The Colonist.

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A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

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THE LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE BILL.

Among numerous unfavorable press comments upon the Lord's Day Observance Bill is the following from the Cranbrook Herald (Liberal): "The Sunday Observance Bill that will pass parliament takes the country back to the days of inquisition and the blue laws of Connecticut. The Herald trusts that it will pass in the severe form that it was presented, as in that way it will teach the people what true liberty means. No man who is a radical in any way should be permitted to dictate for the whole people. Sunday is a day that should be observed and every man should have one day a week for rest, but the people should be allowed to choose their way of resting, and the poor who spend six days a week slaving their lives away in the hardest of toil should have a chance on Sunday to enjoy the beauties of nature and all that God has given for the benefit of the rich who can go during the week to the parks and the woods, the streams and the lakes. Liberty is a great boon, but fanaticism is the curse of modern-day civilization."

A recent despatch from Montreal is as follows: "La Patrie is out against the Sunday Observance Bill. 'We hope,' writes Hon. Israel Tarte, 'that such a drastic measure will never be adopted. Never has the liberty of the subject been so disregarded. As a matter of fact such a bill would not be accepted in a country governed by the most autocratic methods. There is no government or public man capable of carrying such measures into force.'"

The Montreal city council has passed a second resolution against the bill, this having been unanimously adopted without discussion: "That this council deem it advisable to reiterate its protests against the adoption of the bill now before the Dominion parliament concerning the observance of the Lord's Day. And it respectfully prays the members of the Commons and Senate to kindly take into serious consideration its objections to such a bill, as set forth in a resolution passed by this council on the 26th of March, 1906."

THE KAISER AND THE SULTAN.

The Montreal Gazette has a very interesting article respecting the Kaiser and the Sultan. It appears that Mr. Edward Dicey, C. B., has made himself the advocate of Germany, as against certain of his fellow-countrymen, and it may not be out of place, at the present crisis in Anglo-German relations, to say a word as to his plea. At the conclusion of the Anglo-French understanding, Mr. Dicey adopted a tone which offended some of the more enthusiastic defenders of Lord Lansdowne's policy. And still, it can hardly be denied that there was some ground for Mr. Dicey's attitude. There was, indeed, blame on both sides—on the part of the Balfour government and on the (then) opposition, in allowing the outside world to infer that there were two parties in the United Kingdom—a German party and a French party.

If the Balfour government went wrong in permitting zeal to outrun discretion, after Lord Lansdowne's forbearance and judgment had succeeded in winning the friendship and goodwill of the French government and the people, not less blame-worthy was the haste with which certain representatives of the Campbell-Bannerman government availed themselves of Mr. Balfour's resignation to impress upon the world at large the assurance that, whatever the late cabinet might have been, the Liberal government, with its great majority, stood for goodwill to Germany. Indeed, a great deal that the last few months have revealed of the working of British institutions and of the effect of party divergences on foreign policy has been of a character to cause deep searchings of heart to true British patriots and their friends over sea. It is a good while now since a Russian statesman brought up, in a diplomatic discussion, the possibility of party differences undoing the careful work of a ministry and thus causing a recrudescence of old bitterness between nations tending to become friends. Nor would it be difficult to find examples of the evil consequences of allowing party prejudice to influence England's relations with other powers. It is true that the patriotic wisdom of men like Lord Rosebery, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Salisbury and Lord Lansdowne has generally saved the nation from the results of unhappy partizanship. Lord Grey, in the present instance, has shown commendable fidelity to the course of his veteran predecessor, and has thus saved the Empire from awkward misunderstandings. But, if we have regard to the subject with which Mr. Dicey is especially dealing—the dispute with the Porte and Germany's attitude thereto—we shall find some striking exemplification of the very point on which we have been insisting. We are not obliged to say on which side reason, honor or humanity should be looked for in the question at issue—Great Britain's loss of prestige at Constantinople, and Germany's succession to her place. What we would remind our readers of—what Mr. Dicey has not thought it necessary to mention—is that the supervision with which both the Berlin Congress and the Cyprus convention had entrusted England in the Sultan's dominions was deliberately ignored by the Gladstone government of 1880, and that the post of chief adviser to the Sultan passed through deliberate faineantise from the British to the German ambassador. But for that adherence to the worst traditions of British partyism—an adherence which, in the irony of things, brought England's Russophile government to the brink of war with Russia—such an anomaly as Abdul Hamid's threat from the desert of Sinai was wholly of the question.

