THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY

Mr. W. F. Bredin Tells of Its Splendid Natural Resources

Montreal Daily Witness.

Ottawa, May 15.—W. F. Bredin, of Bredin & Cornwall, Peace River, is at present in the city. In an interview with regard to the natural resources and development of the country north and tributary to Edmonton, he said:

"The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass through Athabasca for a distance of 150 miles, on its way to the Pine River Pass and the Pacific Ocean. The survey shows that it will run within 75 miles of the Peace River. The intervening country between the railway and the Peace River is well adapted for general settlement. The whole trade of the Peace River and the Mackenzie district will go by the Peace River as soon as the transcontinental line passes through Athabasca. The waters of the Peace River are navigable from the foot of the Rocky Mountain portage at Hudson Hope to the chutes below Vermilion, a distance of 600 miles by river. Below the chute is navigable for a distance of 300 miles to Smith's Landing. Below Fort Smith, which is at the north end of Smith Rapids, there is uninterrupted navigation for 1,300 miles into the Arctic Ocean. This line of navigation connects at Chipewyan with Athabasca Lake, and at Fort Resolution with Great Slave Lake. At Fort Norman, on Mackenzie River, by making use of Bear River, it connects with the navigation of Great Bear Lake. Great Bear Lake is now estimated by geographers as the fifth largest in area in the world. There is navigation for steamboats in the river from the time the ice leaves in the spring until the fall. The ice disappears about the 10th of April, and the river closes about the end of November.

"The country lying along the Peace River is well adapted for settlement. The navigable waters of the Peace start in British Columbia west of the Rockies. There is steamboat navigation for 75 miles west of the mountains, to where the Finlay and the Parsnip rivers come together. Each of these is navigable for York boats for 75 miles above their confluence. The Peace River is the most northern stream on this continent having its source west of the Rockies. There is big timber on the river west of the mountains, also on the Finlay and the Parsnip. Last year there were a great many mining claims located near Mount Selwyn. At the confluence of the Finlay and Parsnip there is a large tract of very fine farming lands.

"What about the settlements on the Peace River east of the Rockies?"

"At Mowerby Lake, near Hudson Hope, south of the river, there is the nucleus of a white and half-breed settlement. There is also a settlement at St. John. This is the headquarters for 'D' division of the Royal Northwest Mounted police, which is now engaged in surveying and building an overland route to the Yukon. St. John is their base. At this point there is a large fur trade with the Beaver Indians, who hunt north to the Nelson River. The firms engaged in this trade are the Hudson's Bay Company, Bredin & Cornwall, and D. Desjardins. There are large deposits of iron and bituminous coal a few miles up the river. There are Roman Catholic and English church missions. At Dunvegan, 120 miles below St. Johns, farming has been carried on for 100 years, first by the Northwest Company and afterward by the Hudson's Bay Company. Fifteen miles south of Dunvegan is the Spirit River settlement, containing about 25 settlers, who farm quite extensively, and have large herds of cattle and horses. Farming has been carried on here for 18 years very successfully. There is a Presbyterian mission, a Roman Catholic mission, and the Hudson's Bay Company and Bredin & Cornwall posts.

"Sixty miles south is the celebrated Grand Prairie. It is a rolling, well-watered country, 75 miles north and south, and 25 miles east and west. Here has been established a Roman Catholic mission and two trading posts. Farming has been carried on successfully for five years, and Bredin & Cornwall have a large cattle and horse ranch here. The average feeding season for the last five winters has been six weeks each winter. The chinook winds blow strongly over the prairie. The Grand Trunk Pacific will run through the prairie.

"Sturgeon Lake is 40 miles south of the Smoky River. The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass close to the lake. Whitefish are plentiful, and the surrounding country is excellent for settlement. The soil is good and vegetables grow well. There is a half-breed Indian settlement with a Roman Catholic mission and three trading posts.

"Eighty miles below Dunvegan is Peace River Crossing settlement, where there is a population of this settlement, one circular saw mill, two shingle mills, and one planing mill. There is a Church of England mission and a Roman Catholic mission. Mr. W. H. Carson, who comes from the County of Russell, owns one of the grist mills and shingle mills. Mr. Carson will have 100 acres under wheat this year. The Roman Catholic mission owns one of the other grist mills and a shingle as well as a planing mill. A large farmer and stockraiser is Mr. Alan Brick, who cultivates 150 acres and has a steam thresher. The shingle and planing mills were built by the Waterous Company, of Brantford, Ont. There is connected with the Roman Catholic mission a propeller steamboat which plies between Hudson's Hope and the chutes. At this settlement, wheat, oats and barley have been raised for a great many years. There are 250 people in the settlement, and about 30 settlement claims.

