y days after date I intend to apply
Chief Commissioner of Lands and
for permission to purchase the fol-
land, situate on the north bank of
opper River, about one mile and a
rom the mouth: Commencing at a
marked C. A. Bourne's S. E. Corner,
south 80 chains, thence west 80
more or less to the Copper River,
southeasterly along Copper River
nt of commencement.
na Canyon, B. C., February 3, 1906.
C. A. BOURNE.
F. M. Dockrill, Agent.

TICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty
after date, The Canadian Industrial
any, Limited, intends to apply to the
Commissioner of Lands and Works
lease of the following described fore-

mencing at a post at the Northwest
of Lot 450, New Westminster Dis-
thence Southeasterly along high
mark to the Southwest corner post
d lot, and extending Westward to
water at right angles to a line drawn
on said posts.
ADIAN INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.
l 19, 1906. ap26

TICE is hereby given that, 30 days
date, we intend to apply to the Hon.
Commissioner of Lands and Works
special license to cut and carry
timber from the following described
situated on east side of Skeena
Coast District: Commencing at stake
d about one mile north of Legate
on bank of river, thence east 40
, thence south 40 chains, thence east
ains, thence south 40 chains, thence
80 chains, thence north along bank
er to place of commencement.
CHAS. E. CARPENTER.
D. E. MOORE.
ch 14, 1906. ap26

MINERAL ACT.
(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

A. E. Mineral Claim, situate Victoria
g Division, Helmcken District, on
lah River bank, in Helmcken Dis-
on Vancouver Island.
e notice that the Koksilah Mining
any, Limited, Non-personal Liability,
Miner's Certificate No. B98617, in-
ty days from the date hereof, to
to the Mining Recorder for Certifi-
of Improvements for the purpose of
ing Crown Grant of the above claim.
further take notice that action un-
ction 37, must be commenced before
uance of such Certificate of Im-
ments.
d this 18th day of March, 1906.
WILLIAM FORREST.
Local Director.

ICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30
fter date, we intend to apply to the
Commissioner of Lands and Works
ecial timber licenses to the follow-
escribed lands:
1. Starting from a post planted on
ght bank of the left branch of the
a River, V. I., about 10 miles
the mouth, and marked Smith &
owne's S.E. Corner, thence running
ains North, thence 20 chains West,
40 chains North, thence 60 chains
thence 80 chains South, thence 80
East to point of commencement.
2. Starting at a post marked S. &
outheast Corner, and planted on the
End of Bonanza Lake, thence run-
80 chains West, thence 80 chains
to South line of Claim No. 1, thence
ains East, thence 80 chains South to
of commencement.
3. Starting at a post marked S. &
E. Corner, planted on the West
of Bonanza Lake, thence running
ains West, thence 100 chains North,
or less, to intersect South line of
No. 2, thence 60 chains East, more
s, to Lake Shore, thence following
line back to point of commencement.
4. Starting at a post marked S. &
E. Corner, planted on the West
of Bonanza Lake, thence running 20
West along South line of Claim No.
nce 120 chains South, thence 80
East, more or less, to shore line,
following shore line to point of
mencement.
ned) LAURIE W. LANSDOWNE.
EUSTACE SMITH.
t Bay, B. C., April 17, 1906.

NOTICE.

