Great System Of Irrigation

Six Thousand Acres In Kamloops Section Nearly Ready For Settlement.

British Company Has Expended $150,000 on Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Kamloops, B. C., May 28.—(Special)—Sometime in July the remodelling and reconstruction of the Fruitland irrigation system will be completed, when a new and promising era of immigration will be inaugurated in the Kamloops district. Three camps have been established at points along the eighteen miles of the main canal and big forces of carpenters and laborers are hustling to finish the work.

After many months of patient effort fraught with not a few tribulations, and the expenditure of fully $150,000, the Canadian Real Properties, Ltd., is about to enter upon the realization of its undertaking in the settlement of some 6,000 acres of semi-arid land. Land that in past years, for lack of water was practically valueless except for the scant pasture it might afford during a limited season.

The correspondent has just returned from a trip up the west side of the North Thompson river, passing through Fruitland. Little is known on the outside of this undertaking, in which English capital has embarked so plenteously. Indeed, one would think that the owners of Fruitland were trying to hide their light under a bushel, instead of making known to the world—and there is an anxious world of homeseekers coming to Canada's great west—the largest and most costly venture yet undertaken for the reclamation of the arid lands of British Columbia.

Flanking the eastern base of the Garde Lafferty and following up the North Thompson some seventeen miles, from its confluence with the main Thompson at Kamloops, is a stretch of gently sloping land averaging from a half a mile to a mile in width. Westward from the junction of the two rivers and skirting the southern slope of the same range is eight miles more of similar land. Here is room for over 200 families and signs are not wanting locally that a substantial start has been made for such a colony.

As one travels across the country team after team is passed hauling lumber, building material and supplies for the homeseeker. Not a day passes but dozens of enquiries are had respecting the North Thompson river lands, both irrigable and open for homesteading. Many arrivals have taken plots with a view to engaging in mixed farming, the raising of garden truck and fruit (which by the way is less irksome than raising No. 1 hard), have joined the colony, while dozens of others are here spying out land or have been located on government land further north.

For about twenty miles up the North Thompson the land is in the dry belt, and with the exception of a few oasis on which water has been brought, presents to the eye a dismal vista of patches of straggling bunch grass. Now, however, that water is at last available, it does not require much of an imagination to picture farm after farm of green verdure and orchards and that is what Fruitland will become within the next few years.

The soil is a rich alluvial deposit varying in texture from a slight sandy loam to a sandy clay loam and of a very fertile character, which brought under irrigation. It is especially adapted to fruit growing and market gardening.

But to come back to the work now rapidly nearing completion. There has been built, or in process of construction, twenty-five miles of canal, flumes and ditches. At the north end of the property is Jamieson creek, the source of supply sufficient to irrigate by the present system 6,000 acres. A mile and a half up from its mouth is the storage dam enclosing a space sufficiently large to contain an ample supply of water for all irrigation purposes. At this season there is fully two feet of water pouring over the dam, which has a width of forty feet. This amount, with the existing head means 400 cubic feet per secotid, or 14,000 miner's inches, and when one takes into consideration that at that volume the flow is much higher, there is little fear for lack of water supply during the principal season for irrigation. Where irrigation has been made a study one miner's inch, per acre, through the season is considered far more than sufficeint for all agricultural purposes and it is not a hard matter of calculation to see that the company's land has an inexhaustible supply.

The land about to be brought under the vivifying waters of Jamieson creek has been surveyed into plots from a few acres up to 200, so that a homeseeker can secure, according to his means, all the land he wants. The owners made the wise provision of giving the water free with the land.

The successful completion of the industry, bringing in its train a substantial population, means much to the business interests and the upbuilding of the inland capital. The extensive cultivation of so large an area requires a pay roll of no small size, added to which the establishment of canneries may not be a too sanguine hope for future realization.