"To my own knowitdge corn has ripened at this point for ten years. Squashes grow well. There is a Mounted Police post, Hudson Bay Company post and Bredin & Cornwall post. There are also two large mission schools. Peace River Crossing is now the point at which all the freight from Edmonton is shipped up and down the river.

"Twenty miles south of Peace River Crossing is what is known as the Little Prairie settlement, where ten settlers are engaged in stockraising and agriculture. A short distance below the crossing there is an exposure of coal on the south bank of the river, and a few miles further down, on Tar Island, there is an exposure of tar, indicating the presence of petroleum.

"Fifty miles below Peace River Crossing is Cadote River, with a half-breed settlement and two trading posts. Thirty miles below is that of Battle River. At Battle River there are two trading posts. Eighty miles below is Wolverine Point, an old half-breed settlement where stock-raising and agriculture have been carried on with success for a number of years. There are also a Roman Catholic mission and a couple of trading posts there. North of Wolverine Point, about 50 miles, near the Hay River and on the Keg River, there is a French-Canadian halfbreed settlement. The French-Canadians are engaged in mixed farming, and raise cattle and grain. One of the settlers, Clement Paul, has a sawmill, run by water power.

"Eighty miles below Wolverine Point is the old settlement of Vermilion. Here last year there were 12,000 bushels of wheat raised, as well as a large quantity of barley and oats. The Hudson's Bay Company has a 50-barrel roller mill, electrically lighted. This is in latitude 58½. The Hudson Bay Company has also a sawmill, planing mill and shingle mill run by steam.

"Mr. Sherridan Lawrence, who comes from the Eastern townships of Quebec, cultivates a 250-acre farm. He has large herds of cattle, horses and pigs. His pigs, when killed, average 350 pounds. He also owns a flour mill, saw mill, planing mill, timber mill and a steam thresher. The Roman Catholic mission has a flour mill, saw mill and shingle mill run by water power; and the Hudson Bay Company has a large steam threshing outfit, on the south side of the river, which is one and a half miles in width. There is a Church of England mission, a first-class school, and a Roman Catholic mission and school. The Hudson Bay Company and Bredin & Cornwall have large general stores. Twice a year, in the fall and spring, large trading outfits are taken north 80 miles to Hay River, to what is known as the Horse track, where the Indians from the Nelson River, Lake Bischo and Great Slave Lake come to trade. During the past winter the Hudson Bay Company built a 120-foot steamer to ply on the Upper Peace, and they also have a propeller brought in last winter from the Lake of the Woods which will ply between the chutes and the Rockies. Around Vermilion there is a large white and halfbreed settlement. The halfbreeds are English-speaking and engaged largely in agriculture. Sixty miles below Vermilion are the Chutes, near the Red River, which flow into the Peace from the south, where there are also three trading posts."

"You have talked so far of the Peace River Valley. What about the Athabasca Valley?"

"In order to speak of that we must go back to Lesser Slave Lake, which is 86 miles south of Peace River Crossing. There are at Lesser Slave Lake 300 whites and halfbreeds, and the country is well suited for mixed farming. It is well wooded and has magnificent hay lands and coal deposits. The lake abounds in whitefish, lake trout and five varieties of coarser fish. Large quantities of whitefish are shipped from here to the United States market. In the settlement there are four stores, two saw mills, two planing mills, two shingle mills, one stone flour mill and two Roman Catholic missions. This is the seat of the bishop of the diocese of Athabasca. There is also a Church of England mission, with a large and well-conducted school attached to it. Through the munificence of Lady Schultze, of Winnipeg, and the contributions of the settlement, another new frame English church was erected last summer at Treaty Point, in the settlement. There is a Royal Northwest Mounted Police post, in charge of Inspector West; three blacksmith and wagon-repairing shops, and two carpenters who are also building contractors. A doctor practices here. Large quantities of grain and vegetables are grown, and horses and cattle raised. I forgot to mention that Spirit River, Dunvegan, Peace River Crossing and Lesser Slave Lake all have post offices.