Certainly what Mr. Dicey has to tell us about the Turco-Egyptian complication is most welcome, it was natural enough that, in view of what had passed at Algeciras, there should be a certain amount of anxiety (among such Englishmen as distrusted the Kaiser) as to the use that might be made of Germany's influence at Stamboul. It looks as if the Porte entertained a certain hope of German encouragement in pushing its demands on the Khedive's government. Nor was such a hope unreasonable. Those who have watched the course of events in the Levant during the Kaiser's reign cannot but be aware that, if His Majesty has shown himself the Sultan's friend, the Head of the Faithful has conferred no slight favors on the great Hohenzollern. If we attribute to the German Emperor (who is a student of history and has not forgotten the ties between Charlemagne and Haroun-al-Raschid) a desire to protect the Christians in the Hither East, we must give his actual intervention a large significance. Without a marked change in the policy of Great Britain (for after the termination of the Dual Control apathy at Constantinople became the rule), Kaiser William could not have exerted such an influence on the Porte. In any case, the Sultan was not unmindful of his obligations and Germany profited to a considerable extent. How far Germany's relations to the other powers of Europe might be expected to be influenced by the Kaiser's friendship for the Sultan—that was a problem which diplomacy, we may be sure, did not disdain to consider. More than once the Kaiser had stood aloof from the rest of Christendom, and, if the Sultan thought that the assertion of his suzerainty in Egypt was a reasonable inference to draw from the Kaiser's attitude in Morocco, it was not surprising. Indeed, the Sultan might have, England and France summoned as witnesses in his favor; for it is too soon to forget that, when it suited Egypt's new masters to depose an extravagant Khedive, they did not hesitate to invoke the assistance of the Sultan as the unquestioned suzerain of the Nile Valley realm. Such a course can hardly be deemed wise in view of the practical suzerainty that Britain was even then evidently destined to exercise. But many things have changed since then and, however ready the Moslems of Egypt and the rulers that have made them independent and prosperous may be willing (with other Mohammedans) to acknowledge the Sultan as Caliph, they are not at all likely to invite a return of the old despotism from which they have been so painfully, slowly, but surely delivered. And the Kaiser knows well how discreditable and how futile it would be to support such an attempt.

AN AGENT OF PROSPERITY.

In two months of this year 43,000 people from the United States crossed over to Canada, presumably to become British subjects. These figures must be accepted as correct, for they were embodied in the budget speech before the English parliament. The immigration from the United States was almost as large as that from Great Britain itself.

The rapid material development of Canada is just now attracting exceptional attention in the mother country. Nowhere is this reflected more than in the heavy advance in the shares of the famous Hudson's Bay company. This venerable corporation, which is more than two centuries old and which antedates even the founding of Philadelphia, has taken on a new and vigorous life. Its stock has recently been rising at a rate that would gladden the heart of the most optimistic speculator in Wall street.

There are the soundest reasons, however, for the growing wealth of this historic company. Some forty years ago the Hudson's Bay managers sold their territorial rights to the Canadian government at a good price, and at the same time secured other rights to lands in the Northwest provinces. The recent big developments in the Winnipeg country have enabled the Hudson's Bay company to sell land at big values, while those it still owns are rising rapidly.

For about 200 years the Hudson's Bay company devoted its energies almost entirely to trading. It pushed its posts into the remotest regions of the North American continent. It was bartering for furs with the Indians long before George Washington was born. The men who carried on its work took with them a spark of civilization into the wilderness, which in some places even today remains but a spark. In other parts there has followed the commercial flag of old Hudson's bay an army of settlers. These have brought a tremendous change in Canada, and especially in the vast region of the Northwest.

