Over

for health—Ill.
e like best—Me.
r wealthy sinners—Mass.
or dogs—Ky. (yi.)
or a poor shot—Miss.
or Arabs—Ala.
for those who can't pay

or a flood—Ark.
oftenest together—Wis.

or miners—Ore.

ar Admiral Prince Louis Battenburg.

Press.

al Prince Louis of Battenburg an Austrian by birth, May 24, 1854, is in every a thorough Englishman. ed in England, and when teen entered the Royal

eather-bed sailor, and is iral through his princely onnection with the Royal s won his way upward and in case of war Eng- k to him to uphold her on the ocean. Since he yal navy, English sailors ne opportunity of getting the bombardment of Al- 882. He played a dis- on that occasion, and n recognition of his ser- tian medal and Khedive's

een no discordant note in his nephew-in-law of our eived in Canada. Our triots of the province of nailed his presence with thusiasm. His German fact that he owns Heilig- and estate in Hesse, Ger- dampen their ardor. Prince Louis should be of t to the Empire—increas- t for the might of the d for the men on whom to depend to protect our of need, and teaching an of action the possibilities ominion as a bulwark of hould any power assail

rld.
-meaning journals in this against intemperance by ing it. Drunkenness, vine, are never mention- umns. Their story-writ- hard straits by this rule. he other day, describing nber freezing to death, m by an opportune dose nmonia "found in a flask of a passer-by," and in we had a glimpse of the Four Hundred at New- long after dinner over f Apollinaris." thousands of drunkards, yearly in this country. rmers with ladylike sen- ct to put an end to y shutting their eyes to no mention of it in our e it does not exist," they

scourge to be checked? est way of dealing with ler these questions a- tion of the W.C.T.U. is St. Louis.

reforms carried on by is a certain amount of lved in the work of this tion, which now extends untry on the globe. It to carry out the wish of and every woman in it, been hurt by the evil bats. It is quite natural eals should be emotional. ems to us, has been the in dealing with intem- s boy comes into the e tendency to alcoholism that with the tendency to" The last is promptly the food, the medical ich will help him to re- se; the other, on the ap- s first symptoms, is given yers and emotional ex- ch tend to make him a tim.

doubt a moral obliquity o deliberately chooses to but nine times out of ten d liver or nerve or brain m to the choice. If the e who watches his ruin s failing as a disease and charge of a skilful would help to put an nness far sooner than by e hymns or fluttering spairing appeals to the to God. It is doubtful r kept temperate a man t for drink, and God helps p themselves by rational ether their ailments be measles.

r Elie Metchnikoff.

pinion of Professor Met- eminent Russian scientist, le age of man should be s instead of 40, and that an of life, instead of being ten circles of the seasons, enscore. Professor Met- not only propounded this f life as a theory, but he a method whereby, he be- be accomplished. This k a certain kind of curdled self does it. Metchnikoff's theory is set rrent number of McClure's is that age, or physical is a disease, a result of rtain forms of bacteria. prolonged life, therefore, d beneficent germs to com- come those of murderous

he question of a remedy, s forth that the microbe milk to turn sour is the

us among Europeans for to quote, "are the Bud- ineers; they are also noted om of consuming great our milk. Might there not connection between these

of the ferment which is milk in Bulgaria differs nary microbe of sour milk h as it is larger and more ie 'yaghurt,' or 'kefir,' late been prepared under scientific purity and placed s, is not attractive in ap- it can readily be made taste. No doubt we shall ty of it in America. There ret in its composition. I Professor Metchnikoff himself—he keeps a large his laboratory—and with e many other hard-headed and physicians through-

Good Complexion

When Pimples and Blotches Disfigure the Skin

it means bad blood, bad digestion or constipation. First two are the result of the last. FRUIT-A-TIVES cure all three.

When the bowels don't move regularly, poisonous matter remains in the intestines. Instead of the blood taking up wholesome nourishment to build up the system, it absorbs part of this poisonous matter which causes pimples and blotches on the skin.