"In the winter the government mails are run from Peace River Crossing to Vermillion, and in the summer months they are carried by traders. The Grand Trunk Pacific will pass between 80 and 90 miles west of Lesser Slave Lake. All the intervening country is well adapted for mixed farming. In fact, it is a splendid country, well wooded, with large deposits of coal, and possessing many prairie openings.

"The settlement is around the west end of the lake. The lake is 75 miles long, with an average width of about 15 miles. Its eastern end has immense hay meadows and extensive uplands suitable for cultivation; also coal, timber and everything necessary for a first-class settlement. At the east end of the lake there are three large trading posts.

"The Lesser Slave River runs out of Lesser Slave Lake and into the Athabasca River. The Lesser Slave River is 60 miles long. It more resembles an Eastern river than any in the West. On its banks are prairies covered with a fine, luxuriant growth of grass. Fifty-five miles down the lake the Lesser Slave River is joined by Moose River. At this confluence there are fine prairie lands and the nucleus of a white settlement, where grain and vegetables are successfully raised. Twelve miles below the junction of the Little Slave and Athabasca rivers is what is known as Moose Portage, a halfbreed settlement. Here the halfbreeds live by agriculture and hunting. The Moose Lake is four miles long, and at this settlement, which abounds in large, well-flavored whitefish. Fifty-eight miles below is the town of Athabasca Landing, where there are large warehouses used for storing the freight and goods for the Athabasca Lake, Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River trade. There are four large stores, two hotels, two missions, a public school, two sawmills and large boat-building yards. It is also the home of the steamer Midnight Sun, owned by Messrs. Cornwall and Woods, and plying in Athabasca River below Athabasca Landing, 160 miles to the Grand Rapids and up the Athabasca River and into Lesser Slave Lake. The government has promised a sum of money to fix the riffles on the Little Slave River, which will give continuous navigation to the settlement of Lesser Slave Lake.

"Forty-eight miles below Athabasca is Calling River, where there is a half-breed settlement, and here also agriculture and whitefish is sustaining the population. Seventy-two miles below is Pelican Portage, where goods for the Wapusca country are portaged over to the Loon River, and then canoed down that stream to Wapusca, where there are two large missions—Protestant and Roman Catholic—and two very fine schools. Wapusca is a base of supplies for a very extensive country lying between Athabasca and the Peace and east of Lesser Slave Lake. At the Pelican Portage the Dominion government sank a well prospecting for oil, 2,000 feet deep, eight years ago. Gas was struck, and there has been a continuous flow from it ever since. I was present when the gas was struck, and the derrick was spattered all over with oil. This well was sunk under the direction of Mr. W. A. Fraser, the well-known author.

"Forty miles below Pelican are the Grand Rapids. Here the goods for the north are portaged across an island, on which there is a tramway, and reloaded into boats and run 80 miles down through Athabasca Rapids to Fort McMurray, which lies at the confluence of the Clearwater and Athabasca rivers.

"Natural gas blows out of the banks of the Athabasca River, between Grand Rapids and Fort McMurray, and below the latter point the shore for about 100 miles consists of naturally formed asphalt.

"At Fort McMurray the steamers from Smith's Landing and Chappewyan meet the freight and take it north.

"Clearwater River is on the old route from Montreal to the Athabasca and Peace rivers, and is also the route followed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie when he made his discovery of the Mackenzie River, and made his overland trip to the Pacific in the latter part of the eighteenth century. It was also the route taken by Sir John Franklin on one of his explorations, and afterwards by Lieut. Back and Dr. Rae, who went in search of Franklin. There are two trading posts here. From this point to Smith Landing is a distance of 300 miles. Steamboat navigation is good. The Hudson Bay Company, Hislo & Nagle, Colin Fraser and the Roman Catholic mission have steamers plying over this 300 miles. Sixteen miles below Fort McMurray is Fort McKay, where there are three concerns trading with the Indians; 184 miles below Fort McKay and on Lake Athabasca, is Fort Chippewyan, the centre of the great fur-bearing region of Athabasca Lake. Here there are two large stores, Protestant and Roman Catholic missions, a saw mill and a shingle mill, and a farm worked by the Roman Catholic mission, on which wheat was grown that received a gold medal at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. The country to the east of Chippewyan is of the Laurentian formation, the same as that of the Lake of the Woods, and is heavily mineralized. Leaving Fort Chippewyan by the Stony River, we again reach the Peace River, known from here to the Great Slave Lake as the Slave River, which we follow to Smith's Landing. The eastern bank of the river is the western limit of the Laurentian formation, and on the western bank the country is alluvial in its formation. Lake Athabasca is one of the great fish lakes of the north, whitefish and lake trout being very plentiful.

