

HORIZON CLEAR SAYS ASQUITH

NO CAUSE FOR ANY QUARREL WITH GERMANY

Premier Denies Supremacy of Britain on Seas in Danger.

London, Jan. 8.—Mr. Asquith, the former president of the board of agriculture, was unable to secure a hearing at a political meeting until the noisy members of the audience were ejected, while the Duke of Norfolk could not be heard until the chairman threatened to prosecute the interrupters.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Bath, recalled to Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith said his knowledge of the diplomacy of Europe was as close and as fresh as Mr. Balfour's, and he asserted unhesitatingly that so far as he was aware not only was there no such unanimity of opinion among European statesmen and diplomats, but there was not a single power, small or great, which was shaping its policy and basing its calculations on the assumption of war between Great Britain and Germany being inevitable or even probable. Nor would he discern in any quarter of the political horizon any cause for a quarrel, direct or indirect, between Great Britain and his great friendly nation. If Mr. Balfour meant that our naval supremacy of our own seas was imperilled or endangered, he gave the statement a flat and absolute contradiction. In conclusion, Mr. Asquith dealt with tariff reform and asked Mr. Balfour to deny that the effect of protection and a colonial preference would be an increase in the price of food. If the present duties on sugar and tea are removed as compensation, then this branch of tariff reform must be barren of revenue.

John Burns, at Battersea, asserted that the Conservatives did not talk of the budget now because they knew it was popular. London trade of £200,000,000 had been created by free trade. People were now taking an intelligent interest in their affairs and if free trade were endangered there would be a popular uprising such as the country had not witnessed in years.

Sir Edward Grey, at Miffield, said that what protection had done for Germany was to give lower wages and cheaper food. The financial situation of Germany and the growth of the Socialist vote, which was beyond anything we had in this country, proved that if we resorted to tariff reform we would embarrass our industries and finance.

SOUTH SAANICH MUNICIPAL POT Number of New Men Offering For Some of Wards.

(From Friday's Daily.)

There are still three candidates in the field for the position of reeve of South Saanich. These are Reeve Quick, who has served for the past two years and who is rumored may drop out; Henry Puckle of "Braemar," Keatings, who served as a member of the council during the years 1907 and 1908, and who is well known throughout the municipality; and Joseph Nicholson, at present serving as alderman for ward 1.

For councillors the following are in the field in speaking order: Ward 1—Frank N. Borden. Ward 2—Councillor E. B. Sewell. Ward 3—Councillor Scott is said to be retiring and no one yet is announced. Ward 4—Councillor Jones is retiring and R. E. Hall and Joseph Freeman are spoken of as aspiring to take his place. Ward 5—Councillor Mannix is said to be retiring. Robert Ridland and James A. Grant are in the field. Ward 6—Councillor Haldon is said to be retiring and George Stewart of Bonnie Brae, is the only man in the field.

Of the new men offering, R. E. Hall of Glanford avenue, is from the priories, having served several terms as a member of the council of Wolsley, Man. He is making a canvass of the ward and is said to be meeting with a good deal of encouragement. Joseph Freeman in the same ward is the local postmaster.

James A. Grant is well known throughout the district, he having been the candidate last year, only losing by three votes. He has interested himself a good deal in development league work, he having been chiefly responsible for the establishment of a branch in the neighborhood.

George Stewart and "Bonnie Brae" are synonymous with fine strawberries and big apples. He has lived in the neighborhood for many years and would make an excellent representative.

EIGHT HOURS IN MINNE.

Two Convicts at Nanaimo For Violation of Law.

Nanaimo, Jan. 6.—A decision was handed down to-day by Magistrates Thompson and Shakespear in the cases of Rex vs. F. Tuttle and Rex vs. J. Newton. The cases were taken under the eight hour act on information laid by Chief Inspector Shepherd. It was charged that Tuttle worked longer than eight hours from bank to bank on December 21st, while the charge against Newton was that he employed Tuttle longer than eight hours from bank to bank. The magistrate found that the act had been violated, and Tuttle was fined \$5 and costs, while Newton was fined \$10 and costs.