Beyond Jamieson creek but a few miles and the dry belt area is passed. A noticeable change in vegetation, a heavier undergrowth and larger timber is seen. The land is suitable for mixed farming, stock raising and dairying. Within the twenty-mile railway belt there is still some Dominion government land open for homesteading. This spring many settlers have gone further north and have taken up the provincial government free land. It is indeed to be regretted that no surveys have been made. Thanks, however, to the energy and the knowledge he possesses of this section, John W. Smith, the bustling secretary of the Board of Trade, was enabled to satisfactorily locate the newcomers. It is certainly a country of magnificent possibilities for mixed farming and ranching, that would support hundreds of families, and as the Rossland Miner aptly remarked "make Kamloops a second Spokane" were the land surveyed and more widely known to the incoming homeseekers.

In conclusion the North Thompson country is also a sportsman's paradise. Its streams and lakes abound in fish, of the hunter of big game would find his heart's desire in bear and deer. Fancy taking a "snap shot" at a lonely buck grazing peacefully within 150 yards of one. Yet that is what the writer did on his trip when within less than fifteen miles of Kamloops.

HON. F. J. FULTON WAS UNOPPOSED

Provincial Secretary Returned By Acclamation at Kamloops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Kamloops, May 30.—Hon. F. J. Fulton was returned by acclamation today, there being no one nominated to oppose the new provincial secretary.

LANDED HER STOWAWAYS.

After getting 80 miles outside the straits, the Nome City, the first of the big steamers sailing for Nome, put back to Port Townsend and landed ten stowaways, who had themselves away in the interior of the ship.

The Nome City sailed for Nome from Seattle Monday, carrying but 18 first-class passengers and only about 100 steerage. Judging from this list, which is about the smallest ever taken by the steamer, passenger travel to Nome this season is going to be light, and some of the numerous passenger vessels put on for the season will be operated at a loss.

DESPONDENT MARINER.

Loss of Money Unsettles His Mind and He Tries Suicide.

After losing his money through the perfidy of a man he believed to be his friend, Capt. D. J. Wheeler attempted to end his life in the Lotus house, First avenue and Pine street, yesterday morning by taking poison, says the Post-Intelligencer. His groans attracted attention, and before life was extinct he was removed to the Wayside Mission hospital. Last night it was reported that he had a chance to live.

Wheeler was formerly a well-known seafaring man and was interested in some valuable property in Alaska. He gave a friend power of attorney to sell the property, and it was sold, but Wheeler did not receive the money. He is 50 years of age. A married daughter lives in Manila.

He had lived at the Lotus house for but two weeks, and when he went there announced his intention of going to Alaska.

FLOODS IN KANSAS.

Railroad Trains Stalled and Thousand Passengers are Refugees.

Topeka, Kansas, May 31.—One Missouri Pacific and three Santa Fe passenger trains are stalled at Grenola, surrounded by high water. It is estimated that a thousand passengers are refugees there. The Kaw river is 18 feet above low water mark and apparently at a standstill. The run of driftwood is heavy and the greater portion of the falsework of the Rock Island Railroad bridge, which is being constructed, has gone out. The street railway bridge was also knocked out of alignment, making the passage of cars impossible.

Enid, Ok. T., May 31.—A cloudburst in the vicinity of Enid has done much damage, a portion of the Enid, Denver & Gulf track between here and Guthrie has been washed away.

Kansas City, May 31.—Through trains marooned near Quenemos, Kansas, for twelve hours yesterday on account of the flood which has washed out portions of the Santa Fe and Missouri Pacific tracks, reached here today. A majority of the passengers were east bound, many of them coming from the Methodist General Conference at Los Angeles and others from El Paso. All trains carried dining cars and there was no suffering.

Camp Cookery

A Practical Manual for

Miners
Lumbermen
Ranchmen
Sportsmen
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and for all out-door cooking

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
New York, U. S. A.

The above book contains many useful out-door suggestions, besides out-door cooking, and will be sent free to any patron who writes us promptly before the edition is exhausted.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Why Japanese Beat Cossacks

Extraordinary Forethought of Mikado's Officers Previous to War.

Empress of Japan Brings Passengers Who Tell Interesting Stories.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

R. M. S. Empress of Japan, Captain Pybus, R. N. R., arrived last evening from the Oriental ports with a large number of passengers and a full cargo of Asiatic products destined for various points in America and Europe. Twelve white and 57 Japanese passengers landed at Victoria.