Gases are formed by this matter, which get into the stomach, upset digestion, coat the tongue, and taint the breath.

Fruit-a-tives purify the blood—correct digestion—and clear the complexion—because they cure constipation.

"I am on my second box of Fruit-a-tives now, and can honestly say they are the best medicine for Constipation and Stomach Trouble I ever used."

MRS. F. CODY, OTTAWA, ONT.

These wonderful little tablets are pure fruit juices—prepared according to the secret formula of an Ottawa physician who discovered the method of using fruit to cure disease. Fruit-a-tives act directly on the liver, increase the flow of bile, and thus cause the bowels to move regularly and naturally every day.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets.

At all druggists. 50c. a box. Manufactured by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Trafalgar Day---1905

Nelson's Great Message, in Acrostic—Compiled for The Colonist by Agnes Deans Cameron.

Ever the faith endures, England, my England. Take and break us—we are yours, England, my own!—Henley.

Never the lotus closes, never the wild-fowl wake, but a soul goes out in the east wind that died for England's sake.—Rudyard Kipling.

God's in His heaven—all's right with the world!—Browning.

Let us think of them that sleep full many a fathom deep by thy wild and stormy deep, Elsinore!—Campbell.

A great empire and little minds go ill together.—Edmund Burke.

Now, victory to our England! And where'er she lifts her hand in freedom's fight to rescue right, God bless the dear old land!—Gerald Massey.

Duty scorns prudence, and criticism has few terrors for a man with a great purpose.—Disraeli.

Every human being is intended to have a character of his own, to be what no other is, to do what no other can.—Channing.

Xerxes did die, and so must I.—New England Primer.

Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.—Milton.

England is safe if true within herself.—Shakespeare.

Call him not alone who dieth side by side with gallant men.—Lord Dufferin.

The royal navy of England hath ever been its greatest defence and ornament. It is its ancient and national strength—the floating bulwark of our island.—Sir William Blackstone.

Slaves cannot breathe in England; if their lungs receive our air, that moment they are free.—Cowper.

Ever keep hope, for in this is strength, and he who possesseth it can worry through typhoid.—Rudyard Kipling.

Vain mightiest fleets of iron framed, vain those all-shattering guns, unless proud England keep untamed the strong heart of her sons.—F. H. Doyle.

Equality? Equality would be fatal. If there were no penury and no pain, what would become of fortitude?—Bulwer-Lytton.

Regions Caesar never knew thy posterity shall sway, where his eagles never flew, none invincible as they.—Cowper.

You do not educate a man by telling him what he knew not, but by making him what he was not.—Ruskin.

Methinks I see in my mind a noble and puissant nation rousing herself like a strong man after sleep and shaking her invincible locks.—Milton.

And Felix Brutus sailed far over the French flood, and founded the kingdom of Britain, wherein have been war and waste, and wonder and bliss and bale ofttimes since.—Tennyson.

Now, when the warrior, lonely, friendless, in foreign harbors, shall behold that flag unrolled, 'twill be as a friendly hand stretched out.—Longfellow.

To none will we sell, to none will we deny or delay right or justice.—Magna Charta.

O, peace is the fairest flower of victory, the brightest ornament of military triumph, and the brightest reward of successful valor.—Lord Wellesley.

Do you not know that his was the surly English pluck, and there is no tougher or truer, and never was, and never will be—Walt Whitman.

O, we must take this jolly child a little nearer to its grey old mother.—Henry Drummond.

Hold fast to this—it is the boast of the British Empire that it rests on men.—Lord Rosebery.

It is essential for the greatest success of a country that in every part of it all men should take a real interest in national affairs.—John Bright.

Surely we see that nowhere is history so rapidly being made as in and around the Pacific Ocean.—Bancroft.

During his brief journey from nothingness to nothingness, each man may add his pebble to the slowly rising foundations of an ideal world.—A. J. Balfour.

Upon the education of the people of this country the fate of this country depends.—Disraeli.

The man who in this world can keep the whiteness of his soul is not likely to lose it in any other.—Alexander Smith.