SUNLIGHT SOAP



HALF THE TOIL
of household work is taken away when Sunlight Soap is brought into the home.
For thoroughly cleansing floors, metal-work, woodwork, and woodwork, Sunlight is the most economical both in time and money.

PREMIER ON THE FUTURE OF CANADA

ELOQUENT SPEECH BY SIR WILFRID LAURIER

His Portrait Unveiled at a Banquet by National Club of Toronto.

Toronto, Jan. 8.—The banquet, tendered to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the National Club last night was purely non-political in character, and was most pleasant in all its aspects. In many ways the outstanding incident was the unveiling of a striking portrait of the guest of the evening, which will be given a place among the portraits of the many distinguished Canadians which now adorn the walls of the club.

In the course of an eloquent address, Sir Wilfrid declared that the portraits which he saw upon the walls were the evidence of catholicity of spirit which characterized the National Club. Although they might differ in matters of political opinion, they were as one in working for the welfare of the country, in having a pride in the history which he had laid to find with Canadians it was that they did not appreciate their country sufficiently.

The speaker pointed out that fifty years ago Archbishop Tache had asserted that the valley of the Red river and the valley of the Saskatchewan could never grow wheat. This was the opinion of the district which produces 100,000,000 bushels of wheat awaiting shipment.

Continuing, he said if there was ever a policy justified, it was that of the late Sir John Macdonald in acquiring the Northwest Territories. Three hundred and fifty miles north of Edmonton there is now a grain mill grinding wheat equal to the best Manitoba No. 1 hard. Referring to the wealth of cobalt and the rich gold discoveries in the Porcupine district, Sir Wilfrid declared that for years "Canada would be the envy of the civilized world."

Sir Wilfrid touched briefly on the achievements of Canadians in science, literature and art and music, paying a particularly graceful tribute to the late E. B. Osler, the noted Canadian lawyer, many of whose addresses to juries were in the nature of classics.

In closing, Sir Wilfrid declared that while they could not all think alike, he entertained the hope that they would have the support of those who thought with him, and the respect of those who differed from him.

Sir Wilfrid was introduced by the president of the club, George T. Irving. The duty of unveiling the portrait of the Premier fell to the lot of W. K. McNaught, the Conservative member of the Legislature for North Toronto. He pointed out that the hanging of the Premier's portrait in the building was evidence that however strongly the members of the National Club might individually hold their views on the great questions of the day, they were tolerant enough to recognize the good qualities of their political opponents and broad enough to give them tangible form when occasion demanded.

START WORK ON McCALLUM BLOCK

Handsome Office Building to Be Erected on Douglas Street.

That Douglas street will eventually become one of the leading thoroughfares of the city is universally conceded. With the paving of that street, which is of such width as to add to its attractiveness, and by the installation of a modern system of lighting, there is the further assurance that some of the handsomest business blocks in the city are to be erected there. Work on the block to be built by A. C. McCallum, on the lots adjoining the Merchants' Bank, is to be commenced immediately, the necessary building permit having been issued yesterday.

The contract has been awarded to J. L. Skene, who said this morning that the work of excavation for the basement has been going on for some time. The new block, which will be utilized for stores and offices, will cost in the neighborhood of \$300,000, and be two stories in height, with deep basement. It will be built of brick and stone on a cement foundation.

Sites along Douglas street are proving attractive to real estate investors. It is estimated that since the beginning of the New Year over \$100,000 worth of property on that street has changed hands.

ALD. TURNER AT VICTORIA WEST

MAYORALTY CANDIDATE ADDRESSES ELECTORS

New Suggestion for Solution of Songhees Reserve Problem.

