Corner of Claim No. 2, thence running North 40 chains, thence East 160 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence along the shore of said Lake in a Westerly direction to point of commencement.

CLAIM No. 4.—Commencing at a post on the South shore of Nitnat Lake, Renfrew District, situated about 30 chains East from Nitinat Lake, thence running East 80 chains to Dubah Lake, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North, to point of commencement.

J. A. SAYWARD.

Victoria, B. C., November 6, 1905. n7

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for grazing purposes, situated on Necawzia River, and about 18 miles east of Stuart Lake, in Coast District, British Columbia, the following described lands, viz.: Starting from a post marked "M. S., N .E.," and thence astronomically east twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically south twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically east twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically south forty (40) chains, thence astronomically west sixty (60) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically west twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, thence astronomically west forty (40) chains, thence astronomically north twenty (20) chains, and thence astronomically east eighty (80) chains, to point of commencement, and containing 480 acres.

Dated August 20, 1905.

MAX SENIOR,

By his agent, J. H. Gray.

Witness: J. A. Hickey. o24

H. J. CROWE,

o24 By his agent, J. H. Gray.

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Blue Bell" Mineral Claim, situate Victoria Mining Division of Helmcken District.

Where located: On Kokshah Mountain, in Helmcken District, on Vancouver Island

Take notice that the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B80463, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvement for the purpose of obtaining 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 seventeenth day of October, 1905.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,

o19 Local Director.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I shall apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the land situate as follows:

Commencing 7 chains south from the northeast corner post of the Indian Reserve No. 3, Tsisk, near Hazelton, B. C.; thence following that direction for 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 16 chains, to the left bank of Bulkley river, and in the meandering of that river for about 24 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of starting and containing by measurement, 160 acres, be the same more or less.

Victoria, B. C., October 12, 1905. o15

A. DONTENWILL,
New Westminster, B. C.