Young or old, we are all on our last cruise. If there be a fill of tobacco among the crew, for God's sake pass it round, and let us have a pipe before we go!—Robert Louis Stevenson.

GIRL THIEF CONFESSES.

Strange Tale Told by Lovesick New York Maiden.

New York, Oct. 20.—To supply between $2,000 and $8,000 to a man whom she was in love with, May E. Golding, of Buffalo, cashier of the New York branch of the Larkin company of Buffalo, stated in a written confession in court today that she had been stealing from her employers for over two years. Her confession admitted thefts to the amount of at least $2,000, but her manager, E. May, testified that he believed the amount stolen was about $8,000. When arrested recently Miss Golding made a confession in which she said that she took the money to help her friends and a sick sister in Buffalo.

In the new confession today, which is sworn to, the girl says she met a man on the street car crossing the Brooklyn bridge, in 1903, and that she fell in love with him. She says that several times a week since she has given the man money in various sums, all stolen from her employers. On one occasion she let him have $200 for which she says he gave her a receipt. This was on May 4 last. The thefts, according to the confession, continued until last August, when she became conscience-stricken and stopped stealing. The man's name was not made public. Miss Golding voluntarily confessed to her thefts recently, although no suspicion at the time was attached to her. Detectives were investigating the irregularities when the young woman confessed.

Australia and Japan

A Plea for Change of Tactics.

The Australasian.

The time has gone by when the Japanese could be treated as one of the inferior races. Japan, however greatly her civilization may differ from that of Europe, has been teaching the rest of the world lessons in patriotism, in efficiency, in intelligence, and in humanity. * * * May not Australia also cultivate friendly relations with a Power which she has learned to respect? * * * Adopting the policy of a White Australia, the Federal Parliament hastetened to pass restrictive measures, with a view of excluding all colored races, yellow, brown, or black. No distinction was made between Chinese, Japanese, Kanakas, negroes, natives of British India, or other Asiatics; a list was chosen which might be applied indifferently to all; and the climax was reached when men of color were precluded from serving on any vessel under mail contract to Australia. The Japanese government keenly resented the legislation which classed its subjects with men of a far lower civilization, stigmatizing all alike as unfit to set foot on the pure soil of Australia. But it was not generally known—or at least has been very generally forgotten—that the Federal Parliament might have attained all it wanted without this insult. When the proposals for restrictive legislation were introduced, the Japanese consul wrote to the Prime Minister—Sir Edmund Barton—objecting to the reproach involved. At the same time, he recognized the right of the Federal Parliament to limit the number of persons who might be allowed to land and settle in Australia, and promised that, if approached, his government "would readily consent to any arrangement by which all that Australia seeks, so far as the Japanese are concerned, would be at once conceded. * * * Japan had no wish to intrude her subjects on the Commonwealth; she was willing to keep them away from a country where evidently they were not wanted; all that she desired was to assent to the federal policy in a friendly way, and not to be treated with contempt. And if anyone will place himself for a moment in the position of a people desirous of taking its place among the great nations of the world, and well qualified to do so, he will see how natural and how laudable was the desire. These representations were brushed aside; they were not even communicated to Parliament; and the restrictive legislation, applicable to the Japanese as to the lowest races of mankind, was passed in hot haste. The Japanese government could only convey its "high dissatisfaction" to the Governor-General, and transmit its views to the Imperial government. This must have been embarrassing. At that time the British government was occupied with the treaty which was signed in February, 1902; and the Minister of Foreign Affairs cannot have relished any legislation which quite unnecessarily, threw discredit on the new ally of Great Britain. The Barton government achieved at one blow, the high distinction of offending Japan and placing the government of Lord Salisbury, then at the zenith of its power, in a serious difficulty. The resolve of Great Britain to give the freest possible hand to her colonies was shown by the fact that the difficulty was somehow surmounted, and the Australian acts allowed, after some slight delay, to become law. Yet how indefensible, and in the light of subsequent events how miserably short-sighted, was the lack of courtesy to Japan! Even then, the giant strides which she had taken in civilization were well known. In the war with China she had approved herself as a naval and military Power. And trade between Australia and Japan was worth cultivating. Where, then, was the excuse for persevering in a course which could only be felt as an insult, and which might have the effect of turning a friend into a possible foe? It is well known that the first Federal government was actuated, in all this restrictive legislation, by the desire to placate the labor party. This was the "eating dirt" to which Sir John Forrest plaintively referred, but which, it appears, may be sufficiently paid for by the possession of a portfolio. But the government as is usual in such cases, went to greater lengths than the party whom it obeyed might have ventured upon. The labor party cannot be suspected of anything so foolish as a desire to offend Japan. Though it was urgently intent on restrictive legislation, it would have modified its views had the government presented a firm front. Its aim would have been fully served by the exclusion of colored races; and this, as we now know, could have been accomplished, so far as the Japanese government were concerned, by a friendly arrangement. It is too late to hark back and enter on more friendly relations? The aspect of affairs is greatly changed since 1901, when the Federal government thought it could afford to treat the Japanese with indifference or contempt. Now the question has been raised whether Australia is not endangered by the dominant position of Japan, and by the Chinese revival which, under her influence and example, has undoubtedly begun. There is no sufficient reason for the scare which on this subject has invaded some minds. It is true that the existence of vast unoccupied spaces in the north of Australia is at once an invitation to other races and a menace to our security. But, for the time, these offer no temptation to Japan, whose interests lie elsewhere. Her surplus population will find room in Korea, in Manchuria, in Saghalien. While the Anglo-Japanese alliance lasts, an attack on Australia is impossible, and even did the alliance cease to exist, Japan would hesitate before attempting to enforce her wishes on British colonies.