It turns out that there is more money in timber and wheat than there ever was in the furs of wild animals. Cities are grown up in the lands that were secured in the sixties from the Canadian government. Two trunk line railroads have been flung across the Dominion since those concessions were granted, and an American railroad magnate, James J. Hill, is now pushing a third over the Western half.

What Canada has needed more than anything else, ever since Wolf's triumph at Quebec, is settlers. Just at present the Hudson's Bay company is proving to be a most aggressive agent in procuring them. They are pushing into the Manitoba country by tens of thousands. As a result of this agricultural growth, Canada has a larger supply of exportable wheat, in proportion to the crop grown, than the United States. The extraordinary difference that has existed between the material advancement of this country and its Northern neighbor has always been greater than the mere location of territory would justify.

For those who have respect for ancient institutions it must be gratifying that of all the agents that are trying to put blood into Canada the Hudson's Bay company is the leader. From the trapping of beaver to the sale of town lots is a big jump, but it seems to have been a very profitable one for all concerned. —Philadelphia Press.

THE LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE BILL.

What the fate of the Lord's Day Observance Bill will be is still uncertain. As parliament closes in a few days, there is not likely to be time for the senate to consider it and we may, therefore, assume that it will fall by the wayside, to be re-considered possibly at the November session.

Nothing very serious will happen as a consequence of delay. Canada has got along for a good many years without resort to sumptuary legislation of this kind, and another six months or a year will make little difference. The bill as it now stands provides for a great many exceptions. They are so numerous and peculiar that there will be difficulty in interpreting it and great possibility of vexatious prosecution.

There never has been at any time any great need of a Sunday law in Canada. The first day of the week has generally speaking been well observed. There is a general cessation of business and no disposition for business purposes to infringe on the day of rest. Should the measure become law there will be no greater respect for the Sabbath than there is now. As has often been remarked men are not made better by acts of parliament. It is, of course, a very proper thing that there should be a general recognition of the principle of one day's rest in seven, but that could be accomplished by a simple amendment to the criminal code. That is all the bill, if passed, can hope to accomplish; and even then there are, in exceptional cases, exceedingly great difficulties to overcome. Should a man, who is obliged to work two hours on Sunday in some calling in which it is unavoidable, be exempt for 24 hours for the following day or some other day during the week? It is either a violation of a man's right to contract his own labor or it is not. If it is not, then a workingman who works for A on Sunday, though he may not work for him for seven consecutive days will be permitted to work one of the seven for B. and thus evade the spirit of the law.

Take the Sunday newspaper. It would be quite easy to say that a paper which published on Sunday should not publish on Monday, and the principal of the bill is complied with. The importation of foreign Sunday papers and the sale of papers on the street could be forbidden. That would work no serious hardship to anyone; but the body of men who think they are going to stop people reading newspapers on Sunday by stopping Sunday newspapers are deluding themselves.

A BIG OUTLAY.

The Montreal Gazette commenting on the financial situation, says that the government has brought down in parliament a further batch of estimates of expenditures during the coming nine, totalling $4,667,916. The sum it will have power to spend between July 1 next and March 31, 1907, will be, therefore, $72,604,463, made up as follows:

Consolidated fund account	54,184,698
Capital account	18,419,765

The outlay is at the rate of over ninety millions a year. For a country of six million people this is far too much. The equivalent expenditure in the United States, where not much attention is paid to economy, would be over a thousand dollars a year.

Such an outlay, observes the Gazette, is not justified in the case of Canada either by the comparative wealth of the people who have to pay or by the return received. The investments are largely not those that can be justified on business considerations, and business considerations should govern business outlays. Some attention has lately been given in these columns to the way in which public buildings are erected. Twenty or thirty thousand dollars will be spent on a post office building in a village. The total revenue received will not pay interest on the outlay, and instead of reducing the annual charge of the departments concerned the erection of the building increases them and sometimes turns a small local profit into a considerable deficit. What is the case with public buildings is the case with greater enterprises. There is a constant call for more and more useless expenditure, and the government, without moral fibre, and relying on its ability to give each constituency or group of constituencies something to placate contractors or help a supporter to the sale of a lot, simply gives away more and more each year, till the present situation has been reached, and in a time of unexampled prosperity, and of annual revenues beyond anything anticipated, the treasury is face to face with a situation which will necessitate unexampled borrowings for years to come. The occasion is one to cause business men serious concern. It is through them that the costs will be collected.