The notables amongst the saloon passengers included Mr. D. E. Brown, C. P. R. general agent in the Orient, who has come over to Canada on a tour of business and holiday. Rear Admiral R. T. O. Foote, accompanied by his wife, is on his way home from the Asian station to England. He was commander of H. M. S. Ocean, and has just been promoted to admiralty rank. Mr. L. Ito, a relative of the famous "Bismarck of Japan," was also aboard. He is on his way to Washington, D. C. Sir Bryan Leighton is returning to England after a visit to the Far East, having spent some time in Japan studying the people and their customs. Judge T. J. McDonough, of Manila, is en route home. Col. A. H. Russell, of the United States army in the Philippines, is also bound for his home in the States after service in the islands. He reports that Mr. Martin Egan, chief of the Associated Press staff at the seat of war, is seriously ill. Mr. Assessor Stubenranch is also another arrival from the new American possessions. Bishop Partridge and Mrs. Partridge are from China. Engineer Commander J. S. Watch, of the Royal Navy, is bound home from Hongkong to London. The Hon. Beekman Winterop and Mrs. Winterop are en route from a tour of Eastern Asia to their home in England.

The Empress of Japan had an unusually rough passage nearly all the way across. High winds with heavy seas and quite an uncommon degree of cold for May marked the voyage from Yokohama to Cape Flattery. An immense quantity of mail matter was brought over, and this took some time to land. A good deal of it is bound for the American side. The passengers eagerly bought up all the copies of the Colonist available and devoured the exciting news about the recent battles.

The Japanese saloon passengers betrayed every symptom of delight at the splendid victories of their countrymen, and could not restrain their expressions of admiration and joy.

To a Colonist reporter one of the most intelligent Japanese who have landed here in many months spoke freely about the war. He said that the superiority of the Japanese artillery fire was due to long secret practice with the guns before the war. The government spared no expense to train the men in the use of the weapons, and as a result a rare degree of perfection was attained. Some scores that would make European gunners stare were recorded; repeated instances could be mentioned where shot after shot was landed within a narrow circle at a prodigious distance. Whilst it is a fact that all field and heavy guns of European make show variability, sending their projectiles with a certain amount of "wobble," the best marksman never being able to swear that he can plant shell on shell at a couple of miles, with the Arisaka fifteen-pounder, which has been working so fearful a havoc amongst Russian artillery and infantry, the skilled gunner places shell on shell within a circle of a few feet with the precision of a steam hammer falling on its anvil, and at ranges varying from 2,000 metres up to 4,000 metres.

It is this astounding precision of fire that has crushed and cowed the Russian batteries, swept away whole battalions of infantry in trenches supposed to afford protection, and on the sea in the naval battles has made it dangerous for the enemy to leave the steel gun ports open a second longer than actually necessary for running out and discharging the gun.

There has never in the history of war been such gun practice, and the European officers who have witnessed this marvelous shooting freely admit that there is nothing in Europe to compare with it.

The Japanese who spoke to the Colonist said that even the idomitable Japanese themselves were a little doubters with the much-advertised Cossacks, the pride of the Russian army, the men who were to redeem all defeats, wipe away all reverses and massacre the Japanese like sheep. The Russians believe in the fighting qualities of the Cossacks as they believe in their ikons; it is an article of the national faith that the Cossack in war is invincible.

The Japanese before the war had gentlemen traveling through Russia taking quiet notes of things in general, but particularly about the war work of the famed Cossacks. They learned that it was necessary and reported their discoveries to the war office in Tokio. These notes were handed over to specialists, who were requested to devise ways and means for rendering Cossack attacks on Japanese infantry nugatory to such an extent as to inculcate caution in the minds of those free-and-easy children of the steppes.

The plan was soon evolved, and is now in practical operation every day along the fighting line. It is this. Each Japanese detachment is provided with one quick-firing machine gun, so light that it may be carried easily on the back of a pony, and so simple that it can be taken off the pony and mounted, ready for action, in seconds, not minutes. Four men compose the battery to serve the gun, which has an effective range of something like five thousand metres, or greater than the Nordenfeldt or Gatling. It can be swivelled in any direction with the utmost ease, and while in action its zone is absolutely untenable for anything living.