"Smith's Landing is the beginning of a portage 14 miles in length, to pass the rapids on the Great Slave River. Here the river cuts through the Cariboo Mountains. Smith's Landing is a very important steamboat point for the west and south. At the other end of this portage is Fort Smith, close to the 60th parallel of latitude, which is the northern boundary of Alberta.

"West of Fort Smith roam the only wild herd of buffalo on the American continent. These buffalo have been there from time immemorial, which goes to show that there is good herbage and that the climate is favorable.

"A few miles west of Fort Smith is Salt River, along the banks of which salt springs exist, and from which the salt supply for the Great Slave Lake and Mackenzie River region is obtained. The salt is in springs, and forms natural evaporating pans, and all that one has to do is to shovel into a bag whatever he requires for consumption. It is one of the purest salts that can be obtained, free from soda. Fort Smith is also the head of navigation for the Mackenzie River and Great Slave Lake fleet of steamers. On this water-course the Hudson's Bay Company has a 150-foot screw steamer, the Wrigley. Hislop & Nagle have two screw steamers, the Eva and the Swallow. The Roman Catholic mission have also a screw steamer. The Church of England mission at Hay River have a screw steamer, and the Roman Catholic mission have another steamer, while two small screw steamers are owned by private parties. Fort Smith is the most southern point to which the Inconu fish reach. This is a large silver-scale white salmon, which comes in from the Arctic and which is not found in any other waters in the world, hence the name unknown. Two hundred miles below this is Great Slave Lake, which, when surveyed, may be found to be as large as Lake Superior.

"All the country between Edmonton and the Mackenzie River is underlaid with fuel oil, the same oil as that found in Southern California and Texas. The by-product of it is asphalt, which will be so cheap that all the towns on the different continental railways can be paved very cheaply. The fish wealth of the Mackenzie River basin, which, of course, includes the Athabasca, Peace and Liard rivers, is probably greater than all the rest of the world put together.

"North of Edmonton, and situated in the new province of Alberta, lying alongside the Rockies, is a strip of country 350 miles long and 150 miles wide, underlaid with coal.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Bredin, "here are two photographs, one taken at Good Hope, on the Mackenzie River, within fourteen miles of the Arctic Circle, of a field of potatoes, which you could not beat in Ontario; and the other shows a potato-digging scene at the Rev. Mr. Marsh's Anglican mission, at the mouth of Hay River and Great Slave Lake. Both of these agricultural scenes are in the provisional district of Mackenzie, to the north of what will be the northern boundary of Alberta."

Activity In the Similkameen

Anticipated Railway Construction Causes Great Increase In Business.

Syndicates Secure Tracts of Land at Keremeos for Subdivision.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Greenwood, B. C., May 24.—(Special)—Travel is increasing daily to the Similkameen, and not a stage departs from here but is crowded with prospectors, railway contractors, speculators and fortune hunters. The announcement that the Great Northern Railway has actually let the contract for the construction of 22 miles from Oro to the international boundary, and that dirt will be thrown within the next ten days, has wetted the appetites of hundreds who have for years looked upon the Similkameen as "the promised land."

J. F. Royer, manager of the Overland Flyer stage line, has completed the establishment of a fast stage service between Greenwood and Hedley City, and the traveler from Spokane can now make the trip comfortably, in well appointed four-in-hand coaches, in 36 hours. From the Coast, by the Great Northern, Hedley can be reached two days sooner than going in via Spence's Bridge. Connection with the stage is made daily at Phoenix. From here to Chesaw five and a half are consumed. The night is spent there, and on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays the service is made to Hedley City in 14 hours. The trip from Phoenix to Hedley costs $17.