What proved to be the most interesting meeting of the present municipal campaign was held Friday night in Victoria West. Ald. Turner discussed the issues of the day. He made an excellent address and was enthusiastically applauded. Brief addresses were also delivered by W. H. P. Sweeney, candidate for school trustees, Ald. Humber, Dr. A. A. Humber, Ald. Ross, W. Birnie, Ald. Raymond and W. N. Mitchell. The proceedings were enlivened by Mr. George Oliver, who proposed a certain platform, inevitable questions of each speaker. This Redding presided.

Ald. Turner was the first speaker. He said that he came before the people as a candidate for mayor and alderman. He had entered the council one year ago on a certain platform, and he believed that he had carried out that platform to the best of his ability. It could not be said that he had at any time opposed anything calculated to advance the best interests of the city.

It was the general impression that all that a man had to do to reform matters in respect to civic government was to lay down a certain platform, get elected and proceed to carry that out. It would be seen, however, that the mayor and aldermen were often very much handicapped. In respect to the city, there were two things which were very little to say. The administrative staff was in the main responsible for the progress or non-progress of the city. All that the city council could do was to try and carry out the wishes of the people.

Taking up what he termed "an old chestnut," Ald. Turner next dealt with the Indian reserve question. He had been asked something about a settlement, but had failed. In his opinion no serious attempt had ever been made to effect a settlement of the problem. If he were elected as mayor, he would favor the appointment of a committee to wait on the provincial government and try and arrange a settlement. If he failed in that, or no matter how the situation was, he would next favor sending that committee right down to Ottawa to stay there until they got the matter settled once and for all. (Applause.)

There was one thing which the council should do in any emergency, and that was the attitude of the governments concerned in the question—and that was to expropriate a section of the reserve for the purposes of a street. He favored going ahead with this at the earliest possible date, and that was to expropriate a section of the reserve for the purposes of a street. He favored going ahead with this at the earliest possible date, and that was to expropriate a section of the reserve for the purposes of a street.

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MINERAL OUTPUT OF THE PROVINCE

Value of Production Last Year Was More Than That of 1908.

Nelson, Jan. 8.—According to its custom, the Daily News yesterday published its annual review of mining in British Columbia, specially compiled and edited by E. Jacobs, of Victoria, who has spent hours of patient work here on the review during the past week.

The product for the province for 1909 was as follows:

	Ounces.	Value.
Fluor gold	20,000	\$ 600,000
Lode gold	290,000	5,167,500
Total gold value		\$5,767,500
Silver, ounces	2,000,000	1,470,000
Lead, pounds	46,000,000	1,748,000
Copper, pounds	41,900,000	5,288,000
Zinc, pounds	270,000	520,000
Total metallic production		\$14,774,500
Coal	5,000,000	74,000,000
Coke	1,000,000	2,900,000
Building materials, etc.		1,300,000
Total value of the 1909 production is		\$24,428,500, as against \$23,851,277 in 1908.

The aggregate value of British Columbia mineral production for the past eleven years is shown to be \$250,000,000, made up as follows:

Gold	\$178,317,000
Silver	12,282,000
Copper	15,242,000
Other metals	91,000
Coal and coke	127,282,000
Building materials	9,400,000
Mr. Jacobs says: "Looking at the situation as a whole it may be fairly claimed that the mining industry of British Columbia is in a generally more satisfactory position to-day than at any previous time in its history. The review shows that the figures will later be found under, rather than above, the official revised figures.	

DEATH OF OLD RESIDENT.

G. F. Giles Passed Away Thursday Night at Advanced Age.

The death occurred last night in the residence of W. B. Hall, 2402 Douglas street, of George Frederick Giles. Deceased was a native of England, and was 74 years of age. Death came suddenly, the late Mr. Giles being about the work of the day. For the past 25 years he has been a respected resident of this city.

