SECRETARY TAFT SPEAKS FOR PEACE

What United States Secretary of War Said in His Tokio Speech

Japanese newspapers received by the steamer Empress of China, are filled with eulogies of Secretary Taft and his speech at the banquet in his honor at the Imperial hotel, which was attended by Marshal Prince Oyama and 160 other of Japan's most prominent dignitaries. During the banquet an extensive fire occurred at a large bazaar near the Imperial hotel, destroying six buildings, killing one man, injuring seventeen, and caused a great number of guests to leave the hotel, but the banquet continued uninterrupted.

The Tokio press devotes much space to Mr. Taft and his mission, and the Jiji Shimpo, the most prominent of the Tokio papers, says "neither in the present or future can anything happen to disturb the relations of the two friends who have so long joined hands across the Pacific."

The Japan Mail summarizing vernacular press references to Mr. Taft's speech, says it seems to have produced a signal impression in Japan, and entirely dispelled the little cloud that hung over the horizon. Nothing could have been better than the effect produced by this speech which Japanese papers describe as a masterpiece of statesmanlike utterance.

At the banquet to the visiting United States plenipotentiary of peace at the imperial hotel, Tokio, the hosts were represented by the mayor of the city, Baron Shibusawa, Mr. Okura and other leading citizens, and among the guests were Prince Oyama, Marquises Matsukata and Inouye, Count Tanaka and many other distinguished Japanese and foreign residents.

Baron Shibusawa proposed the health of the president of the United States, and Mr. Taft proposed that of the emperor of Japan. Baron Shibusawa, on behalf of the hosts, then proposed Mr. Taft's health. He briefly epitomised the story of Japan's recourse to an exclusive policy in the face of what she believed to be dangerous foreign intrigues, and her emergence from that policy at the instance of Commodore Perry on behalf of the United States. The baron admitted that he himself had been one of the exclusionists at the time of the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, and he alluded in terms of the warmest appreciation and gratitude to the friendly and sympathetic attitude that the United States and their representatives had always maintained towards Japan. As a business man he made special allusion to the extraordinary growth of Japan's trade with America, which from the small sum of 5 million yen in 1873, had now swelled to 200 millions. He concluded by calling upon those present to drink the health of Mr. Taft who was not only a great man in his own country, but also great in the eyes of the whole world.

Mr. Taft, whose reply was rendered into Japanese by Count Terajima, alluded with appreciation and gratitude to the kindly reception given to him and his numerous companions on the occasion of their recent visit to Japan. His speech is reported as follows in the Japan Mail, a semi-official newspaper: "The light of peace was just then emerging from the war clouds that had hung for so long over eastern Asia and he felt proud to think that his country had contributed something to that happy result. He said that Japan had showed herself great not only in war, but also in peace, and she now occupied a well deserved place among the leading powers of the world. The most interesting part in his speech was where he alluded to the slight trouble that had disturbed relations between his country and Japan, relations which had successfully withstood the test of many previous incidents. What was the cause of this conjuncture? Primarily it was nature, since the thing began with the great aerthquake at San Francisco. The resulting disturbance was a veritable trifle, yet its results were responsible for the whole trouble. The governments of the two countries consisted of men illustrious, strong and honest, and he ventured to affirm that they would never fail to solve any diplomatic problem in a pacific manner. There might be bellicose elements among the population of each country, but there was one word which never would be suffered to find its way into official relations; and that word was "war." He did not pretend to say that war could be completely dispensed with in the world, but he did assert that it was an alternative to be resorted to only in the case of questions wholly incapable of being solved by any other method. It would be a crime against modern civilization if Japan and America went to war, and it would be at once hateful and insane. The people of both countries might be trusted to be faithful in this matter to the people's wishes. What could Japan gain by war? What could America gain? Japan was how engaged in endeavoring to win in peaceful commerce a victory such as she had already won in the field of war. This great and worthy object would be completely frustrated by a disturbance. He alluded in warm terms to the work of civilization and reform that Japan was doing in Korea and to the splendid services rendered by Prince Ito, and he declared that whatever criticisms and whatever objections that work might be subjected to, the world would never believe that the policy pursued by the Japanese government and Prince Ito towards Korea was guided by any principles except those of enlightenment and sincerity. It was the duty of a great power, a duty in strict conformity with the ideals of the modern world, that peoples who lagged notably behind the march of progress should be brought into line with it. Japan was discharging that duty unflinchingly in Korea, whereas war would be an effectual means of interrupting her work. As for America, what possible reason was there why she should engage in war? One or two years' fighting would convert her into a military nation and would interrupt all the grand material progress which lay at the root of her present prosperity and happiness. War had the inevitable effect of educating all the worst passions of human nature, and why should America have any wish for such a monster, especially at a moment when she is engaged in purging her material growth of elements which tend to debilitate it. Alluding to the Philippines, he described as a ridiculous mistake the idea that the United States was disposed to sell these islands to Japan or to any other country. America was discharging in the Philippines a duty similar to that which Japan had undertaken in Korea. She would not shrink from completing the duty and when it was completed, when the Philippines had been educated to such a point that they could govern themselves in accordance with the principles of civilized administration, it was to them that the islands would be handed over not to any foreign power. From the point of view of the discharge of that duty, nothing could be more hateful or injurious than war at this juncture. It might be asked why, if such were the case, so much talk was heard about war. The answer must be that the fault lay with the newspapers. No terms of reprobation were too strong to be applied to journalists who sacrificed great international interests on the altar of a momentary sensation, forgetting that modern civilization had equipped the world so fully with means of communication that every word publicly spoken in one country quickly found its way into the ears of all. He was glad to be able to assure the Japanese people most confidently that American public opinion remained unaltered in its friendship for Japan, and that nothing would be allowed to alter it if human ability could avert such a misfortune. He concluded by expressing warmest gratitude and profoundest appreciation of the welcome given to himself and his friends by the sovereign and the people of Japan.