Great Success At the Hatcheries

Fisheries Commissioner Babcock Returns From Seaton Lake.

Immensely Pleased With Result of Season's Work and the Outlook.

Fisheries Commissioner Babcock returned last night from the spawning grounds of the Fraser, and in an interview with a Colonist reporter said:

"I have had a very successful season at Seaton lake this year. Heretofore I have not had a good report to make of the conditions on the spawning grounds of the Fraser river.

"From a propapator's point of view the past season was a successful one, and abundance of spawning fish were permitted to reach most of the spawning sections.

"Regarding my own station at Seaton lake, the only provincial hatchery, we had an abundance of fish, in fact, we only used about 20 per cent of the fish which came to the station. The balance we allowed to pass to the tributary streams higher up.

"The provincial government has only one hatchery on the watershed of the Fraser, and that is the one located at the outlet of Seaton lake in the Lillooet district. There we have been most successful. The fish began arriving in July and continued to come until the middle of September. From the fish which we retained between the weirs at Seaton lake we obtained forty-five million of sockeye salmon eggs, and one and a half million spring salmon eggs, a total of forty-six and a half million eggs for the season.

"Whilst we might have incubated a greater number of eggs at the station, we did not do so because that was the limit of what we thought we could raise of free swimming fish.

"While the Seaton lake hatchery is one of the largest on the coast, it is not sufficiently large to rear more than ten million free swimming fish. We have however, constructed in an arm of the creek, rearing ponds which cover a space of 1,500 feet in length by 80 feet in width, in which the conditions are as near nature as possible; and in these interesting ponds we propose to rear to a free swimming condition, thirty odd million fish.

"As to the other hatcheries on the watershed of the Fraser, there is that at Shuswap. They collected there eleven and a half million sockeyes, one and a half million of which they shipped to the Bon Accord hatchery. At the hatchery on the Birkenhead they collected twenty-four and a half millions I am told, five and a half millions of which were sent to Birkenhead, owing to high water, due to the excessive rainfall in September, the collection of eggs for the Bon Accord and Harrison Lake hatcheries has been less than the efforts made to collect them.

"Strange to say, the late run of fish in Morice creek has not been up to the average of the last twelve years, with the result that up to date the collection of eggs at that point has been less than six million. No one was more surprised at the failure of the fish to run to Morice creek this year than myself. I have inspected that point for the last four years and this is the only year in which I have not seen an abundance of fish.