KE NOTICE that, 30 days after date,
tend to apply to the Chief Commis-
of Lands and Works for a special
to the following Timber Claims,
on the headwaters of the Kolish
Beaver Cove:
AIM NO. 5. Starting from a post
d Chambers, Smith & Lansdowne
east Corner of Claim No. 5, and
d on the East shore of "Bonanza"
about 1½ miles from Southeast cor-
Claim No. 4, thence W. 40 chains,
N. 20 chains, thence W. 120 chains,
N. 80 chains, more or less, to in-
the S. boundary of Claim No. 4,
E. along line of shoreline of Lake,
following shoreline back to point
mmencement.
AIM NO. 6. Starting from a post
d Chambers, Smith & Lansdowne's
Corner of Claim No. 6, and planted
two miles South of S. E. corner of
No. 5, thence running W. 40 chains,
chains, W. 40 chains, N. 40 chains,
chains, N. 40 chains, W. 20 chains,
chains, more or less, to intersect S.
ary of Claim No. 5, thence follow-
he Lake shore, thence following
shore to point of commencement.
AIM NO. 7. Starting from a post
d Chambers, Smith & Lansdowne S.
rner of Claim No. 7, planted about
les from the head of the Lake, on
st shore, thence running East 60
thence North 80 chains, thence
120 chains, more or less, to Lake
thence following Lake shore back
nt of commencement.
AIM NO. 8. Starting from a post
d Chambers, Smith & Lansdowne
Corner of Claim No. 8, planted on
End of Bonanza Lake, thence run-
80 chains West, thence 80 chains
to South line of Claim No. 1, thence
ains East, thence 80 chains South to
of commencement.
3. Starting at a post marked S. &
E. Corner, planted on the West
of Bonanza Lake, thence running
ains West, thence 100 chains North,
or less, to intersect South line of
No. 2, thence 60 chains East, more
s, to Lake Shore, thence following
line back to point of commencement.
4. Starting at a post marked S. &
E. Corner, planted on the West
of Bonanza Lake, thence running 20
West along South line of Claim No.
nce 120 chains South, thence 80
East, more or less, to shore line,
following shore line to point of
mencement.
ned) LAURIE W. LANSDOWNE.
EUSTACE SMITH.
t Bay, B. C., April 17, 1906.

AIM NO. 10. Starting from a post
d Chambers, Smith & Lansdowne's
Corner of Claim No. 10, planted on
re of Lake, at the S. W. corner of
No. 9, thence running N. 80 chains,
W. 40 chains, thence N. 40 chains,
W. 80 chains, more or less, to
shore, thence following Lake shore
to place of commencement.
AIM NO. 11. Starting from the S. E.
of Claim No. 2, thence running 40
N., thence 40 chains E., thence
ains S., thence 20 chains E., thence
ains S. to intersect N. boundary of
No. 10, thence following line to Lake
thence following Lake shore back to
of commencement.
t Bay, B. C., April 23, 1906.
R. CHAMBERS.
EUSTACE SMITH.
LAURIE LANSDOWNE.

ANCELLATION OF RESERVE.

TICE is hereby given that the reser-
established covering the spit of
the northwest end of Sailes Island
en cancelled.
NEIL F. MACKAY,
y Commissioner of Lands & Works.
ds and Works Department, Victoria,
May 9, 1906. my17

All flour is made from wheat. But there are different kinds of wheat and several ways of milling. When you select

Royal Household Flour

you get the nutritious properties of the best hard wheat in its finest and purest form. It always produces uniformly light, wholesome bread or pastry because its quality never varies. If your grocer does not carry Royal Household Flour, he will get it for you.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.
5 MONTREAL.

TRAIN ROBBERS ARE SAFELY JAILED

Preliminary Trial of C.P.R. Bandits Open Today at Kamloops.

Kamloops, May 16.—The three captured C. P. R. train robbers are safe behind the bars. Constable Fernie, to whom the capture is due, has been night and day on the trail since the robbery. Once the prisoners were in the warden's office, the process of entering them upon the jail records was proceeded with, and each one was searched from toes to head. They all took the process coolly.

The first to go through the hands of the officials was the old man George Edwards, who took his medicine with almost nonchalance. He is rather a striking looking fellow with grizzled hair and moustache, erect and active and does not appear to bear within ten years of the weight of age which the prison records now credit him with. He claims to be 62, looks like a man of 50, and moves like one of 30. He answered all the questions put to him coolly, but some times hesitatingly, evidently considering his answers well. He was asked point blank by one man whether or not he was Bill Miner, and the answer was, "Can't be, seeing that I never heard of the man."

A special photographer who was on hands with the correspondent was commandeered by the officials to take photographs of the prisoners. He did his part with Edwards, and the old man was led to the cells. His disposed of, the second man to face the music was a young man, refined and intelligent looking, who in a quiet voice gave his name as Lewis Colquhoun, his nationality as Canadian and his occupation as bookkeeper. He was very reticent and said nothing except in answer to the official questions, and replied to them in monosyllables. This is the man supposed to have come from Phoenix. His demeanor created some sympathy among those present at the examination so uniformly quiet and courteous did he appear. Although perfectly self-collected he seemed to feel his position keenly.