SWEDISH YACHT IS NOW ASSURED

Most of Money for America's Cup Challenger is Now Guaranteed

Stockholm, Oct., 14.—William Olsson and Gosta Kyhlberger, who are at the head of the movement here to build a challenger for the American cup, say that a large portion of the money required to construct a 90-footer estimated at about $150,000 has already been subscribed. Many large manufacturers have offered to furnish material gratis and the captain and the three mates of the yacht will sail her without any pay. The designer will accept no compensation for his work and the builders will charge only the net cost of construction. Messrs. Olsson and Kyhlberger think they will now be able to guarantee funds for even a 95-footer if required.

The report that the Swedish club intends challenging with either a 70 or a 95 footer in order to compell the New York Yacht club to build a new defender has no foundation. The Swedish Yachtsmen are prepared to challenge with a 90-footer, and all reports to the contrary are sharply denounced in the Swedish papers.

President Mitchell

Lasalle, Ill., Oct. 15.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, was operated on for appendicitis. He was under the influence of chloroform for thirty-five minutes. He is now resting easy, although his condition is still serious. Mr. Mitchell underwent an operation for hernia six months ago and he has entirely recovered from the effects.

JAPANESE WILL CONTROL EFFLUX

New Bureau Will Be Created by Foreign Office for That Purpose

The Japanese government proposes to organize a new bureau of the foreign office to have charge of emigration and colonization, and the diet will be asked to appropriate funds for it at its next session, according to advices received by the R. M. S. Empress of China, which arrived Tuesday from Yokohama. The governmental action regarding emigration since the protests from the Pacific coast begun have resulted seriously for the twenty-eight emigration companies operating in Japan, and many have been forced to disband owing to the companies now having to put up $25,000 as security, instead of $5,000 as formerly. Under the emigration laws passports to Mexico and Peru are being denied in consequence of adverse reports regarding emigration to those countries made by Mr. Arakawa, special representative to Mexico who has just returned to Japan. As passports are now being given to not more than 1,000 monthly, averaging about thirty-five to the smaller of the emigration companies the most of these will probably be forced out of existence.

The proposal to form a special bureau to have charge of emigration is commented upon adversely by some of the Japanese papers, the Yorodzu Choho stating that it is probably a ladder to be used by Japan to climb down in the face of western racial prejudice. The Mainichi Dempo attacks a statement of Mr. Ishii made in the United States that Japanese emigration would be henceforth limited to Manchuria, Korea and Russian Siberia and states that this territory does not offer a sufficient outlet for Japanese emigration.

WANTS INFORMATION

Japan Anxious to Know About Sanitary Regulations in Cities of British Columbia

Vancouver, B. C., Oct. 15.—Mayor Bethune has received from Hon. K. Morikawa, H. I. J. M., consul at this port, a request for copies of all the laws and bylaws dealing with building regulations, public sanitary regulations and fire limit restrictions, in force in this city and Victoria. Hon. Mr. Morikawa intimates that his home authorities are interested in this matter. By instructions of His Worship the local officials will make reports on all regulations as far as Vancouver is concerned.