This is the reason why sotnia after sotnia of Cossacks has met a bloody and swift ending from the despised Japanese warriors. The instant a cloud of those hairy Russians is seen approaching, off comes the machine gun, and in an incredibly short time it is mounted and pouring out its deadly missiles on the advancing hordes, mowing them down as one cuts grain with a reaper. This accounts for the remarkable immunity from casualties amongst the Japanese companies which have been attacked by the Cossacks.

Regarding the Russians the Japanese passenger waxed humorous. He said that there was one quality in which they far surpassed the Japanese, who unhesitatingly yielded them all the homage and precedence possible in this accomplishment—namely, their vast eating powers. The Russian soldier has such an appetite that it is one of the gravest problems of the campaign to keep him in food. The Japanese, on the other hand, never think about eating, are satisfied with next to nothing, and that of the coarsest and plainest. This Spartan fare seems to compare favorably as to results with the stuff eaten by the Russian soldiery who also are far from temperate, consuming vodka, rakee and kvass in enormous quantities. The Japanese find cold water, varied with a little tea, occasionally, sufficient.

Another passenger, an American, who had been in Hongkong, related some interesting particulars regarding the mutiny of the coolies collected there from various parts of China bound under contract for South Africa to serve as miners in the diamond and gold mines. It appears that the coolies did not like the terms under which they were to be taken away, and rebelled. For a time things looked decidedly awkward; the troops were called out and the coolies penned up on the Kowloon side. A white foreman who went in amongst them to remonstrate with them, was attacked and thrown over a wall into the sea, where he was saved from drowning by a boat's crew from a neighboring man o'war. After much palaaver the coolies were pacified, and when the Empress sailed it was expected that the first consignment of them would be despatched for Port Elizabeth or Durban at an early date.

Colonel Hamilton, the British government's agent to the imperial government of China, was a passenger on the Empress, bound home to England after having succeeded in securing upwards of half a million coolies. Of this vast number nearly one hundred thousand are now collected at Hongkong, ready to sail for South Africa. The terms of the contract under which those coolies are to labor in the South African mines have already been published.

"One of the Empress' passengers with a mission of peculiar interest to this province is Mr. T. Aoyagi, of the department of agriculture of Japan, who comes to America under a special commission from his government to thoroughly investigate all matters touching the question of immigration from Japan to either this Dominion or the United States of America. His commission, one gathers from conversation with him, has, to a considerable extent, been brought about by observance in Japan of the antagonistic comments in Canada, and more especially in British Columbia, on the subject of Japanese competition in the labor market, and also observance of legislation directed with equal hostility toward Japanese immigrants. Mr. Aoyagi will begin his enquiries at Seattle tomorrow, coming afterwards to this city and Vancouver, and subsequently visiting St. Paul, Washington, Montreal, Ottawa, New York and other population centres.

"Japan has no wish to permit her people to force themselves upon any country that does not want them," says Mr. Aoyagi. "Our regulations at present prohibit the emigration to Canada of all laborers, skilled and unskilled. Passports are only issued to merchants, students and other similar classes, and if it is a fact that Japanese are still coming into the labor market in British Columbia there must be some evasion of our laws, which will be met as soon as detected. It will be part of my duty to make enquiry into this, as well as legislation, and all other conditions touching the Japanese immigrants. If it appears that our laws require to be made more strict in order to keep our workers at home, our laws will, in every probability, be so amended."

Mr. Aoyagi will probably visit London, the seat of British government, before returning home.

The Empress left for Vancouver shortly before midnight after discharging her Victoria passengers, mails and freight.

LIGHT NORTHERN TRAFFIC.

Complaints are already heard from the shipping companies on the Sound and on this side of the line about the small numbers of passengers traveling to the northern ports this season. Last season was considered rather a light one as compared with former years, but this has set out as if to beat the record for slim travel.

Several of the passenger steamers which have left Puget sound ports bound for Nome, Valdez, Skagway and other northern ports, have carried comparatively small numbers of passengers, although a good deal of freight is moving north.