"Reviewing the results on the watershed for the Fraser for the year, which is professionally considered a big year, it is my opinion that there were not so many breeding fish reached the spawning grounds this year as in the big year four years ago.

"From a hatchery point of view then we have at the Shuswap hatchery eleven and a half million eggs. At the Birkenhead a take of twenty-four and a half million, at Morice creek a take of six million, and at Seaton lake forty-five million, and at Seaton lake forty-five and a half million, a total of eighty-seven million for the five hatcheries on the Fraser river.

"Naturally, I think, I am greatly pleased that at the one provincial hatchery of which I am the sole manager, I have succeeded in taking more than one-half of all the eggs collected on the Fraser watershed this season, but in making such a statement I wish to emphasize the fact that the water and the natural conditions as well as the run of fish were more favorable at my station than at the others.

"In thus complimenting myself and the provincial government upon the success that we have met with in taking more than one-half of the total collection of eggs at our one station, I would not like to convey the impression that I depreciate the efforts made by the men in charge of the four Dominion hatcheries. If they have failed to take at their four stations as many eggs as we have taken at our one, it must be attributed to weather and natural conditions.

"In the three years in which I have operated on the Fraser I am free to admit, as my reports have indicated, that this is the first year in which I am really proud of the results attained there, and in regard to the great showing which we have made at the provincial hatchery at Seaton lake this year, I wish to accentuate the fact that that result is more attributable to my assistants than to any effort of my own, for they have done the hard work and the credit is due to them rather than to myself."

How to Plan a Course of Reading

It is perfectly possible to spend so much valuable time in planning what you are going to read or study that the time will all slip away without you getting any actual results. The temptation to a book lover to skirt along the edges of literature, culling here a fruit and there a flower is very insidious.

If you visit a library its very wealth augments your difficulty. You stand irresolute among the intellectual riches of too many lands and ages. You want to grasp so much that, like the child who comes here from a daisy field with empty hands, having dropped her flowers by the wayside, you have nothing to show for your longing and your labors at the end of the season.

I assume that my reader desires to read for profit. First, this being the case, he must decide on the department that shall enlist his time and thought.

At present the Far East presents an inviting avenue for exploration and discovery. During many months the world has been standing aghast, while Russia and Japan, at a prodigious expense of human life and lavish outlay of treasure, have stubbornly fought for dominion. As Kipling sings, so have we seen it "Oh, East is East, and West is West, And never the twain shall meet, Till earth and sky stand presently At God's great judgment seat."

They have met in battle with the hurling shock of mighty seas, and the end is not yet. It behooves those who would read the signs of the times clearly, and know the world history, that is making day by day in our sight, to read about Russia and to read about Japan. The long history of each nation, starting from a remote and shadowy past, can be found on the shelves of any public library, and current literature shows a crop of recent volumes giving the modern point of view of each nation, both from within and without.

You cannot put your winter evenings to better use than to spend them by the lamp, in the Sunrise Kingdom, or in the strange mediaeval Russia that is an anachronism in Europe in 1905.

But if you wish to sail on another tack, trim your course accordingly. Perhaps the England of Queen Elizabeth has loomed before you like an enchanted land. The Elizabethan period is so full of contrast with our own; it is so pregnant with issues that have since brought forth great triumphs in later days; it has it cannot be exhausted by one studer it cannot be exhousted by one student in one season.

Historic periods are really best studied by groups, who meet in clubs and circles, one set of students taking up one phase and another selecting an opposite as a harmonious aspect of the wonderful reign and realm. The maiden queen who held the sceptre and the centre of the stage so long and so brilliantly was the daughter of Henry VIII and the ill-fated Anne Boleyn. What did she derive from her ancestry? In what did she, a Protestant, differ, when it came down to the sheer womanly qualities of her character, from her sister, the Catholic Mary, whose mother was Katherine of Arragon? Just here you will probably wish to read Shakespeare's "Henry VIII." Froude's pages will set the unseen scene of those thrilling times vividly before you. You will not fail to read the wonderful story of Mary Queen of Scots, that daughter of France who ruled rough Scottish nobles and peasants, who was more loved and more loathed than any other woman in history, whose long imprisonment and cruel death were tragic beyond words, and whose beauty is as that of Helen of Troy, in the world's belief, to this day.