Pettibone's Trial.

Boise, Idaho, Oct. 15.—The trial of George Pettibone, charged with complicity in the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, was postponed today until Oct. 28.

FIND TANTALITE IN THE TULAMEEN

Rare Mineral Worth Ten Dollars per Gram is Located in Paying Quantities

Princeton, B. C., Oct. 15.—J. C. Reilly of Cumla, is exhibiting an assortment of samples of ore which is superior to anything of the kind seen here before.

The samples came from the rich Tulameen country, in the upper Similkameen, and many rare minerals were visible. One lump of black mineral about the size of a hen's egg, Mr. Reilly informed us was tantalite and was worth fifty dollars. This mineral is worth ten dollars per gram and is used in the manufacture of incandescent lights. This substance could be seen in nearly all the samples. Thorium and thallium, both of considerable value and used for the same purpose, oxide of titanium, used in the manufacture of high grade steel, and said to be valued at seven hundred dollars per ton, and other rare and valuable minerals were in evidence.

The deposit lies near Champion creek in the Tulameen country, is about nine hundred feet in length, and from four to five feet in width so far as has been ascertained by a number of crosscuts taat have been made, and the rock is said to contain three per cent of mineral. Dan Kootenay the discoverer of the property, has nine claims located and has a number of other men interested in them with him. A New York and Philadelphia company are now figuring on the property with a view to purchasing.

A large platinum ore deposit, in paying quanties, lies between this and Slate creek, and E. P. Welsh, of the Assaying and Mining Co., of Denver, Colorado, is putting up $10,000 to have the mine prospected.

For Libelling Jerome.

White Plains, N.Y., Oct. 15.—Frank E. Xavier, proprietor and editor of the Yonkers Herald, found guilty of criminally libelling District Attorney Jerome, of New York, was sentenced today to pay a fine of $250.

GREAT INTEREST IN B.C.'S POLICY

Eastern Educational Authorities Watch Course of Pacific Province

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Dr. H. E. Young, provincial secretary and minister of education, returned yesterday morning from his tour of a number of eastern cities. On the occasion of his trip east he was granted the degree of L. L. D. from Toronto university at its fall convention, when the new principal, Dr. Falconer, was installed. The occasion was a most brilliant one, representatives being present from practically every college of any note in the old country, the United States and Canada.

"The inaugural address," remarked Dr. Young, 'was a masterly one and the policy Principal Falconer outlined for himself was extremely progressive. The occasion should prove a memorable one in the history of Toronto university.

"I also went to Kingston and to Queen's university, my alma mater The enrollment there this year is over 1,700. In Montreal I conferred with Dr. Peterson, principal of McGill university, and as with the principal of the University of Queen's College, I was surprised at the intimate knowledge displayed of our educational affairs here. I was more than gratified at the keen interest displayed in our educational scheme and discussed the matter of our new university corporation with them, receiving many kindly suggestions."

It was gathered that the educational bill, which the government will bring down at the approaching session, will provide for a board of governors for the proposed university and will establish the different faculties and determine the powers of the various governing bodies.

"In view of the fact that the government will shortly begin the building of an asylum at the farm at Coquitlam, I visited the asylums at Toronto, Kingston and Montreal, meeting Drs. Clarke, Ryan and Burgess. I was enabled to examine the treatment of the insane at the three leading institutions of the Dominion."

Dr. Young visited also Macdonald Agricultural college at St. Anne's. The original outlay for the institution was to be $2,000,000 for endowment and $1,200,000 for buildings. The total investment and the buildings, which are not yet completed, reached the figure of $4,000,000, and another $1,000,000 will be required for completion. The establishment as originally planned was to be sufficient to meet the requirements for the next 10 years. The lists are already full, and new plans for the extension of the building are being considered.

The universities in the east are crowded with students and the facilities are taxed to their uttermost. The new buildings at McGill to take the place of those destroyed by fire are being urged to completion. The science building, which is nearly twice the size of the former building, has been almost completed. The medical building plans are now under consideration. When completed it will rank with the finest, most complete and most up-to-date of medical buildings in the world today.

Dr. Young stated that Toronto university has more students enrolled than in any other university in the world with the exception of Edinburgh.

