

ADAM BECK ON POWER.

Hon. Mr. MacKay Makes Some Pointed Criticism.

No Scheme Yet About Delivery of Electricity.

The Gerrymander, Prison Labor, Liquor Law Amendments.

Toronto, April 3.—Before the orders of the day were proceeded with Premier Whitney said he did not want the id. to get abroad that the Government were in a hurry to get through with the session and to have the elections on May 28. (Laughter.) "I may say," he proceeded, "that nothing is farther from our minds. I hope—and, although I cannot speak with a great deal of positiveness, but when hope is followed by action very often the hope is realized—that before the House rises, if the Cabinet comes to a conclusion and decides that the election shall be held this year, to stand here and tell hon. gentlemen. I know that this will be creating a precedent, but it will not be the first precedent that has been created from this side of the House." Proceeding, Mr. Whitney said: "So far it has not been considered. We have nearly two years yet." (Opposition laughter.)

Third Readings.
The following bills were read a third time—Respecting Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park; respecting the Dunnville, Wellandport & Beamsville Electric Railway Company; respecting the Guelph Radial Railway Company; respecting the Hamilton & Guelph Junction Railway Company.

Mr. Craig (Wellington) in moving his bill to amend the truancy law urged the importance of some action in this direction. He was supported by Mr. T. H. Preston (Brant), who said that a satisfactory solution would never be arrived at until the whole matter was placed under the control of the educational authorities. Then the law would be enforced by men who were interested in its objects. Mr. Studholme also supported the bill.

Hon. Dr. Pyne said it was true that the truancy law had up to the present failed, but the proposal to place these powers in the hands of local school boards would only bring the Chairman into unpleasant notoriety. He asked that the bill should be withdrawn and his request was acceded to.

Power Minister Speaks.
In moving the second reading of his bill to provide for development of water power at Dog Lake, Hon. Mr. Beck said this action would enable the Government to control and regulate the storage of the water powers at Dog Lake.

Mr. Beck said certain parties were endeavoring to control and take from the Province valuable assets, but the Government were convinced that the present position would be of great benefit to the Province, including Fort William and Port Arthur. The act of the old Government regarding power lacked all the essentials to accomplish anything, he said. He thought the bill was in the road as well. He thought it was in the road in regard to no enterprise in the Province, either public or private, had there been more earnest work or expert opinion obtained than in connection with the Hydro-electric Commission. Mr. Beck charged the leader of the Opposition with having stated that the estimates of the commission were untrustworthy.

Mr. MacKay said that the commission claimed that the cost of bringing Niagara Falls would cost \$20,000,000 and had said that no such land was available. Twenty dollars an acre was only Hamilton's share, and the total cost of the right of way would be \$1,975 a mile or \$200,000 an acre.

The commission, he claimed, had made it possible for the municipalities to obtain cheap power without coercion or interference with vested rights. The leader of the Opposition had said that the Government should have taken advantage of the forfeiture clause in the Electrical Development Company agreement to have got possession of that undertaking. That was a most extraordinary statement for the Government to make. "The policy of the Government," said Mr. Beck, "is not to bring about the failure of large corporations with the object of obtaining control of them even in the interests of the people of the Province. Any such policy, and not by such unjustifiable means as had been suggested."

Discussing the statement that the Government had made no attempt to bring Major St. Anley and the city of Toronto together, Mr. Beck said that the gentleman did not ask for any such thing, and it would be unwarranted in the first place and fruitless in the second place.

"What would the city of Toronto do with such a plant?" asked Mr. Beck, "even if they had the power to acquire it?" There was no question now of the contracts. They had 8,000 horse power whenever the municipalities wanted it. This power had been obtained at 80 per horse power for over 25,000 horse power and 90.40 for less than that.

"We have a bargain-counter contract and we have a bargain-counter price," he said. Again he referred to the bargain the Government had obtained, 80 power instead of 812, and 14-cent copper instead of 28-cent.