While the first two were undergoing the official process a savage looking little man sat with one leg bandaged and propped up on a chair before him while he alternately glared at the officials or smiled grimly at some of the others present. This was "Shorty" Thomas Dunn, the one of the bandits who put up the fight when the arrest was made, and received a bullet hole in his anatomy for his pains. He was evidently suffering from his wound, but bore the pain with stoicism, merely gritting his teeth when his leg gave an unusually severe twinge. He gave the officials more trouble when they were filling up his record. His nationality he said he didn't know. "Put it down anything," and when asked for his residence it was: "Anywhere, everywhere."

An informal private examination was held at the jail last night, and the detectives given an opportunity to size up their men. Three of the officials are of the opinion that the man Edwards is Miner, and Commissioner Perry, of the Northwest Mounted Police says he has all the body marks attributed to the notorious outlaw.

STEADY DECLINE IN MARRIAGE

The Waning Fascination of British Widow---The Girls' Chances.

London Mail.

Not only is marriage decreasing in England, but those who have once been married show an increasing reluctance—when they have the opportunity—to marry again.

The registrar general's report for 1904 gives elaborate calculations on the subject. He has attempted to estimate the marriage rate on a sounder basis than on that of the total population. He takes 15 as the minimum age of marriage, and works out percentages of actual marriages among the unmarried and widowed population above that age.

The result is alarming. The new method shows a fall in the marriage rate of 19 per cent. in the past 35 years. In 1871 54 per cent. of the population were married; in 1901 only 51.5 per cent.

Are the Widowed Longer Lived?

The decreased fascination of the widow will be a sad blow to the humorist if he is to be true to life in future. While the mean annual marriage rate per 1,000 of widows was 21.1 in 1870-2, it was only 12.5 in 1904, a much greater decrease than in the case of the spinster, whose figures were 63.1 and 50.9. The widower is equally shy, for the rate has fallen since 1870 from 65.8 to 38, while the bachelors' figures are 61.7 and 52.8.

In every 1,000 marriages in 1870-2 863 were those of bacnelors, 137 of widowers, 903 spinsters, and 97 widows. In 1904 the bachelors were 916 and the spinsters 937, widows only 63, and widowers 84.

There is a change in the age of distribution of widowed persons, and one of the possible causes, the registrar general says, may be "increased longevity of widowers and widows.

Late Marriages

Concurrent with the decrease in marriage is the increasing habit of marrying later in life. The proportion of minors marrying is smaller every year. In the case of husbands, it has decreased from 77.5 per 1,000 in 1876-80 to 45.8 in 1904, and in that of wives from 217 to 152.

Ladies in particular will be interested to know the chances of marriage as they advance in life. These are shown in the following proportions of every thousand marriages contracted by spinsters, widows, bachelors, and widowers, respectively, at various ages during 1904:

	Spin.	Wdws.	Bachs.	Wdwrs.
Minors	163	1	50	0
21—25	426	28	385	9
25—30	274	123	364	70
30—35	79	186	124	131
35—40	28	187	41	167
40—45	12	155	16	149
45—50	5	118	7	137
50—55	2	77	3	113
56—	1	92	2	197

This shows that if a girl is not married before 25, more than half her chances are lost, and if not before 30, roughly, five-sixths of her chances are lost.

Births Decreasing

Into the elaborate calculation of the registrar general (who is surely at times laughing in his sleeve) to discover the ages of widows—and others when they are not recorded, we need not enter, but, accepting his conclusions, we find that on an average—

Bachelors of 26½ marry spinsters of 24 9-10ths.

Bachelors of 34 marry widows of 36 8-10th.

Widowers of 42 1-4 marry spinsters of 33.

Widowers of 50 marry widows of 45 1-4.

The births numbered 945,380, a rate of 27.9 per 1,000 of population. This is 0.5 below 1903 and 1.3 below the average for 1894-1903. The rate in 1904 was the lowest on record, and there has been a steady decrease since 1895.