The Ontario government has displayed a most aggressive and progressive spirit educationally. This year's budget provides over $700,000 for the university, of which $400,000 is for the new physics building opened at the recent convocation.

The entire east is displaying an interest in British Columbia. Every newspaper is running articles descriptive of the country.

"We are just about to enter into our own," remarked Dr. Young.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES

Colonial Secretary's Statement to Sir Robert Bond.

London, Oct. 15.—There has been published a blue book giving all the correspondence in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute from October, 1906, to September 26, 1907. The terms in which the dispute were referred to the Hague tribunal, however, do not appear.

The correspondence shows that while Sir Robert Bond, the Premier of Newfoundland, was in London, he was informed by the Earl of Elgin, Secretary of State for the Colonies, that in stating the principles of international law, he did so to give weight to the possibility of international difficulties. The secretary further remarked that while his Majesty's Government would prefer in matters of this kind to rely on colonial legislation, it would not hesitate, if necessary, to employ such other means as were open to it to obtain sanction for arrangements which it considered essential for the preservation of relations of peace and amity with a friendly nation".

Berlin, Oct. 15.—The commandant of the naval station at Wilhelmshaven, replying today to a telegraphic enquiry regarding the truth of the report published by the Tageblatt from Yarkum to the effect that an English yacht, having on board British naval officers, had been seized by two torpedo boats from Wilhelmshaven on suspicion of having made soundings and taken photographs in forbidden waters, says he knows absolutely nothing regarding the rumor.

INTERNATIONAL YACHTING RULES

Uniform Code Adopted at the Big Conference Held in Paris

Paris, Oct. 14.—The delegations to the international yachting conference met here today to complete the work of last year, when uniform measurements was adopted by the establishment of a set of racing rules, to which the delegates representing Great Britain, France, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Belgium, Italy, Sweden, Norway and Spain adhered.

The rules were prepared under four heads, namely "Management, Sailing, Protests and Measurements." Good progress was made today, the British rules on the subjects mentioned prevailing on essential points.

The luffing rule followed, and the United States and Great Britain gave rise to the principal controversy, but the rule eventually was adopted. The general subject of the union is to promote international contests. Regret was expressed at the fact that the United States did not take part in the conference.

Horses and Cattle Burned

Ottawa, Oct. 15.—Fire at Bayswater early today destroyed six valuable horses and some cattle, with the barns and stables of Reid & Co. loss $10,000.

Montreal Water Rates

Montreal, Oct. 15.—The city council has given the third reading to the resolution reducing water rates from 7 1-2 per cent to 6 per cent.

WRECK OF TRAIN KILLS NINETEEN

Disaster at Shrewsbury Third of Same Kind in Britain in a Year

Shrewsbury, Eng., Oct. 15.—A train made up of passenger coaches bound from Scotland and the north of England to Bristol, left the rails as it was entering the station here at an early hour this morning. Sixteen persons, including ten passengers, were killed and many injured.

The London and Northwestern railroad, on which the train was running, curves sharply as it nears Shrewsbury, and there is a standing order that the engineers must not exceed the speed of ten miles an hour at that point. Disregard of the order is believed to have been the cause of the accident.

The engine and all the cars, with the exception of the last, left the rails, and when officials from the railroad station reached the spot the cars were a tangled mass, beneath which were the bodies of the dead and injured. Fortunately the wreck did not catch fire, and doctors and salvage crews who soon reached the scene did not have this added danger to fight. The darkness and pouring rain, however, retarded the work of rescue, and several hours elapsed before the last body was taken out.

The killed included the engineer and fireman and the guards and postal clerks who were in the mail car immediately behind the tender of the engine.

The latest report says 19 were killed and 38 injured. There is still no explanation of the cause. It is suggested that as this is the third accident of a similar kind within a year to a train entering a station on a curve, the cause may be found in failure of the brakes to respond. Rumors are current that the locomotive of the passenger train was making its first trip on this line, and the driver had a pilot driver with him, because he was not acquainted with the road. It seems that somebody blundered for engine was going at a tremendous speed.

London, Oct. 16.—Several of the morning papers in editorials call attention to the similarity between the Shrewsbury accident, the accident to the steamer train at Salisbury and the Grantham accident. They demand a searching government inquiry to ascertain the cause of these repeated accidents in cases where the regulations enjoin a slow rate of speed on curves.