Proceeding, Mr. Beck said that it had been estimated that power could be delivered in Toronto at \$18.10. That was on the basis of 50,000 horse power, but when they were supplying 60,000 horse power on the same capital expenditure they would realize how cheap power was going to be. They were also going to transmit power at a high voltage, not in order to save copper, but in order that places as remote as Kingston and Ottawa should be brought within the electrical zone. The estimates they would submit would not be final until they had got tenders in their possession and had convinced the Government that they could carry out the policy. Those tenders would also have to be guaranteed by some established guarantee company.

No Charge to Province.
"I stand I have always taken and the stand I take here," said Hon. Mr. MacKay, "is that the particular municipalities which are to be benefited by development work of this kind should pay the whole cost, and there should be no charge on the Province as a whole." (Laughter.)

ular bill were the thin end of the wedge, and it was intended that the Province should pay, then he was opposed to it on principle. Something had been said about rentals equaling the amount of outlay, but he maintained that the revenues of the Province should not be drawn upon by any municipality.

Mr. MacKay pointed out that unless the contracts were clearly drawn the commission would not be able to charge it back to the municipalities. "I think it is unwise for the Minister to guarantee power at certain prices," he added.

The commission, he argued, should have stated that the estimates which should have been submitted under the statute could be tested by the municipalities for themselves, and this would aid them in finding out their share of the actual cost. The Province, he went on, only had a contract with the municipalities for power at certain prices, and if that price did not cover the whole cost the ratepayers could stop the delivery of power. Supposing the commission had said to Galt that power there would cost \$16, and it eventually ran up to \$20, then he claimed that the ratepayers would not have the difference, because the Council could only pay the price which had been authorized by the ratepayers. He thought it would be infinitely better if the statute had been followed. The commission should not have been extremely careful lest the municipalities be mulct-d for large amounts.

The Minority Report.
If the statute of 1907 had been followed, he claimed that that difficulty would not have been possible. If the cost of the transmission line had been known, it would have been published, but the ratepayers would have voted on a by-law authorizing the Council to pay a fair share of the cost of construction and maintenance.

Regarding the expenditure of \$20,000 at Dog Lake, he claimed that that expenditure was a benefit to Fort William and Port Arthur, and to no other municipalities, then they ought to pay the money. The places in Ontario which received no benefit should not pay a portion.

Civil Service Appointments.
The minority report, which was signed by the Liberal members of the Red-ribbon Committee, was presented by Mr. Bowman (North Bruce). The changes in Brant and York were accepted, but these were the only alterations which found favor in the Liberal ranks. It was recommended that the ridings in Middlesex, Toronto, Essex and Peterboro' remain as they were. Other ridings in which it was stated there should be no change were: Brockville, Leeds, Cardwell, Peel, Ottawa and West Northumberland.

A new division was proposed for Huron as follows:
South riding—Stanley, Tuckersmith, Osborne, Hay and Stevens townships, and Seaforth, Exeter, Hensall, & 2.

Other ridings—Ashfield, Colborne, Hullett, McKillop and Goderich townships, Goderich and Clinton townships.
North riding—East and West Wawanosh, Morris, Grey, Howick, Turnberry townships, Wingham, Brussels, Worcester and Bluff.

The increased representation for New Ontario was accepted.
A return laid upon the table by the Hon. W. J. Hanna showed that during the period the present Government has been in power thirty-one members of the civil service had been dismissed and 134 resigned, while 73 vacancies occurred through other causes. During the same period 324 appointments had been made and the number of civil servants had increased from 704 in 1904 to 817 at present.

On the motion of the Hon. F. C. C. a clause was introduced amending the public lands act, providing for the revuival of old mining claims, which were last valued in 1867.

Prison Labor.
Resuming the debate on prison labor after the evening adjournment, Mr. Preston (Brant) said he would be very sorry to introduce partisanship into the discussion, but he reminded the House of Conservative promises that goods manufactured in prisons should be labelled "prison made." They also promised to bring about better conditions between capital and labor. Yet neither of these things had been done.

Continuing, he drew the statement from Hon. Mr. Hanna that the cost of prison labor cost four and a half cents an hour. He made reference to the reformatory at Mansfield, which had been largely copied by the Ontario commissioners, saying that a high ideal was being held up there. In following this example he thought the Provincial Secretary would have the encouragement of the House.