He was also a prominent member of the I. O. O. F.

latter property, just because it was subdivided into 50-foot lots, was taxed at the highest figure. This was wrong. (Applause.) He believed in taxing all things on an equal basis. There was no reason why the rich man should be favored. He believed that by a readjustment of the system they could get \$100,000,000 of additional revenue without increasing the rate of general taxation one cent. (Applause.) If this amount were available a great deal more could be done to keep the streets in proper repair. He believed in taxing land instead of improvements, though in the case of business blocks the rate would necessarily have to be taxed at a higher rate. He favored cities getting the personal property tax which was now collected by the provincial government. It was surely wrong that merchants carrying immense amounts of goods should be protected from the fire department and the police, etc., without contributing something proportionate to the cost of running the city. (Applause.)

Ald. Ross, the next speaker, contending himself with a very brief speech. He endorsed every word that Ald. Turner had said and hoped that he would be elected. The affairs of the city could not be put in his hands in respect to the water question, he believed that water could be brought from Sooke at a much smaller cost than had been estimated for major quantities of water to be pumped from a factory out at Sooke or somewhere else for the manufacture of reinforced pipes, and thus do all the work by city workmen.

Mr. Mitchell, who is a candidate for alderman for ward 1, was the next speaker, and he made a most favorable impression. Being a comparative stranger to the city, he did not attempt to discuss the details of civic policy. He favored anything tending to the greater beautification of the city, and he predicted that Victoria had a great future. He believed that there was a great influx of people from the North-west, and if these people were to be induced to stay here and make their homes, everything possible should be done to make the affairs of the city. He heartily endorsed what Ald. Turner had said in regard to the taxation of vacant land. Mr. Mitchell was followed by J. A. Alkman, who dealt with the record of the city. He pointed out that while the Smith's Hill reservoir was under construction he had predicted that it would never be held water. He believed that the city had lost at least \$100,000 by building the reservoir just where it did, as had they gone a few feet further north they would have had to excavate so much rock. He dealt with work of the streets committee during the past year, and pointed out many instances in which mistakes had been made which had cost the city a lot of money.

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NAVAL MENACE AGAIN TO FORE

MINISTERS REPLY TO BALFOUR'S SPEECH

Asquith Declares Britain's Shores More Secure Than Ever.

London, Jan. 7.—The naval menace still holds the field. Mr. Balfour's lead is being eagerly followed by every Unionist speaker up and down the country, and violent echoes come from Germany, France and Austria. Leading German papers express pain and surprise that a British ex-premier should for party ends turn a fire-breather, surpassing the worst anti-German agitators, and warn him of the inflammatory effect upon the German public mind, which is most peaceably and friendly inclined towards England.

The French view, as expressed by Andre Cheradame in Le Petit Journal, is that it is quite useless for Germany to endeavor to slacken British measures of defence by fine words designed to mask German armaments.

Reginald McKenna, as first lord of the admiralty, asks: "How can we reason with a man who talks with a shriek?" Balfour's reply: "The shriek is yours, Asquith's and Sir Edward Grey's." Read your own speech in the House of Commons on March 18th last. You now, for fear of your socialist and labor allies and peace-at-any-price friends, assure the electors that they may sleep securely at night. Nine months ago you solemnly warned us of the grave situation created by the rapid, secret advance of German naval preparations. You told us we must rebuild our whole fleet. Yet you evade nothing this year for new Dreadnoughts. You allow Germany to vote for 1909-10 to exceed ours by half a million sterling, and actually abandon the two-power standard. "Um tag (unto the day), is the ominous toast of the Germans at every patriotic gathering. The overthrow of British supremacy is their aim and our only possible reply is two British keels to every German keel."

It is most difficult to disentangle exact facts from the mass of conflicting statements, but non-partisan naval authorities in touch with the admiralty declare that forty millions sterling must be spent on the British navy next year. That is, an increase of six and a half millions, unless Great Britain is prepared to risk her existence as an empire. Anxiety arises because it is believed that Lloyd George's finance bill will be totally unable to meet the situation, while everyone knows that the powerful radical labor section would strenuously oppose any such vote.