You will find history, science, essays, and poetry arranging themselves around the personality of Elizabeth.

In planning a course of reading, it is usually best to get hold of some strong human interest. This lends a touch of verity to science, and forms a starting point in political economy, and in inventions and discoveries.

In reading of a man and his times, note dates and places, and fix them firmly in the memory by writing them down. Biography is the most illuminating medium in which to read history.

The whole story of the civil war is told in the memoirs of the great soldiers who fought so bravely on either side—Grant, Lee, Jackson, Burnside, Meade.

Their annals are the annals of the conflict. So it is with the great naval commanders. So, in reading the lives of Lincoln, Jefferson and Washington, you read the brilliant story of the grand republic. Most people enjoy reading about real men and real events and real episodes, as they are inwoven with stirring and thrilling periods of the past. We cannot understand the present unless we have some familiarity with the past, out of which the present has grown.

I would suggest, however, taking a single author and steeping the mind with his works. Have a Stevenson winter, for example, or a Carlyle winter. For Robert Louis Stevenson, in whom there is so much variety, versatility and "deep veiled humanity," a winter is not too much. He is the modern successor of Sir Walter Scott, and the predecessor of the writers of romance who have lately been prominent. The novels of wild adventure and hairbreadth escapes and desperate dare-devil, recklessness that have partially illustrated authentic history owe their inception to Stevenson, who set the pace.

Read Kidnapped and David Balfour first; then read Prince Otto, The Story of Dr. Jeckyll and Mr. Hyde, Treasure Island, and so on. Read the wonderful stories of travel, and, last of all, inverting the order in this case, read Stevenson's own grave life, as told in his biography.

You will find your horizon broadened, your imagination fired, your vocabulary enlarged, by an absorbed and devoted study of a single author during a stated period. This, too, is a very good plan to pursue in family reading, for which the long evenings give opportunity. Let one read aloud, while the rest listen, and talk over what has been read before the spell of the story has passed away.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

Superintendent of Dairying Says Show Was a Commendable One.

W. A. Wilson, superintendent of dairying for the western provinces, writing from Duncans under date of October 17, has forwarded to J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, the following letter:

"Dear Mr. Anderson—Since acting in the capacity of judge of the dairy products at the Dominion exhibition at New Westminster, I feel that I cannot permit the opportunity to pass without complimenting you and the people of British Columbia on the quality and uniformity of such a large and splendid exhibit. Out of 104 exhibits, only a few of them scored under 90 points out of a total for perfection of 100. The dairy as well as the creamery butter stood high in point of excellence, and the entire exhibit showed marks of ability on the part of the maker. The flavor, too, which is chief among the points on which butter is scored, was good throughout. I can safely say that the exhibit was the best I have ever judged, and I am convinced that its high and uniform quality is largely, if not almost wholly, due to education along dairy lines in the course the provincial department of agriculture have been pursuing. I feel that I cannot too strongly mention such a commendable dairy exhibit, and to me it is evidence that the people of British Columbia are anxious to improve and take advantage of the assistance the local government is so generously extending.

"W. A. WILSON."

FIGHTING OIL TRUST.

Canadian Company Is Operating in Every Province in the Dominion.

T. Mulholland, of Winnipeg, manager for the West of the Canadian Oil Company, visited Nelson the other day. To a reporter of the Daily News he said:

"Nelson has been a surprise to me. I didn't expect to find so solid and substantial looking a city. The business houses look busy and prosperous and seem to indicate permanence and growth.

"This is my first visit to British Columbia. It is not exactly a trip of inspection. It is rather for the purpose of conferring with our representatives as to plans for future action.