South of the Line

Passengers returning from the Similkameen report considerable activity at Oro, Wash. This point will probably be construction headquarters for the American side of the line, and already several of the contractors are taking in their outfits, preparatory to commencing operations. H. D. Madden, of the Pacific hotel, is building a hotel there. Hughie Maguire, formerly of Phoenix, is doing business at present under canvas, but is said to be arranging for lumber for building a 40-room hotel. Hughie has made and lost more than one tidy "pot" in the Boundary alone, and his many friends will wish this genial fortune hunter a return of luck at Oro. Grigor, who formerly had a wholesale liquor store here, and is now engaged in business at Walla Walla, has purchased lots with a view to starting another wholesale liquor establishment. Major Anderson, at one time Indian agent on the Colville reserve, looms up as a land speculator. He was here today en route to Spokane and admits the purchase of a large block of "sage brush" adjoining the townsite of Oro and lying between the Okanagan and Similkameen rivers. He modestly stated to the correspondent of the Colonist that he had a colonization scheme on hand and meant business.

Lively at Keremeos

Keremeos, too, is experiencing lively times. A Vancouver syndicate is spending money corralling some of the old time farms with a view to subdividing into 10 and 20-acre plots. That section of the Similkameen valley is highly desirable for horticulture, when water can be brought on to the land, as is evidenced by the splendid fruit orchards of Frank Richter and others. Surveys have been busy laying out the land, and quite a force of men are building houses, planting orchards and laying out an extensive system of irrigation.

Hedley City, the terminus of the stage line, is also receiving much attention at the hands of the visitors. Real estate is moving briskly; buildings are going up and a good summer is looked forward to. The Nickel Plate mine has on its payroll 140 employees at the mine and mill. A big hotel has recently been opened.

A Pretty Little Town

Further up the valley at Princeton, the pioneer town of the Similkameen district, the possibilities of both the Great Northern and the Canadian Pacific Railway building in the near future has stimulated business to a marked extent. Princeton is one of the prettiest townsites in the whole valley, and for years has been the government headquarters for the district. Backed by a rich mineral country in every direction, situated in the heart of a coal basin, surrounded with splendid grazing, farming and fruit growing lands and mountains clad in commercial timber, its future is assured. Copper mountain, 12 miles from town, is once again the mecca of the prospector and mining operator. The announcement that the B. C. Copper Co. has secured a controlling interest in the Sunset and is to develop the same and the work being done by Emil Voight on the same mountain, augurs well for that camp. In fact the cry of "Hol for the Similkameen" is heard in the land, and now after many years of patient waiting, its pioneers are looking forward to reaping a harvest. May fickle fortune reward them abundantly. They deserve it.

Mining Men Are Coming in July

Institute of Engineers of America to Meet Here for One Week.

Sessions of Greatest Importance to the Entire Northwest.

Mr. J. B. White, general freight and passenger agent of the White Pass & Yukon railway, has returned from Portland, where he has been busy arranging the tour of the members of the American Institute of Mining Engineers who will attend the meeting of the institute at Victoria from July 1 to 5.

Mr. White characterizes the meeting of the current year as being of the greatest importance to the entire Northwest and particularly to the Yukon, as it is the intention of many of those in attendance to go to Dawson, when as careful and conservative a report as it is possible to secure in the limited time will be made of Canadian Yukon mining possibilities. As to the effect the report will have upon the investing mind of the East, Mr. White is sanguine, and states that after the institute's visit to Mexico and report after returning East more than $13,000,000 was sent from the United States for investment in mining properties in the Land of the Aztecs.

Theodore Dwight of New York city, who is arranging the details of the excursion, has communicated with members of the institute and has stated that the original number who signified their intention of attending the Victoria meeting was about 500, and that those who had already made deposits upon transportation for the Yukon excursion were anywhere between seventy-five and a hundred. Mr. Dwight's letter also states that a change in the original plans for the trip to the coast has been made so as to allow those so desiring to visit the "Boundary country," including Nelson, Rossland and Granby, on the way West.

Mr. White stated that he did not know what road would be used from St. Paul west, but that the Canadian Pacific and Soo lines will be used on the return trip. The party will leave New York the morning of June 23 and proceed west without and delay.

At the conclusion of the convention in Victoria, the steamer Princess May will carry the institute members to Skagway. The trip from Skagway and the return will require about eleven days.