In consequence of this falling off in the passenger travel it is feared that there will be a serious shortage of men in the northern camps this summer, especially at Nome, where a good deal of dependence is placed upon the supply of temporary help; that is, men who come early in the season, work all summer and return south in the fall. There seems to be an opinion abroad that the north is not as attractive as a field for enterprise as it was, and that men are looking for work and investment elsewhere.

WEST COAST MINES.

Mr. John Bentley, manager of the Bentley Iron Mining Company, accompanied by Mr. J. W. McGregor, leaves tonight for Bugaboo creek, where the company's mines are situated. He will place a number of men at work opening up the claims owned by the company, which Mr. Wm. Price, the well-known Pennsylvania iron expert, has stated comprise one of the largest and finest deposits of iron ore he has ever examined.

Mr. I. B. Atkinson, the company's engineer, will join Mr. Bentley at Bugaboo, and will further examine and report on the property, and also make further examination of other claims in which Mr Bentley and associates are interested, and which he examined three years ago. Since then the additional work which has been done has proved a very much larger body of ore. These claims will also be further developed during Mr. Bentley's visit, and surveyed for the purpose of obtaining the crown grants.

During his stay at Bugaboo Mr. Bentley will also superintend the work of completing the trail to the mines, the provincial government having provided funds for this purpose. The completion of the trail will give much more convenient access to the mines than has hitherto been the case.

POLICE STATISTICS.

Many Cases in Court During Month of May.

The register of the police court shows that during the month of May 110 cases ranging from burglary to drunkenness and the contravention of city by-laws were dealt with. In addition to these there were forty cases of what is technically known as "safe-keeping," which come under the head of police business, but do not necessarily enter the police court. These latter cases do not always represent law breaking. Some occur through the arrest and holding of a person suspected of some crime and others are cases in which people are merely given oftener at their own request—lodging for the night in jail. These forty cases of "safe-keeping" cannot therefore rightly be included in the month's record of crime and misdemeanor.

Of the 110 cases in the police court no less than 50 are accounted for by persons breaking city by-laws. Twenty-six persons were fined for breaking the Streets By-law, twenty for breaking the city by-law, one for furious driving, another in connection with the Revenue By-law and two for breaking the Public Health By-law.

These cases, while in a sense serious and showing that the city by-laws are not held in as high respect as they should be, are not in the same category as other offenses punished in the police court, and they reduce the total of the latter to sixty—a by no means alarming figure for a city the size of Victoria. Of the remainder twenty-nine represent cases of drunkenness. In tabular form the month's statistics are given below:

Street by-law	26
City by-law	20
Revenue by-law	1
Public Health by-law	2
Furious driving	1
Drunkenness	27
Habitual Drunkenness	2
Supplying to Indians	2
Poisoning dogs	3
Neglect to provide	1
Bound over to keep peace	1
Vagrancy	1
Obscene language	1
Game out of season	1
Inmates houses of ill-fame	6
Assault	3
Burglary	5
Stealing	4
False pretenses	3
Total	110
Safe-keeping	40
Grand total	150

Could Not Lie On Her Left Side.

WAS TROUBLED WITH PAIN IN HER HEART FOR SIX YEARS.

Expected Her Friends Would Find Her Dead.

Mrs. C. Bondreau, Campbellton, N.B., was completely cured by

MILBURN'S Heart and Nerve Pills.

She tells of her experience in the following letter: "I was troubled with a pain in my heart and weakness for six years. Most of the time I could not lie on my left side. I consulted a doctor but got no relief and was completely discouraged. I did not think I would live long and expected my friends would find me dead. A friend brought me a box of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and I took them to please her, not thinking they would do me any good. I had not used half the box when I commenced to feel myself getting better and by the time I had taken two boxes I was completely cured and can recommend them to all sufferers from heart trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 for $1.25, at dealers, or

THE T. MILBURN CO., Limited, TORONTO, ONT.

Seek Justice For the Coast

Senator Macdonald Will Try to Force Liberals to Do Right.