Mr. Studholme complimented the Government on the report, although he did not regard it as being by any means the best example he thought of in the world. He thought all articles produced by prison labor should be labelled.

Mr. J. P. Downey, who was chairman of the commission, made a campaign speech, claiming that under the old days in Ontario the firms having a prison contract had failed, and then the Government had taken over this firm's machinery at prices far higher than the firm had originally paid for it.

Mr. Pense (Kingston) claimed that the first step toward prison contract reform had been taken by the Ross Government. Ontario, he maintained, had no reason to be ashamed of the Central Prison. The parole, he said, was working well there. He claimed that the first step toward prison contract reform had been taken by the Ross Government. Ontario, he maintained, had no reason to be ashamed of the Central Prison. The parole, he said, was working well there. He claimed that the first step toward prison contract reform had been taken by the Ross Government.

The resolution then went into Committee of the Whole and progress was reported.

obtained it. The last amendment mentioned referred to places where the bar was transferred from one person to another. It had been found that where certain convictions were made on one hotel a different person was made convicted each time, the bar business in the meantime having been transferred. In Owen Sound, for instance, there had been a bar doing business against which numerous convictions had been obtained, but against different persons each time. Under the amendment the conviction may be made against the person who formerly owned it instead of the sub-tenant.

FIRED INTO MOB.

TWO RIOTERS KILLED AND THREE FATALLY INJURED.

Twenty Policemen Were Hurt—The Participants Were Mostly Anti-Clericals, But Included Anarchists and Loafers.

Rome, April 2.—There was a funeral procession here to-day, composed of bricklayers and masons, the purpose of which was not so much to show respect for the deceased as to make a hostile demonstration near the building occupied by the Austrian Embassy accredited to the Holy See. Most of the original participants were Anti-Clericals, but the cortege was subsequently joined by several thousand persons, mostly anarchists and loafers, who were looking for trouble. The police were informed of the intention of the crowd, and they blocked the street on which the Embassy is located. While they were trying to break up the crowd, in which they were aided by soldiers, three wagons loaded with bricks were upset. The demonstrators immediately seized the bricks and used them as missiles. Several of the police and soldiers were hurt. Several revolvers were fired, and these were followed by a rifle volley.

The rain of bricks continued, and the soldiers were ordered to fire again. The first volley had been fired into the air, but the second was aimed at the crowd. Two of the rioters were killed outright and three were fatally wounded. Twelve others were injured. The crowd became panic-stricken when they realized the troops meant business and stampeded. A young, unidentified lady, who was watching the disturbance from a window is reported to have been shot.

Reinforcements of troops were called out and stationed in the street and around the Government and Parliament buildings. Later, the police dispersed a demonstration near the railway station and arrested several men, mostly anarchists. About all those who were wounded were arrested before they were taken to hospitals.

Twenty policemen and soldiers were seriously injured. The excitement is now subsiding. The police are watching the anarchists, several of whom they propose to arrest, as reprisals are feared.

COINS FROM NEW MINT.

First Shipment Made to Various Parts of Country.

Ottawa, April 2.—The first shipment of silver coins was made from the Canadian Royal Mint yesterday afternoon, a total of \$24,000 being sent to various parts of the country.

The coins were of all denominations, and an equal quantity, so far as value was concerned, of the new nickel, which was sent out. There were 12,000 50-cent pieces, 24,000 25-cent pieces, 60,000 10-cent pieces, and 120,000 5-cent pieces, making \$6,000 worth of each denomination. The money was shipped to the Receiver-General in Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver and other cities, who will take the coins out as they are applied for.

Shipments of silver will be made regularly, according as the supply sent out is exhausted. There will be no gold sent out for some time, as the refineries have not yet arrived.

A NEW GERMAN LOAN.

Over \$162,000,000 to be Offered for Subscription.