The Princess May will return to Vancouver, when the Canadian Pacific will take up the excursionists for their return by rail east. The entire time consumed from leaving New York to the return, will be thirty-seven days of almost constant travel.

Mr. A. B. Newell, vice-president and general manager of the White Pass & Yukon route will join the party at Skagway and conduct it over the railway line as far as White Horse. Arrangements have been made for an exclusive steamer service on the Yukon from White Horse to Dawson where the steamer will probably be used as a hotel during the stay.

The citizens of Dawson are arranging a liberal acknowledgement of the visit and its importance to the mining interests of the Yukon, and committees are already appointed to arrange the entertainment.

MAYOR'S STRENUOUS LIFE.

Philadelphia's Chief Magistrate Adds Fuel to Flames.

Philadelphia, May 25.—The bitter feeling that has been engendered by the gas lease fight was intensified today, when Mayor Weaver practically ejected from the offices of the departments of public safety and public works his two former directors, and again installed the men appointed by him Tuesday. While the mayor was ordering his old directors out of their offices, his attorney appeared in the Supreme court and obtained a special order suspending the temporary injunction granted to the old directors yesterday by the county court.

In the thick of the fight today came a story that the mayor is to be impeached. For what particular offence was not clearly defined. One rumor had it that he would be brought before the city council for his conduct of an election fraud case while he was district attorney and another rumor had it that he was to be made to answer for some illegal lapses of duty while in his present position. All attempt to confirm the impeachment rumor failed.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the south side of the San Juan River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked W. A. Dier, northeast corner; thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 8th day of May, 1905.

W. A. DIER.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the south side of the San Juan River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked A. Dier, northwest corner; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 10th day of May, 1905.

A. DIER.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the east side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked H. H. Garrett, northwest corner; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 5th day of May, 1905

HARRY H. GARRETT.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked J. K. Evans, northeast corner; thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 4th day of May, 1905.

J. K. EVANS.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked E. D. Dier, southeast corner; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 3rd day of May, 1905.

E. D. DIER.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked Stuart Mannell, northwest corner; thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 4th day of May, 1905.

STUART MANNELL.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked J. A. Quick, southeast corner; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 4th day of May, 1905.

J. A. QUICK.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the west side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked E. A. Mannell, southeast corner; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 4th day of May, 1905.

E. A. MANNELL.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the east side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked T. J. Jones, southwest corner; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 6th day of May, 1905.

ALEXANDER YOUNG.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the south side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked C. R. Quick, northwest corner; thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 8th day of May, 1905.

CHARLES R. QUICK.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made to register Henry Dumbleton as the owner in Fee Simple, under a Tax Sale Deed from the Assessor for the District of Victoria, to Edwin C. Smith, bearing date the 20th day of January, A. D. 1905, of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the District of Victoria, in the Province of British Columbia, more particularly known and described as Lot 116, Lake Hill Estate.

You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within thirty days from the date of the service of this notice upon you, and in default of a caveat or certificate of lis pendens being filed within such period, you will be forever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the said land, and I shall register Henry Dumbleton as owner thereof.

DATED at Land Registry Office, Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 7th day of February, A. D. 1905.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

To DORA VOSS, Registered Owner of Equity of Redemption;
And to CHAW MAN CHONG, Assessed Owner and Second Mortgagee. my24

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

TAKE NOTICE that an application has been made to register Stanley McB. Smith as the owner in Fee Simple, under a Tax Sale Deed from the Assessor of the District of Victoria to Stanley McB. Smith, bearing date the 29th day of October, A.D. 1904, of all and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in the District of Esquimalt, in the Province of British Columbia, more particularly known and described as Part 96 acres of Section 79.

You are required to contest the claim of the tax purchaser within thirty days from the date of the service of this notice upon you, and in default of a caveat or certificate of lis pendens being filed within such period, and in default of redemption, you will be forever estopped and debarred from setting up any claim to or in respect of the said land, and I shall register Stanley McB. Smith as owner thereof.