"The company was formed by the consolidation of many other companies. It is the only Canadian oil company whose operations extend throughout the whole Dominion. We have agencies from Halifax to Victoria.

"Yes, there are many other independent companies in Canada, but each confines its activity to a special district.

"I see no reason why they should not continue to do a profitable business. The purpose of our consolidation, was, frankly, to strengthen ourselves to meet the competition of the Canadian branch of the Standard Oil Company.

"Yes, we have been fairly successful so far, and we expect better results still. We don't appeal especially to Canadian sentiment for support against the American trust. So far we have used only the ordinary methods of seeking trade by supplying a good material and giving customers fair treatment.

"I don't know whether our policy will be limited to that always or not. It will depend on the nature of the competition we meet.

"No, we don't by any means control the Canadian output of oil. We produce it, manufacture it, and distribute it; but other Canadian companies do the same, and we don't wish to create any monopoly for ourselves."

Mr. Mulholland will consult the company's agents at the Coast and learn the conditions of the oil trade generally in the province before he returns to Winnipeg.

IMPORTANT C. P. R. CHANGE.

Twelve Hours' Cut in Running Time Affecting Kootenay Points.

The running time between Nelson and all other Kootenay points, and the coast over the C. P. R., via Revelstoke will be cut to exactly twelve hours when the winter time table goes into effect on or about November 1st., says the Kootenay Mail. At present the running time between Nelson and Vancouver is 39 hours It will be reduced to 27 hours under the new schedule, which is now in process of preparation.

With the advent of the new time bill the route of travel between Vancouver and Nelson will be radically altered. To-day in order to get to Nelson from the coast, or from the coast to Nelson, travelers proceed via the Arrow lakes and Robson. After November 1st Robson will be side-tracked altogether and the route in and out of Nelson will be via Nakust, Rosebery and Slocan city.

Leaving Nelson the C. P. R. route will run to Slocan Junction and thence to Slocan City by rail. The Slocan City boats will be operated to Roseberry at the head of Slocan Lake. Thence there will be another rail ride to Nakusp on the Columbia river. From Nakusp boats will run to Arrowhead and thence over the usual route to Revelstoke to Vancouver.

In order to reduce its running time between the coast and Nelson the C. P. R. was forced to abolish the trip up the Arrow lakes. While on the run to Nelson the navigation of the Arrow lakes presented no difficulties it is impossible on the run from Nelson to the coast to run up the lakes from Robson to Arrowhead during the night without having to lose many hours' time at the Narrows just below Nakusp. Boats leaving Robson early in the evening always have to lie up at the Narrows till daylight next morning. It is because of the Narrows and the delay involved in passing through them that Robson is to be cut off the route at least during the winter months.

HUNGARIAN MEMBER KILLED.

Budapest, Oct. 21.—Milan Miloszvelejicks, a Liberal member of the lower House of Hungary, was killed in the street at Szalsadka, by a man named Ucharic, who was arrested. The prisoner says it was the result of a private quarrel.

LAND NOTICE

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

Commencing at the Northwest Post of Lot 16; thence 14 chains 59 links West, thence 60 chains 5 links South, thence 20 chains East, thence along the shoreline 60 chains more or less, in a Northerly direction, to point of commencement; known on official survey as Lot 283 and continuing one hundred and two (102) acres more or less.

s16 NORMAN HARDIE.

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

NOTICE

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

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

Dated, Vancouver, August 28, 1905.

o20 PETER McTAVISH.

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

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

o20 ROBERTSON & RUDGE.

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following lands:

Situate on Coal Creek, at the headwaters of the Morice River, in the Skeena mining division: Commencing at a post marked Thos. S. Hewson's Northeast Corner, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) point of commencement.

August 23, 1905.

s22 THOS. S. HEWSON.

Sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situated on the west side of Pitt Island (locally known as Lotty Island): Commencing at a post marked S. W., on the shore, thence east 40 chains to post marked S. E., thence north 80 chains to post marked N. E., thence west 40 chains to post marked N. W., thence in southerly direction following shore line to place of beginning; said piece of land to contain 320 acres, more or less.