Berlin, April 2.—An Imperial and Prussian loan amounting to \$162,000,000 will be offered for subscription on April 11, of which sum \$100,000,000 is in Prussian consols. The issue is to bear 4 per cent interest and will not be convertible within a period of ten years. The subscription price is 99 1/2 or 99 3/4 to subscribers taking the non-transferable bonds. A syndicate of leading Berlin and provincial bankers has bought the issue, agreeing to take also an additional \$50,000,000 of Prussian treasury notes which are to be offered in the market.

It is reported that the Imperial Bank of Germany will reduce its discount rate from 5 1/2 to 4 1/2 per cent, within five days in order to prepare the way for the loan.

When Herr Von Sydow became Secretary of the Treasury in February, Prince Von Buelow laid down the principle that beginning with the next budget no appropriations should be asked for without simultaneously providing a method by which the revenue for them could be raised.

There was only one law added last week to the Special Laws Pertaining to Jews in Russia. "A Jewess who, while single, enjoys the privilege of living outside the Pale, should be deprived of such privileges if she marries a Jew who does not enjoy such rights."



ZAM-BUK CURES
chaps, burns, chapped hands, cold sores, itch, chilblains, eczema, itching sores, pimples, boils, ringworm, piles, bad legs, inflamed patches, rheumatism, neuralgia, scalds, abrasions and all diseases, injured and irritated conditions of skin. Obtainable of all druggists and stores, 50¢ or post-paid upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

AMONG THE JEWS

News Notes About Them From All Over the World.

A series of articles are being printed in the Temps (Paris), written by its Constantinople correspondent, dealing with the Jews in Palestine. The writer states that the number of Jews in Palestine is increasing daily, and the Sultan of Turkey will soon find that they are a valuable asset in his empire. Within ten years, says the correspondent, Palestine will have fully two million Jews. The Jews emigrating to Palestine are not paupers, but agriculturists, professional men and merchants, who come there on account of their attachment to the Holy Land.

A Jewish merchant in Moscow adopted a child. This gave the baby the legal right to reside in Moscow. The merchant died. The same day an order was received from the Governor to expel the child from the city. The child, eighteen months old, suffered from scarlet fever, and was in a local hospital. The child was sent to the infant school, and addressed to the Jewish community.

The London Jewish Chronicle, writing of Mr. Nathan Straus' milk pasteurization campaign, calls it "sensible philanthropy," and further states that since Mr. Straus' arrival in London he succeeded in reducing the infant mortality by 30 per cent.

Reports of horrible tortures of Jews come from Morocco. The rebels consider the dwellers of the Mellah as traitors to their cause, and the atrocious punishments meted out to them are too frightful to state.

The Royal Highness the Princess of Wales paid an informal visit to the West End Jewish Girls' Club of London. She was received by Lady Swaythling, president of the club, and the Hon. Lily Montague. By the Princess' special request, no preparations whatsoever were made for the occasion. She visited each class, and appeared much interested in the work, giving encouragement to teachers and pupils. As a souvenir of her visit, a spray of artificial flowers made by the girls was presented to her Royal Highness.

Heretofore the Jews who were not fortunate enough to be admitted to a Russian university, were permitted to be "free listeners" attending lectures, without receiving credit for it. This privilege has been taken away by a special order of the ministry.

A movement of the ministry, which has been started in New York, for the formation of a general federation of all societies of Rumanian Jews in the country. The organization is to be modelled on the lines of the Federation of the Galician and Bucovinean Jews, which is the largest society of its kind in this country. A conference in the interests of the project was held; 150 societies were represented.

Loan and savings associations are being formed in every town of the Pale. The Danish capital, Copenhagen, has the greatest percentage of intermarriages with the several states of Australia following closely. For the last five or six years of all Jewish men and women who applied for a marriage license nearly eighty-two per cent. intermarried with non-Jews. Anti-Semitism in Germany seems to be too powerful to allow an increase in mixed marriages. The Austrian law prohibits this mode of assimilation, and Jew and Gentile cannot be united in marriage unless one adopts the faith of the other. This, however, does not diminish the number of intermarriages, as the Jew or Jewess when applying for a license to marry states to the registrar to be "Kofessionless" or without a religion at all, and as such need not adopt any religion. This number of intermarriages in the United States and Canada is comparatively so small that it is hardly worth while taking account of.