DEATH OF A GREAT CANADIAN AUTHOR.

The oldest, if not the best known, of Canadian authors passed away the other day at the ripe age of 89. We refer to William Kirby, the author of "Le Chien D'Or," or "the Golden Dog," without any doubt the greatest historical romance ever produced in Canada, a book that has not been at all sufficiently read or appreciated in this country. Unfortunately for the author it was pirated by American publishers and edition after edition was printed and sold in the United States and Canada from which the gifted author received not a cent of compensation. It is only recently that a Canadian publishing house undertook to reprint an edition, revised by the author, from which he reaped any profit. He was a man singularly retiring in his habits and very modest and unassuming. Hence he never came into the prominence that has fallen to men of much less merit from a literary point of view.

A native of Yorkshire, England, he has always been known as a strong advocate for British connection. Leaving England in 1832, he received part of his education in Cincinnati. Coming to Canada in 1839 he lived some years in St. David's and afterwards married Miss Whitmore, whose mother was a daughter of the noted United Empire Loyalist David Servos. He next became the editor and proprietor of the Niagara Mail in 1853 and his first poem "The U. E." was printed in the office of that paper, the greater part of the work, it is said, having been done by himself. On his retirement from the Mail he became collector of customs, which office he held for many years.

His greatest and best known work, to which reference has already been made, brought him deserved fame. His poems, "Canadian Idylls," too little known; "Queen's Birthday," "Dead Sea Roses," "Kirby Wiske," "The Hungry Years," etc., give us many stirring incidents of Canadian history, all breathing an intense loyalty, love of Britain, of Canada, as well, while his translations of French and German poems shows his linguistic, as well as poetic powers. His latest work, "Annals of Niagara," gives many almost forgotten stories of early days in the old capital. He was made a fellow of the Royal Society, though his reserve and modesty kept him from being as well known as he might have been. The Princess Louise at Ottawa conveyed to him the pleasure the late Queen Victoria had in reading the "Golden Dog." Letters from Lord Tennyson, the Duke of Argyle and many noted persons attest the esteem in which he was held. For many years reeve and magistrate of the town, he has lived lately a quiet life of retirement, respected by his fellow townsmen.

C. P. R. ANNUAL STATEMENT.

The fiscal year for the C. P. R. ended on June 30th, and it is now possible, says the London Critic, to give a fairly comprehensive forecast of what will appear in the annual report in October next, and viewed from a national point of view, as to the rate of progress that is being made, the situation to be disclosed is very satisfactory indeed. The Critic takes the net revenue statements to the end of April and the gross earnings to date as its basis. With the $265,000 gain announced for the first seven days of June there is an aggregate increase to date of $10,371,000. Assuming that the road is still operating on the same percentage of working expenses as in April, net earnings for May and June should amount to about $4,600,000. The balance sheet would then show a surplus of $15,384,868, compared with $7,591,554 in 1905. The surplus in 1905, after payment of Preferred dividends, amounted to about 7½ per cent on the total amount of stock sold prior to July 1, 1905. The estimated surplus in 1906, $15,384,000, is more than 12½ per cent. on the entire outstanding common stock. It will be noticed that Canadian Pacific gross earnings for ten months ending with April are a little heavier than for the full year 1905, and are more than $4,000,000 ahead of the full year 1903. The net earnings for ten months are $3,400,000 heavier than for the full year 1905, and over $4,600,000 heavier than the full year 1904. This growth seems to be entirely healthy, if extraordinary. It appears to be due, first, to the building of new lines throughout the Canadian Northwest; and, second, through the development and expansion of commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing life along the lines already in existence.

Dominion Day was a "hot number."

By the time the Lord's Day Observance Bill becomes law, if it ever does become law, it will not be recognized by its own father.