(Signed)
C. M. DOLMAGE,
WM. HANNA,
R. G. CUNNINGHAM.

Dated, August 22, 1905. au29

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

Commencing 7 chains south from the northeast corner post of Indian Reserve No. 3, Tsissk, near Hazelton, B. C.; thence following that direction for 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 18 chains, to the left bank of Bulkley river, and in the meandering of that river for about 24 chains, thence west 40 chains to the point of starting and containing by measurement, 160 acres, be the same more or less.

A. DONTENWILL,
New Westminster, B. C.

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

Thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following lands:

Situate on Coal Creek, at the headwaters of the Morice River, in the Skeena mining division: Commencing at a post marked T. E. Jefferson's Northwest Corner, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains to point of commencement.

August 23, 1905.

s22 T. E. JEFFERSON.

B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS.

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

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

NOTICE.

Tenders for Timber Limits.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 25th October, 1905, from any person who may desire to obtain a lease, under the provisions of section 42 of the "Land Act," for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, of a timber limit situated on Vancouver Island, known as Lots 134, 148, 149, 184, 625, 626, 648, 650, 651, 652, 653, 662, 663, 664 and 665, Clayoquot District, containing in the aggregate 11,141 acres.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease of the limits for a term of twenty-one years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental ($2,785.25), and the amount of bonus tendered, and also a certified cheque for $8,602.65, being the cost of cruising and surveying the limits. The cheques will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 21st September, 1905.

NOTICE.

Tenders for Timber Limits.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 25th October, 1905, from any person who may desire to obtain a lease, under the provisions of section 42 of the "Land Act," for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, of a timber limit situated on Vancouver Island, known as Lots 143, 148, 149, 184, 625, 626, 648, 650, 651, 652, 653, 662, 663, 664 and 665, Clayoquot District, containing in the aggregate 11,141 acres.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease of the limits for a term of twenty-one years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental ($2,785.25), and the amount of bonus tendered, and also a certified cheque for $8,602.65, being the cost of cruising and surveying the limits. The cheques will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 21st September, 1905.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

Coast District.

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

Notice is also given that that portion of the reservation, notice of which was published in the B. C. Gazette and dated 27th December, 1906, covering a belt of land extending between the mouth of Kitimat River and Kitsilas Canyon, is reduced in so far as it covers land lying between Kitsilas Canyon and a point in the Kitimat Valley, distant ten miles in a northerly direction from the mouth of Kitimat River, and that Crown lands thereon will be open to sale, pre-emption and other disposition under the provisions of the Land Act, on and after the eighth (8th) day of December next: Provided that the right of way of any railroad shall not be included in any lands so acquired.

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

NOTICE.

Tenders for Timber Limits.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Wednesday, 25th October, 1905, from any person who may desire to obtain a lease, under the provisions of section 42 of the "Land Act," for the purpose of cutting timber therefrom, of a timber limit situated on Vancouver Island, known as Lots 666, 667 and 668, Clayoquot District, containing in the aggregate 1,702 acres.

The competitor offering the highest cash bonus will be entitled to a lease of the limits for a term of twenty-one years.

Each tender must be accompanied by a certified cheque, made payable to the undersigned, to cover the amount of the first year's rental ($425.50), and the amount of bonus tendered, and also a certified cheque for $1,493.25, being the cost of cruising and surveying the limits. The cheques will be at once returned to unsuccessful competitors.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 21st September, 1905. se21

RESERVE.

Right of Way for Railways, Etc.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Crown lands along the located lines of any railway, power or tramway company, incorporated under authority of the Legislature of this Province, and having a width of fifty (50) feet on each side of said lines, are reserved for right of way purposes for such railway, power or tramway company.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands & Works.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 3rd October, 1905. o10

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

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

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

Take notice that the Vancouver Island Mining and Development Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89463, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificate of Improvement for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this seventeenth day of October, 1905.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON,
Local Director.

o19

NOTICE

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

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

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

s14 (Signed) J. M. COLLISON.