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The Retail Grocers' Association of Cincinnati, which has its office in Russia, "A Jewess who, while single, enjoys the privilege of living outside the Pale, should be deprived of such privileges if she marries a Jew who does not enjoy such rights."

The Jewish colonists of the governments of Kheron and Ekaterinawsk, are threatened with starvation. The Jews will render no aid to Jewish sufferers, and the condition of the colonists is truly pitiable.

Rabbiner Dr. Karo, of Lemberg, in a sermon called upon the members of his congregation to cast their votes for the rabid anti-Jew, Prof. Baidinger, "so that he may see that Sunday is the only day when they observe Saturday, on condition that they do not become American citizens."

The Minister of Education of Hungary has asked the Jews of that country to solve a Jewish problem. The new school laws of Hungary provide that religious instruction be given in the public schools, and that separate instructors be engaged for each denomination. The question has arisen whether the Jewish

ECZEMA ATTACKED CHEEK AND CHIN

FESTERING SORES CURED BY ZAM-BUK

In all walks of life Zam-Buk has found favor as the only pure and reliable healing balm. It is found in the home (for no mother would be without it), in the workshop and in the soldier's kit. Col. Sergt. Louis Elliott, 3rd Co. 46th Battalion, Peterboro, Ont., bears testimony to this, for he says: "Three months ago the lower part of my face, cheek and chin, broke out in small red pimples, which later festered and broke, forming nasty sores and dry scabs. The itching set up by these eruptions and sores was cruel and seemed far worse during the night. All kinds of soaps, washes and ointments were tried without relief. Finally I thought of Zam-Buk and straightway procured a box at the drug store. One night's application brought great relief from the intense itching, and as I kept on applying this balm daily the inflammation was soon drawn out, and in less than a week's time the sores were thoroughly healed and every scab banished, leaving my face perfectly clear and smooth, for which I was very grateful. Two years previous to this I first tested Zam-Buk for the prairie itch which I contracted thro' sleeping with a fellow-boarder. Three tins of Zam-Buk was then sufficient to check and clear it off my skin, while the fellow-boarder failed to use it, and in consequence was troubled all that winter. I have the utmost confidence in the merits of Zam-Buk."

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Cures chaps, burns, chapped hands, cold sores, itch, chilblains, eczema, itching sores, pimples, boils, ringworm, piles, bad legs, inflamed patches, rheumatism, neuralgia, scalds, abrasions and all diseases, injured and irritated conditions of skin. Obtainable of all druggists and stores, 50¢ or post-paid upon receipt of price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

SOUTH CAYUGA

surprise party at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. Muirhead on Tuesday evening, 24th ult., being Mr. Muirhead's birthday. A very pleasant evening was spent.

The recent rains will have a very beneficial effect on the roads by setting them and drawing out the frost.

Miss Estlin High is very ill, having had a paralytic stroke.
Mrs. J. W. Kitching is visiting her sister at Cannington.
Misses Halist, of Delham, and Swayze, of Winger, visited last week at Reuben Smith's.

Mr. Henry Kriker entertained a number of her friends at a rag bee on Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. A. Albright and Mrs. J. Albright visited at J. Overholt's on Friday.

Mr. Abram High, of Aspley, who has recently purchased Mr. Isaac Overholt's farm, moved over on Wednesday last week.
Messrs. Win, and Reuben Kriker, Howard Stoner, Will Snider and J. Hoffman left on Monday for Vinland, where they have secured positions.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Shilton and family, of St. Thomas, are visiting at Mrs. W. Edie's.

Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Miller, of Tonawanda, visited the latter part of the week, Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Campbell, last week. The Telephone Company is busy extending its lines.
Mr. Chester Frier left on Saturday for Niagara Falls, where he has secured a position.

Miss Bessie Montgomery, of Caldonia, is visiting at Geo. Montgomery's.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Beck, Miss Eva Case and Mr. A. High visited at S. R. Beck's, Dunnville, on Sunday.