The death rate in 1904 was 16.2 per 1,000, a little higher than in 1903, but 1.0 below the mean rate for the decade.

SEARCHLIGHT ON THE GRAFT GOVERNMENT

Opposition Are Probing the Evil-Smelling North Atlantic Co. Contract.

PRESTON'S "GOLD MINE" ENDANGERED

A Belated Defence on the Part of the Ex-Minister of Interior.

Ottawa, May 7.—(Special)—The endorsement of the North Atlantic Trading company contract by a majority of fifty-four does not end the affair. It needs still to be explained why a contract which had been defended and praised by three ministers and many supporters; which the superintendent of immigration, the deputy minister, and the former deputy minister say was honorably carried out, should have been cancelled. Whatever else was proved in the discussion it was shown that the company is carrying out the contract now as well as ever it did. The ministers assert that they did not terminate the agreement in consequence of the opposition attack or the exposures. Why, then, did they cancel it?

Things Not Explained

It is clear enough that the ministers have not given the true reason for concealing the names of the contractors.

No one has given a satisfactory explanation of the burning of Deputy Minister Smart's semi-official correspondence.

No reasonable explanation has been given of the fact that the company was described in the 1904 agreement as a corporate body chartered in Amsterdam, when it was not a corporate body and had no charter anywhere.

No reasonable explanation has been given why the contractors last year got incorporated in the Island of Guernsey, with bogus names of incorporators, unless the fact that the law against fraudulent companies does not apply to Guernsey.

But the contractors, or someone in collusion with them, have secured by this time over $300,000 Canadian public money, and have as yet eluded the efforts of those who have tried to find out their names and residence.

The committee of public accounts has sent for Mr. Preston to come from England and tell what he knows, and is searching in other quarters for information. Another committee understood that information could be obtained from Mr. Collier, former secretary of Mr. Sifton. Mr. Collier is out of the country and cannot be brought as a witness by a legal process. It is supposed that he will be willing to come if guaranteed against arrest in this country. This guarantee the government majority in the committee has refused to allow. Wherefore Mr. Collier, who is not supposed to be on cordial terms with his previous employers, will probably stay away.

A Belated Defiance

Mr. Sifton, who is still a member for Brandon, took leave of Ottawa about the time the investigation into this contract of his began, and reappeared the day after the vote was taken. Then he arose, and demanded accusations against himself, defying everybody and anybody to show that he had been connected in any improper way with this contract. There is a sort of impression that Mr. Sifton might have done the country some service by assisting in the investigation. He could perhaps do so yet, but it seems to suit him better to stand outside and issue challenges. Mr. Tarte, in his letter to La Patrie, expresses the opinion that Mr. Sifton got no advantage from this deal. The ex-minister of public works suggests that the ex-minister of the interior deals in larger affairs.

Warnings to the Premier

Meanwhile there is much pondering over the warning of Mr. Bourassa and the solemn example he offered the premier. He recalls the fact that Premier Ross of Ontario was told in good time to remove the barnacles from his ship. He left them there and the ship went down. Mr. Bourassa told Laurier very plainly that the federal craft was collecting barnacles with fatal rapidity. The iron hand should have been used on them long ago. If Laurier's proud vessel goes to the bottom some day soon, Mr. Bourassa will have done his duty.

It appears now that the Liberals who condemned the contract in the house were three instead of two. Young Mr. Lavergne is a friend of Mr. Bourassa's, and agrees with him in many matters. He was away when the vote was taken, and his relative, Lewis Lavergne, who was party whip for Quebec, put him down as paired on the government side. On Friday Mr. Lavergne rose and stated that his uncle had no authority to place him in that position. It was explained then by the whip that young Armand had told him that he would decide how to vote after he heard the premier. Mr. Lavergne, senior, was so well satisfied with the premier's oration that he was sure young Armand would have voted right had he heard him. Amand Lavergne himself seems to have grave doubts on the subject. At all events, he thought it worth while to protest against the whip's classification.

Senate Reform

The Liberal party platform in 1893 was resurrected this week after a long burial. Two government supporters, who were members of the Ottawa constitutional convention,