Mr. Earle Prevented From Moving Needed Amendment in Commons.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 31.—The omission of the Commons to provide for the commencement of construction of the G. T. R. on the Pacific coast simultaneously with the Eastern points is to be remedied in the Senate if Senator Macdonald can succeed. Mr. Earle had intended moving a clause to this effect, but was precluded under the rules of the House, he having moved one amendment to prohibit the employment of Oriental labor. Messrs. Earle and Macdonald had a conference today on the subject and as a result Mr. Macdonald gives notice of three very important amendments. To clause 10 he proposes to add the following: "Construction of that portion of the railway within the province of British Columbia shall be commenced at and from the place selected as the terminus on the Pacific coast of the railway, on or before June 1, 1905, and shall be prosecuted with due diligence until completed."

Further, he proposes "preference in all cases shall be given to British subjects as to employment in connection with the surveys, and in the construction of the railway, no one who is not a British subject by birth or naturalization or who, being an alien, has not been for one year immediate preceding such employment, a bonafide resident of Canada, shall be employed."

The railway commissioners, "on an appeal from the Grand Trunk Pacific, may decide that systematic and continuous construction is impossible without the employment of aliens on the ground that a sufficient number of British subjects cannot be had."

For every violation of this section he proposes a penalty not exceeding $500 a day during which said unlawful employment shall continue. A new clause stipulates that all freight and merchandise from China and Hongkong brought to the Pacific terminus of the G. T. R. destined for Europe, in vessels owned, chartered or managed by the G. T. P. or by any other vessels, and all freight, products or merchandise originating in the Dominion between the Pacific terminus of the railway and North Bay in Ontario destined for Europe shall be carried by rail to a port of the Dominion for shipment or other disposal.

An animated discussion took place in the Commons today respecting the quality of the immigration now entering Canada. The opposition severely condemned the government for its laxity in the matter.

Hon. Mr. Cartwright's resolution making the lead bounty payable from July 1st last was passed.

A long discussion took place regarding harbor commissioners. The opinion was expressed that it was time that Canada had free ports.

The customs receipts for the eleven months show an increase of over $3,000,000.

Lady Minto sails for England on Saturday.

The Similkameen & Keremeos railway Company asks a revival of its charter.

The government has cancelled the contract for the steamship service between Canada and Australia.

A private telegram from Sydney, N. S., says 1,800 employees of the Dominion Iron and Steel Works have gone out on strike at midnight.

GARDEN TOOLS

LAWN MOWERS, HOSE, ETC.

The Hickman - Tye Hardware Co., Ltd.

32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Telephone 59. P. O. Drawer 613

$1.00... Per Year

The subscription of price of the Semi-Weekly Colonist has been reduced to $1 per year to all countries in the Postal Union.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated on the Telywa River, R. V. Coast District:

Commencing at the northwest corner of L. M. Clifford's location, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to to point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

WALTER WILLISCROFT,
Per L. M. C. Agent.
Dated, 17th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated on the Telywa River, R. V. Coast District:

Commencing at the northwest corner of W. P. Madden's location, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

J. C. BRIDGEMAN,
Per L. M. C. Agent.
Dated, 17th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated on the Telywa River, R. V. Coast District:

Commencing at the southeast corner of W. E. Skillen's location, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

A. W. JONES,
Per L. M. C. Agent.
Dated, 17th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situate on the Telywa River, R. V. Coast District:

Commencing at the northwest corner of W. B. Skillen's location, thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

RALPH H. L. WILSON,
Per L. M. C. Agent.
Dated, 17th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 100 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 100 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Roberton Lake, Barclay, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post on the North shore of the lake, about two miles from the West end of the lake, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

L. MORROW,
Per C.
Dated Kalen Island, 23rd April, 1904.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that sixty 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 land, situated on Kalen Island, Tucks Inlet: Commencing at a post marked John A. MacIntosh's N. E. corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 320 acres more or less.

JOHN A. MacINTOSH.
Kalen Island, B. C., April 23rd, 1904.

NOTICE.

Take notice that sixty days after date I will make application to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on Kalen Island commencing at a post near the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kalen Island and marked L. M. C., northwest corner said stake being situated about 80 chains from the northern shore line of Kalen 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains back to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

L. M. CLIFFORD.
(Per J. C.)
Kalen Island, April 12, 1904.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Kalen Island, commencing at a post near the southwest corner of the land applied for by D. M. Moore and marked F. G. Vernon's northwest corner, thence running south 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north eighty chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of commencement and containing about 320 acres.