Mr. V. W. Bain, county warden, was in Cayuga on business on Saturday.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Johnson, North Cayuga, visited at the home of O. Fathers, Jun., on Sunday.
Misses Eva Kumbler, Elsie Rameh and Mabel Franklin were guests of Mrs. Henry Miller on Sunday.
Miss Annie Fathlers visited her aunt, Mrs. E. M. Nichols, this week.
Miss Ada Deamund is recovering slowly from her illness.

ATTERCLIFFE

Mr. Fred Miller is moving to Mr. E. Miller's farm, where he will be employed this season.
Mr. Jacob Stodler has made over 120 gallons of maple syrup on Mr. J. M. Lymburner's "Ox Bow" farm this spring.
Mr. Thos. Shilton is preparing to move one of his dwellings to Dunnville this spring.

Mr. Walter Frailek has rented the Hartly Snider farm, and will move this week.
Mr. E. Webb is prepared to execute all kinds of repairing, repainting and trimming at his carriage works here on the shortest notice.
Mr. E. Miller has just returned from a two days' business trip to Toronto, where he has secured some "four wheeled" ideas for the coming season.
The family of Mr. R. W. Bowman are rejoicing over the advent of a little boy, who arrived on Monday.

ALBERTON

The funeral of the late Mrs. Abraham Sager took place Monday afternoon from the old home here, and was largely attended. The remains were interred in the White Brick Church cemetery, Ancaster, Br. Mr. Webster officiating.
Miss Katie Lane is at home this week.
Mrs. Fred Axon, Conboyville, has been the guest of Mrs. Allan Baker.
T. Wood Brown, at present in Toronto, spent an afternoon and evening at D. L. Bradshaw's recently.

The Trinity Ladies' Aid Society held a meeting on Wednesday in Trinity Hall. Nelson Peer has returned from a visit to Hamilton friends.
Freeman Myers has taken possession of his recently purchased farm at Trinity.

SCOTLAND

Quite a number of the public auction sale at Mr. John Shepherd's farm on Monday afternoon.
Mr. D. W. Malcolm, who has been quite ill is improving.
There is quite a lot of maple syrup being made and sold around here.
Mr. James Guest of Mt. Pleasant, passed through here on Monday on business.
Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Collins, of Oakland, were calling on friends in the village and were guests of Mr. Geo. and Miss Johnson, Evergreen Farm, on Thursday.
Rev. Samuel Eddy, of Iowa, a former resident of this vicinity, preached in the Congregational Church recently.
Mrs. Frank Slaight and children, are the guests of her mother, Mrs. J. Good, in their new home. Her long journey to Alberta, where Mr. Slaight has been stopping for some time. He returned home and disposed of his farm near Waterford, and has purchased land in their new home.
Mr. B. McKicking spent Thursday with friends in Ancaster.
Several from this village attended a

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

Homestead Regulations

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

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or sub-agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, son, daughter, brother or sister of the intending homesteader.

Where an entry is cancelled subsequent to the institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for cancellation will be entitled to their right of entry.

Application for cancellation must state in what particular the homesteader is in default.

A homesteader whose entry is not subject to cancellation is liable to be subjected to the approval of Department, whenever it is in favour of father, mother, son, or brother or sister of a homesteader, who has used the same or fine acquisition of abandoned land.

A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following paragraphs:

(1) At least one acre of the land must be cultivated of the land in each year during the term of three years.
(2) A homesteader who, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on a farming land owned solely by him, not less than 90 days in the vicinity of the land in each year during the term of three years.
(3) If the settler (or his wife or child, if deceased) of a homesteader, or upon a homestead, does not meet this requirement, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

A homesteader intending to perform the residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farm land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention, before making application for patent, and the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

MINING REGULATIONS.
COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 per acre. Not more than 2500 acres shall be leased to any individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the marketable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim for 900 x 1500 feet. The fee for recording a claim is \$5.

A lease \$100 must be expended on the claim each year for the mining "order" in lieu thereof. When \$500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at \$1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 25 per cent. on the sales. placer mining claims, 100 x 1500 feet square; entrance fee, \$5; renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases in dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental \$10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 25 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds 750 lbs.

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