DATED at Land Registry Office, Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 2nd day of May, A.D. 1905.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

To THOMAS WALLACE,
Assessed Owner. my20

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

IN THE MATTER of that part of Sections 33 and 101, Esquimalt District, registered in the name of Gilzean Roland Whately Stuart, and in the matter of an application on behalf of the said Gilzean Roland Whately Stuart for an Indefeasible Title to the same.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that it is my intention to issue a Certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above land to Gilzean Roland Whately Stuart on the 12th day of August, 1905, unless in the mean time a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by a person claiming an estate or interest therein or in any part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., May 8, 1905. my11

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

NOTICE.—David Mineral Claim, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Sooke. Where located: Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Bentley, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89393, acting for myself and as agent for Harry T. Cole, Free Miner's Certificate No. B83284; Henry J. Warwick, Free Miner's Certificate No. B85369, Harry Maynard, Free Miner's Certificate No. B85283, and James Baker, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89508, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a 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 tenth day of April, A.D. 1905.

JOHN BENTLEY.

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

NOTICE.—Cyrus, Conqueror and Daniel Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Sooke District. Where located: Bugaboo Creek, Renfrew District.

TAKE NOTICE that I, John Bentley, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89393, acting for myself and as agent for J. W. McGregor, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89395; Thomas Parsell, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89322; Henry Cathcart, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89365, and Alfred Wood, Free Miner's Certificate No. B89290, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of each of the above claims.

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

Dated this tenth day of April, A. D. 1905.

JOHN BENTLEY.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the north side of the San Juan River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked M. H. Nelems, southwest corner; thence east 120 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 9th day of May, 1905.

MEL. H. NELEMS.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the east side of the Gordon River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked T. J. Jones, southwest corner; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 5th day of May, 1905.

T. J. JONES.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the south side of the San Juan River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked E. A. Garrett, Sr., northwest corner; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 8th day of May, 1905.

EDWIN A. GARRETT, SR.

TIMBER LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situated on the south side of the San Juan River, Renfrew District: Commencing at a post marked C. H. Jones, northwest corner; thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of commencement, containing 640 acres.

Dated at Port Renfrew on the 9th day of May, 1905.

T. H. JONES.

NOTICE

is hereby given that 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, a tributary of Copper River, in the Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, to wit:

Commencing at the Northeast corner, adjoining the Northwest corner of Peter Larson's location; running 80 chains South, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North, thence 80 chains East to point of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1905.

D. M. HYMAN, Locator.
my26 John Fountain, Agt.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, about one mile from where it empties into Copper River, a tributary of Skeena River, and about 17 miles from the head of the North Fork of Copper River; commencing at the Northwest corner and running South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, to point of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

PETER LARSON, Locator.
my26 John Fountain, Agt.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, a tributary of Copper River, in the Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, to wit:

Commencing at the Southeast corner, adjoining the Southwest corner of E. J. Mathew's location; running 80 chains North, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 south, thence 80 chains East, to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1905.

A. L. SMITH, Locator.
my26 John Fountain, Agt.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, a tributary of Copper River, in the Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, to wit:

Commencing at the Southwest corner, adjoining the Northwest corner of Peter Larson's location; running North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1905.

EDWIN M. ROGERS, Locator.
my26 John Fountain, Agt.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, a tributary of Copper River, in the Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, to wit:

Commencing at the Northeast corner, adjoining the Northwest corner of D. M. Hyman's location; running 80 chains South, thence 80 chains West, thence 80 chains North, thence 80 chains East, to point of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1905.

MARK HYMAN, Locator.
my26 John Fountain, Agt.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, a tributary of Copper River, in the Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, to wit:

Commencing at the Southeast corner, adjoining the Northwest corner of Peter Larson's location; running North 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 80 chains to point of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1905.

E. J. MATHEWS, Locator.
my26 John Fountain, Agt.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, a tributary of Copper River, in the Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, to wit:

Commencing at the Southwest corner, adjoining the Northwest corner of Peter Larson's location; running North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1905.

JOHN FOUNTAIN, Locator.
my26

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, a tributary of Copper River, in the Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, to wit:

Commencing at the Southwest corner, adjoining the Southeast corner of Capt. D. Power's location; running North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains, to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1905.

EDWIN M. ROGERS, Locator.
my26 John Fountain, Agt.

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days from this date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for a license to prospect for coal on the following described lands, situated on Coal Creek, a tributary of Copper River, in the Coast District, in the Province of British Columbia, to wit:

Commencing at the Northeast corner, adjoining the Southeast corner of John L. Peirce's location; running 80 chains North, thence 80 chains East, thence 80