An indication of the terrible character of the catastrophe is found in the fact that nine out of ten men who occupied one compartment were killed outright.

The Board of Trade has already appointed Lieutenant Colonel Yorke to hold an inquest into the cause of the accident.

TO DEVELOP THE TELQUA'S RICHES

Nine Thousand Acres of Timber and Mine Holdings Acquired

Port Essington, Oct. 15.—Frank Brown, the expert for the Dominion Exploration company of New York, will sail south on the Camosun on his way back to New York to report to his company. Mr. Brown went into the Bulkley and Telkwa valleys with J. C. Cory, who is western manager for this corporation.

"We are after prospects," said Mr. Brown, "not mines, and we have secured them. We bonded and bought nine different groups of lead and copper properties, including the Loring property on Goat creek, the Hanking and Loring claims on Hudson Bay mountain, the lead-silver property of Simpson's on the same mountain, the Hunter claim in Hunter basin, and Boyd's, on Hudson Bay mountain. The Gold Crown, at the mouth of Golk creek, was also bonded. We will lose no time in making arrangements for development work on these claims, and as soon as men and supplies can be sent in.

"Within the last 30 days we have secured 9,000 acres of farming land, 14 sections of coal lands and 48 sections of timber lands, choice hemlock, cedar and spruce. All this, as well as the mineral locations, are within 10 miles of the proposed main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific."

Mr. Brown has looked into the trail between the canyon on the Skeena, by way of Gold creek, to the mouth of the Telkwa on Bulkley river, and finds it is the most practical route to the Hudson Bay mountain, Howson basin, Hunter basin, Goat creek, and the Upper Bulkley valley. He also found that the government was building a trail from the mouth of Gold creek to Copper river and also from Telqua to the head of the east fork of the Copper, which will leave about 20 miles of trail to be built to complete connections direct from canyon to the mouth of the Telkwa.

"Our company," concluded Mr. Brown, "will build this 20 miles of trail as soon as we can get men and supplies in the spring to build, with a view later on to widen it into a wagon road between the properties and the line of railway."

LUMBER DEALERS AGAIN IN COURT

Prosecution of the Combine Charge is Resumed at Edmonton

Edmonton, Oct. 15.—Yesterday the hearing of the charges against the directorate of the Alberta Lumber Dealers' association was resumed. Mr. Woods, deputy attorney general, again conducted the prosecution, while R. B. Bennett appeared for the defendants. Mr. Woods desired to call Mr. Clark as a witness, but Mr. Clark is at present a defendant, and cannot be forced into the witness box. The prosecution, therefore, suggested that it should commence another of the cases and call Mr. Clark as a witness in it. The difficulty, however, arises that all the other defendants have given their recognizance to appear at the supreme court. Inspector Worsley is considering the point of law raised.

D. Gourlay, lumber dealer at Lacombe, said he was a member of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association. He had conversations with some of the members in Winnipeg, when they made a tour through the west. He said he did not keep copies of his correspondence. He remained a member of the Western Retail Lumber Dealers' association when the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association was formed. He destroyed all his letters regularly. Those he had no use for were destroyed at once.

Witness was present at the meeting on February 8, when the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association was organized. There was some discussion as to whether those present should adhere to the Western association, and it was ultimately decided to form the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' association, and this was done the same day.

Mr. Woods then read over a list of those present at the organization meeting and with the exception of six names identified the members of the Western association. The general discussion was that they wanted a live organization in Alberta and not a dead one as in Manitoba. He did not think they were getting service for the money paid. From time to time witness had correspondence with Mr. Grogan, but none with Mr. Williams, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Green or Mr. Holliwell. He had received from fifteen to twenty letters from Mr. Grogan. The letters were destroyed on Feb. 28, 1906. Witness was then questioned as to an individual letter destroyed, and explained that it was since this trial commenced. That was asking that witness should honor a draft that was to pay expenses connected with this trial.

A. F. Grose, of Wetaskiwin, was the next witness and was treated by the court as a hostile witness.

Mr. Woods then proceeded to call Mr. Clark, the defendant. The case against Mr. Macdonald was to have been taken but Mr. Clark could not act as a witness in it unless Mr. Bennett withdrew his opposition. Mr. Bennett contended that it was the case against Mr. Macdonald, as he had entered into recognizance to appear before the supreme court, and Mr. Woods thereupon called Mr. Clark, who took his place on the witness stand. Inspector Worsley having, however, expressed a desire that Mr. Clark should be held over until he had an opportunity of looking into the law, Samuel Skeed, of E. A. Skeed, of Calgary, was called as a witness, and was followed by J. W. Davison, vice-president of Staples & Co.