The Liberals have been in office ten years, and the Montreal Herald has a euologistic article, a sort of anniversary sendoff, about the Ottawa government, entitled "the Liberal Decade." To have properly represented the situation at the end of the decade, it should have read "the Liberal decadence."

The situation in regard to the Cinq Mars incident has been tersely and wittily put by the Guelph Herald in verse form:

Oh, Aylesworth laughed and laughed and laughed,
And laughed till his sides were sore,
But Laurier gave him a serious look,
And a serious view of the matter took,
Then Aylesworth laughed no more.

According to a member of that body, who writes anonymously in the London Telegraph the Douma is doomed. It is not a representative body in the sense that the British or Canadian parliament is representative. It is made up of the revolutionary elements of the Empire, and is consequently a breeding house for forces opposed to established authority. It cannot, he says, exist for long in its present form. It is destructive rather than constructive in its operations, and, therefore, has within itself the elements of speedy disintegration.

Alex. Muir, the author of "Maple Leaf," Canada's national song, is dead and the press is asked to assist a movement towards erecting a monument to his memory. The inspiration which gave us our national anthem has done as much perhaps to crystallize Canadian sentiment as the efforts of many prose writers put together, and the author should not be forgotten. This is a seasonable time, so soon after the Dominion Day, to carry the movement to a successful issue. Somebody has said that if he was permitted to make the songs of a nation he did not care who made its laws. Laws, after all, are but feeble instruments if they are not backed up by the sentiment which finds its frequent expression in song. Singing is the natural outlet for the good that is in a man's nature.

We call special attention to the letter on the water question written by Mr. E. Musgrave in another column. We are glad that he has taken the matter up in his usual sane way. A point has been reached in the situation in regard to both an ample supply of water for fire protection and the necessity for pure water for drinking purposes at which it seems to us it is necessary to take action. It will not do to say that the water is pure and good to drink. The conviction of nine out of ten who use it is contrary to that assumption. We cannot blind our eyes to the facts, and no good purpose can be served by endeavoring to conceal them. Negotiations should be opened with the Esquimalt waterworks company without delay. If we cannot secure terms as favorable as were offered before the unfortunate lawsuit was entered upon, we can at least fall back upon the rights we have to purchase at six cents a gallon. That does not close the way for pursuing any subsequent course that may be considered to be in the best interests of the city. In the meantime the water problem will have been solved. It is not wholly a question of supply, it is also one of distribution. The present system of distribution is very inefficient, and should be reconstructed as soon as possible.

Says the Kamloops Standard: The department of the interior consistently administers Dominion lands in the railway belt in such a manner as to retard settlement and to handicap those who have the temerity to homestead lands in the public domain. In no cases are the actions of the department so open to criticism as in those where application is made for lands contiguous to timber lands or by local officials held to be so. Instances are plenty of applications made for lands being turned down on the ground that the lands applied for are in proximity to timber lands. The land located may not have a stick of merchantable timber within its bounds. It may not be within a mile of a stick of merchantable timber, but at the dictates of some friend of the powers that be who happens to be in favor at Ottawa, the land is kept unused when it might be cultivated to the benefit of the country and the profit of some enterprising settler. The excuse is, of course, the danger from fire. That seems to be a lame one, for who is so likely to be on guard against fire as the man whose little all is invested in his improvements, and who is so likely to discover fire in nearby timber as he who is living close to them and always on the watch to protect his own interests? In cases that we know of, the inspector's sole inspection consists of a trip on the railroad past the property and not within two miles of it. The enquiry into western land administration cannot come too soon.

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When you apply our Corn Cure to your corns it acts as a hoodoo on the corns' growth. Kills it in fact, so you can pick it out by the roots.

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LORD STRATHCONA NOT RESPONSIBLE.