F. G. VERNON.
(Per J. R. S.)
Kalen Island, April 13, 1904.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies' and Gents' Garments and Household Furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated on the Telywa River, R. V. Coast District:

Commencing at the northwest corner of L. M. Clifford's location, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

H. P. BELL,
Per L. M. C. Agent.
Dated, 17th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

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Commencing at the northwest corner of L. M. Clifford's location, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

J. GRAY,
Per L. M. C. Agent.
Dated, 17th May, 1904.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a Special License to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on Roberton Lake, Barclay District, Vancouver Island, B. C. Commencing at a post on the North shore of the lake, about two miles from the West end of the lake, marked S. Leigh, SW. corner post running North eighty chains to N.W. corner; thence east eighty chains to N.E. corner; thence S. eighty chains to S.E. corner; thence along shore of lake eighty chains West to point of commencement.

S. LEIGH.
Dated at Victoria, Vancouver Island, B. C., May 11th, 1904.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that sixty days after date, I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Kalen Island, Tucks Inlet:

Commencing at a post marked L. M.'s N.W. corner, situated close to the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kalen Island, about 80 chains from the northern shore line of Kalen Island, running south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

L. MORROW,
Per C.
Dated Kalen Island, 23rd April, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Kalen Island, Tucks Inlet: Commencing at a post marked L. M.'s N.W. corner, situated close to the boundary line of the Indian Reserve on Kalen Island, about 80 chains from the northern shore line of Kalen Island, running south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

L. MORROW,
Per C.
Dated Kalen Island, 23rd April, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated on the Telywa River, R. V. Coast District:

Commencing at the southeast corner of W. B. Skillen's location, thence south 80 chains, east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement, containing 640 acres.

F. G. VERNON,
Per L. M. C. Agent.
Dated, 17th May, 1904.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 30-year lease of the following described lands for the purpose of stripping hemlock bark and cutting and carrying away the timber therefrom: Commencing at a post on the right bank of Nahmint river, Alberni Canal, thence 80 chains east, 80 chains north, 80 chains west, 20 chains south, 40 chains north, 100 chains west, 120 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 40 chains north, 80 chains west, 80 chains south, 80 chains east, 40 chains south, 80 chains east, 80 chains south, 240 chains east, 20 chains north to point of commencement. Also commencing at a post on Dunsmuir Point at the Boundary Line of the E. & N. Railway Belt, on Alberni Canal, on the west side, thence 160 chains northwesterly along the line; thence 40 chains southwest; thence 100 chains southeasterly to Alberni Canal, thence northerly along the shore to point of commencement.

FRASER RIVER TANNERY, LTD.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on Roberton Lake, Barclay, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post on the North shore of the lake, about two miles from the West end of the lake, marked C. T. Daykin's N.E. corner post running eighty chains North to W.E. corner; thence West eighty chains toN.W. corner; thence eighty chains S. to S.W. corner at the shore of the lake; thence along the shore of lake East eighty chains to point of commencement.

C. T. DAYKIN.
Dated at Victoria, B. C., May 11th, 1904.

The Kno

Knowledge grows at so rapid a pace that any new edition of a scientific treatise, apart from being largely re-written, is usually double the size of the old. Here, for example, lies before me the latest issue of Sir Archibald Geikie's "Text Book of Geology," swollen from one substantial volume into two—a masterpiece of exposition, a mine of information, so crammed with detail and explanation of this "tepid bullet," as Robert Louis Stevenson felicitously called the earth, that it would seem we had little more to discover. And so with books dealing with other branches of science, whether they treat of the origin of a star or of the anatomy of a cockroach. Vast is the sum total of human achievement; greater than men of old—ay, than men of a generation ago—dreamed are its triumphs, whether these be to have wrested the secret of their constitution from the sun and his bigger fellow-suns, or to have discovered the myriad motions within the long-assumed indivisible and stable atom.

The astronomer has done much. He has measured the distance from the earth of the few stars whose relative nearness renders measurement possible; he has computed the mass and density of sun and planets; he has constructed his maps of the heavens, and solved the problems of celestial motions. Where his methods are of no avail the physicist comes to the rescue. He "takes up the wondrous tale."