Strike in Woollen Mills

Paris, Ont., Oct. 15.—All the employees of the Pennman Woollen mills went on a strike on Saturday afternoon.

Quebec Libel Case

Quebec, Oct. 15.—When the Prevost-Asselin case was called again this morning the latter failed to appear for the third time, whereupon Judge Blanchet put the case off until the next term of the criminal court. He, however, advised both parties in the meantime to try and settle the case among themselves.

BORNITE QUARRY AT SIDNEY INLET

Company Will Ship Six Thousand Tons Monthly From December 1

Glowing accounts of the copper mine on Sidney inlet are brought back by J. D. Meenach, who recently visited the mine at the request of the directors. Mr. Meenach, who is in no way interested in the mine in question, is vice-president and general manager of the Ellamar Mining company at Ellamar, Alaska. He is also an old Klondiker.

The Indian Chief group of Sidney Inlet on the west coast belongs to the Vancouver Island Copper company, and has a most remarkable showing of bornite ore. It is high grade as it will average right through eleven per cent copper and $2.50 in gold. The vein averages 20 feet in width and the ore chute has been stripped and opened up for 1,000 feet. The deposit is very remarkable geologically. It is hard to describe, but perhaps it is best put in the words of P. Duryee, one of the directors who accompanied Mr. Meenach on his recent trip.

He describes it as lying on the hillside as if the foot wall had been torn away leaving the vein exposed, but for a covering of earth and grass. The work done has been largely in the nature of an open cut, and the ore body for many years to come will be quarried down, a most economical method of mining.

The property was bonded last February to American capitalists, and they intend to take up the bond when it falls due the first of next month. It has not been possible to do much shipping hitherto for lack of facilities, but the company expects to begin shipping on the first of December at the rate of 6,000 tons per month. They figure they have enough ore in sight now to last for ten years at that rate.

The mine is now being equipped with a Riblet tram 4,000 feet long with a daily capacity of 500 tons. This tram goes directly down to deep water and a sheltered anchorage, where log bunkers which will hold 35,000 tons of ore are now being completed. Both the tram and the bunkers will shortly be finished and then shipments will start. A force of 60 men is now employed at the mine. The company also has it own sawmill at the mine. This has a daily capacity of 20,000 feet of lumber.

"Money is the root of all evil."

"Yes, and it grows best by the grafting process."—Baltimore American.

Delicious Pineapple

Nice to have in reserve for the unbidden guest. Splendid remedy also for cold and sore throat.

Pineapple in cubes, 2 cans for	25c
Sliced Pineapple, per tin	15c
Whole Pineapple, each, per tin	20c
Grated Pineapple, per tin	20c
Pineapple Marmalade (Keiler's) glass jar	35c
Pineapple Jelly Powders, each	10c
Large, fresh, ripe Pineapples, each	50c

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Merely turn two iron buttons, then draw out grates with your hands, as shown. Easy, quick, simple to remove the strong Duplex grates and change to wood grates. No plumber required. Booklet on request.

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tion from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, to the point of commencement.
Staked 4th September, 1907.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

No. 10. Commencing at a post planted ten chains east from the southwest corner of Claim No. 9 and about 3 miles more or less in a southerly direction from the southwest corner post of lot 122 marked W. and McLean, and about 20 chains east from the bank of the Upper Vernon River, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.
Staked Sept. 4th, 1907.
JOHN THIEMER.
Date, 20th September, 1907.

Sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Skeena division of the Coast district:
Commencing at a stake marked W. R. Dockrill, N. W. corner planted about a half mile west of the south fork of the Telkwa river and about a half a mile north of Howson Creek, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.
F. M. DOCKRILL.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

BORN

WOOTTON—At Victoria on Saturday, Oct. 12, the wife of E. E. Wootton of a daughter.

ROBERTSON — At "Heatherdale," St. Charles Street, Victoria, B. C., on October 15th., the wife of Harold B. Robertson of a son.

McCONNAN—On the 13th. inst., the wife of E. M. McConnan, of a son.

DIED

WRIGLESWORTH—At the Royal Jubilee Hospital, on the 16th. inst., Sarah Elizabeth, the wife of Joseph Wrigleswort, of this city.