One of the chief points of reliance of those who seek to defend the North Atlantic Trading contract is that Lord Strathcona was, so to speak, responsible for it, and was cognizant of all that went on in connection with it and approved of it. Lord Strathcona himself has given a rude shock to the feeling of confidence in him as a sponsor for the scheme of exploiting the Dominion treasury. Some highly interesting letters and cablegrams from him were submitted to the public accounts committee by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In these he not only denies a number of statements made by Mr. Preston involving him in the arrangements made, but entirely disclaiming responsibility for the agreement. He states emphatically that he only finally agreed to it as the result of urgency and on the understanding that it was the policy of the government, which he felt in duty bound to carry out. It is quite evident that Mr. Preston was extremely active in organizing the company and inaugurating the scheme, and with his usual strenuosity was able to overcome Lord Strathcona's well-founded objections to the enterprise, and in obtaining his reluctant consent. In a letter dated April 28, he states that it was intimated in the Toronto Globe that he (Lord Strathcona) had opened the negotiations which led to the existing arrangement with the North Atlantic Trading Company. He disclaimed having originated or carried through the negotiations. He said that the suggestions put forward by Mr. Preston never commended themselves to his better judgment. He adds: "But it was urged upon me so strongly that a trial might be given to the scheme, and it was received with so much favor by the department of the interior, that I did not feel justified in the circumstances in withholding such assistance as I could properly give to carry into effect the declared policy of the government." Further on he says: "I had no connection at all with the negotiations in connection with the first interchange of letters, the department of the interior having placed itself in direct communication with the company. While personally I could not approve of the proposed arrangements, I felt it incumbent on me, under the circumstances, to carry out the policy of the government; but at the same time I wish most distinctly to disclaim the direct responsibility attributed to me in the matter."

On May 12 Lord Strathcona wrote Sir Wilfrid Laurier another letter, in which he said: "My principal reason for not favoring a hard and fast contract with any body of individuals like the N. A. T. Company was the fear that it might launch us in difficulties with some of the governments concerned. Ther was also the consideration that they would obtain the advantage, without any great expense or effort themselves, of the movement which was bound shortly to take place as the result of our continuous educational work with the various agencies on the continent."

In a cablegram to the Premier he again states: "Preston's reported statement that I was aware of negotiations with N. A. T. Company from beginning to end is only partly accurate. I knew of them, it is true, as reported to me, but I took no active part in the negotiations, which were conducted under the direct auspices of the department of the interior."

In the first extract quoted Lord Strathcona strikes the very kernel of the objections to such an arrangement as was entered into when he intimates that the country was bound to reap the advantage of the movement to take place as the result of continuous educational work on the continent, work which, we may add, was carried on long before Mr. Preston went to London or the Liberals came into power.

It now comes down to a question of veracity as between Lord Strathcona and Mr. Preston. It will not take the country long to decide, and it ought not to so far as the government is concerned. But the government dare not dismiss Mr. Preston.

ARCTIC COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The majority of the members of the committee of investigation in connection with the Arctic supplies have brought in a report whitewashing the government, and the opposition press is pluming itself on the result. There was absolutely nothing wrong about the supplying of the ship or to show that there had been extravagance, or extortionate prices paid or all that had been paid for had not been delivered on board. There was but one exception which relates to a trifling matter of some tobacco on which there had been an overcharge. All else, we are told, was fair and above board.

As a matter of fact, the investigation from first to last was blocked by the Liberal members of the committee. In the first place the wider scope of the investigation asked for by the opposition was denied; but even within the scope of the enquiry as limited by Sir Wilfrid Laurier the enquiry was blocked at a number of points. It is pointed out by the Toronto News that the evidence of Capt. Bernier, Col. Gourdeau, Mr. Gregory, Steward Duchesney and Major Moodie was sufficient to bring forward several suspicious circumstances concerning the fitting-out of the ship. Sheaves of invoices were checked without special investigation. One man received $50 for the work of one afternoon, and when he was asked how much he received for inspection of some supplies at Sorel he declined to answer. Mr. Northrup moved that samples of the goods on board the Arctic be sent to Ottawa for examination by the committee. This was voted down by the Liberal majority. Mr. Bennett moved that two experts be appointed to take stock of the goods now on the Arctic, and examine their quality. This was negatived by the committee. Mr. Northrup's motion for the appointment of an accountant to go through the invoices and inventories met a similar fate. Later the same member moved that the general manager and the inspector of Molson's Bank be summoned to explain why Mr. Boudreau, who was appointed to supervise the loading of the Arctic was asked to leave the service of the bank. This motion also was denied. Finally, Mr. Northrup moved that the motions rejected by the committee be reported to the house, and this, too, was defeated.