Of the five senses (we have more than these, as the psychologists remind us) science, by the most delicate mechanical appliances conceivable intensifies two—sight and hearing. The mysterious Rontgen rays, a form of light, which, unlike ordinary light, can be neither reflected nor refracted, enable us to see the invisible—the bones in our bodies, and the bullets, if we have any, in their fleshy billets. What George Eliot finely calls "the sounds that lie on the other side of silence" are made audible by the microphone. Beyond the sun's visible spectrum, comprising the light rays, there lie, at its red end, the heat rays and the field of marvelous play of electric energies; while, at the violet end, there are the actinic or chemical rays by which photographs are taken, and whereby, to name the most important of the actinic agencies, the carbonic acid and water of the plant are converted into sugars and starches—the bases of higher life. It is the laboratory of the chemist that the physics of the stars are analyzed. The thousands of dark lines that cross their spectra find their interpretation in coincidental lines in the spectra of terrestrial substances, and supply proof that, as Flesh is the same flesh," so, broadly speaking, all worlds are the same worlds. They also tell what stages of birth, growth, maturity, and decrepitude the millions on millions of bodies in space manifest; in some cases the shifting of the lines give data for estimating the speed of the star and whether it is approaching, or receeding from, our system. To one universal truth they bring witness—that nothing in the universe stagnates; that all is passing from one state to some other state.

Returning from the vast area of the heavens to the narrow circle of the globe the story is the same. Between matter, in its several states as solid, liquid, gaseous, and ultra-gaseous, the last-named perchance, continuing, in greater tenuity to the ethereal medium, there is no sharp dividing line. Air has been liquefied; hydrogen, lightest of all the known elements, has been frozen; and the atom, so called because it was believed to be indivisible—the atom, which one of the greatest of modern physicists, the late Clerk Maxwell, declared to be "unchangeable and eternal"—now belies its name. Rather is it to be compared with a solar or stellar system in miniature, an incredible number of bodies moving in astoundingly rapid orbits. It is computed that 300,000,000 atoms could lie in a row side by side in an inch, and that 100,000 "electrons"—for so are the inter-atomic bodies named—could not only lie in the diameter of an atom, but have, relatively, vast spaces between them, like the planets of our system, in which they revolve. Such is the behaviour of these electrons that physicists have ventured to suggest that they may be the fundamental substratum of which all matter is composed, so that the ingredients of this matter may be nothing more nor less than electricity.

As further contribution to revision of our ideas about the constitution and behaviour of matter, there is the remarkable discovery of radio-active substances which spontaneously—that is, without any apparently exciting cause—emit rays of a peculiar character, called, after their discoverer, Becquerel rays. They blacken a photographic plate; they discharge electrified bodies, and produce a number of chemical effects; while like the Rontgen rays, they pass to some extent through all substances. With the lapse of time and the output of energy appear in nowise to impair their power. Till a quite recent date only two radio-active elements were known—uranium and thorium. To these there is now to be added a third, named radium, calculated by its discoverers, Monsieur and Madame Curie, to be one million times more powerful than uranium. It reveals its self-luminosity in the dark; its

We paid $100,0
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and give them to

We paid $100,000 for the American rights of Liquozone. And we have spent $500,000 in the past four months to buy a million bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Don't you realize that this product must be of wonderful worth to humanity? Won't you see what it means to you?

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is not made by compounding drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process which requires immense apparatus and 14 days time. Each cubic inch of Liquozone represents the virtues of 1,250 cubic inches of the gas. The process by which these virtues are concentrated into liquid, stable form, has been the constant subject of science and chemical research for more than 20 years.

The result is a product which does what oxygen does. Oxygen is the nerve food, the scavenger of the blood. It is the very source of vitality, the most essential element of life. But oxygen is a gas, and unstable; while Liquozone is fixed and concentrated. It gets an excess of oxygen virtues into the blood, to go wherever the blood goes. The result is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare.

Kills Inside Germs.

But the great value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. There is nothing else known which will do that. Any drug that kills germs is