All of these motions were within the scope of the enquiry, and they were all voted down.

On the very last day upon which the committee met to take evidence there was an obstruction. Mr. Northrup asked to have Mr. Van Bever called, who is the expert of the Wm. Davies Packing company, of Toronto, to give evidence in connection with the pemmican which was supplied by the Bovril company, and according to the evidence of their manager, Mr. Mitchell, consisted of ordinary meat dried and mixed with fat an currants. Eight thousand pounds of this stuff were supplied to the Arctic at $1.25 per pound, and Mr. Flavelle, president of the Davies company, to whom a sample of it had been submitted, declared his firm could put it up at 35 cents per pound, as a maximum. This would mean an over charge of some $7,000. Mr. Flavelle, not being able to come to Ottawa, the company's expert was present, and it was under those circumstances that Mr. Northrup asked that Mr. Van Bever be called.

To the surprise of the opposition members, however, the chairman, backed by the four Liberal members, declined to hear the witness, alleging that the investigation was closed.

Then the matter of a report was discussed. Mr. Northrup pointed out that it would be necessary to report that the investigation was incomplete; also that many of the supplies were no good, that some were wasted and some given to the Eskimo. The Liberal members couldn't see this. Neither would they agree to report that the evidence was inconclusive as to whether the goods purchased were all put on board.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, Thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about seven miles from the West coast thereof, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the Southeast corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, A. Abbott's S.E. Corner," and running North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located May 29, 1906.

Dated June 27, 1906. A. ABBOTT.

jy5

SEMI WEEKLY ⅛6 ⅛6 ⅛6 ⅛6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, Thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about eight miles from the West coast thereof, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, W. Thaanum's S.W. Corner," and running North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located May 29, 1906.

Dated June 28, 1906. W. THAANUM.

jy5

SEMI WEEKLY ⅛6 ⅛6 ⅛6 ⅛6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and remove timber from off the following described tract of land in Range V., Coast District, situate about two miles from Lakelse Lake, and on the left bank of Williams Creek, a tributary of Thornhill Creek, which flows into said Lake:

Commencing at initial post marked "C. G. S.W. Corner," and placed on the left bank of Williams Creek, thence East one hundred and twenty (120) chains, thence North eighty (80) chains, thence West forty (40) chains, thence South forty (40) chains, thence West eighty (80) chains, thence South forty (40) chains to place of commencement, comprising 640 acres, more or less.

C. GREENWOOD.

SEMI WEEKLY ..N..N..

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, Thirty (30) days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal, asphaltum and petroleum on lands located on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte group, about eight miles from the West coast thereof, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post planted at the Southwest corner and marked "Initial Post No. 1, A. G. Hick's S.W. Corner," and running North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Located May 28, 1906.

Dated June 27, 1906. A. G. HICKS.

jy5

"Foot Relief" will cure your hot feet. Dust a little of SHOTBOLT'S FOOT RELIEF in your stockings in the morning and feel as spry as a kitten in the evening. It soothes, heals, deodorizes. Only 25c a box at Shotbolt's Pioneer Drug Store, 59 Johnson Street.

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Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour, per Sack	$1.50
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20-lb. Sack Granulated Sugar, per Sack	1.10
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Births, Marriages, Deaths

DIED

BAKER—At the family residence, 193 Johnson street, on the 2nd instant, Selma Amelia, the beloved wife of Stanley Baker, and only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Wille, of this city, a native of New Westminster, B. C.; aged 25 years.

TALBOT—On June 21, at Jubilee hospital, Abigail E., wife of E. J. Talbot, of South Saanich, aged 63 years; a native of Reading, Berkshire, England.

MARRIED

FAWCETT-CARTER—In this city, on the 27th instant, at the Church of Our Lord (Reformed Episcopal), by Bishop Cridge, assisted by Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Edgar Lionel, second son of Edgar Fawcett of H. M. Customs, Victoria, to Zealandia Irene, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Carter of this city.