Ministers Reply.
Premier Asquith, David Lloyd George, John Burns and other members of the government occupied last night in denouncing A. J. Balfour's alarmist reference to Germany, and refuting his accusations to the unpreparedness of the navy. Chancellor Lloyd George, received an ovation at Peckham, a London district. He described Mr. Balfour's speech as the last resort of a thoroughly desperate man, who saw that his cause was lost. Mr. Balfour had indulged in plucking the German eagle's tail feathers, and tail-twisting had become a discreditable practice, he said, even in America. He was sorry to see the leader of a great party and an ex-premier, reduced to the extremity of following in the footsteps of the most discredited type of politicians in the United States. Such talk was dangerous to the world's peace and a disgrace to British politics.

Great Britain, the chancellor went on, in her time had warred with almost every country, but never with Germany. On the contrary, she generally had Germany fighting with her. During the past decade Great Britain had built nearly double the number of battleships constructed by Germany, but if the ratio was reversed, he would not be afraid, because Great Britain had the man behind the gun. "But," he added, "we will continue to build warships faster than Germany."

The prime minister, speaking at Bath, reiterated his statement that so far as equipment and armament were concerned, the British navy was unassailably superior, and the British shores were more secure than at any time within memory. He ridiculed Mr. Balfour's attempt to engineer a German scare and suggested that the ex-premier's German friends were "pulling his leg."

The premier referred bitterly to Mr. Balfour's nebulousness on the subject of tariff reform. Mr. Chamberlain, he said, was the pontiff who married tariff reform to colonial preference and Balfour, who might have forbidden the banns, but did not, apparently, thought he could effectually disguise the features by a veil of impenetrable generalities.

Trade Returns.
With reference to the effect of the budget on trade, the chancellor took the unusual course of prematurely announcing to the meeting the returns of the board of trade for December. They showed an increase in exports over December of 1909 of \$2,400,000. The biggest year British trade ever saw was 1907, and the chancellor pointed out the trade for the last month was better than both exports and imports, it was better by \$25,000,000. Furthermore, increase in imports was not in manufactured goods, but raw materials for food. It looked as though the coming year would be the biggest British-trade ever experienced.

Mining Rescued by Mounted Police.
Party Wanders for Days in the Delta of the Mackenzie River.
Dawson, Jan. 8.—Advised from Fort McPherson, via Fort Yukon and Porcupine river, say that Harry Waugh and companions, en route down the Mackenzie river last summer with two scows laden with the first stamp mill in that vast valley, passed the mouth of the Peel river on their way to their destination, and ran into the Mackenzie delta, among hundreds of islands, where they wandered for days. They were accidentally rescued by meeting the party of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police under Sergt. Sellig, en route to Herschel Island and MacPherson. Sellig took the party out. Indians were engaged, and towed the scows, with the outfit, back to Peel river. Waugh got part way up the Peel this season, and intends to establish a mill on new quartz properties there, said to be very rich.

Empress of Britain docked at St. John at 9 a.m. and landed passengers at 10 a.m.

OFFICIAL GAZETTE ENTERS FIFTIETH YEAR

Many New Announcements in This Week's Issue.

(From Friday's Daily)

This week's B. C. Gazette, the first number of the fiftieth year of issue, contains notice of several appointments, notices for that effect of several appointments, and in addition there are:

Dr. Herbert Going, Prince Rupert, corner.
Thomas Leith, Vancouver, Inspector of schools, vice A. C. Stewart, resigned.
Joseph Bushfield, Herbert Charman and Hiram Woodward, Nanaimo, viewors of the Queen's Head, Nanaimo district.
Certificates of incorporation have been granted to the British Columbia and Fraser River Broad Waterways Investment Co., Ltd.; the Hales Bros. & Kennedy, Ltd.; the Vancouver Lumber Co., Ltd.; the Lulu Sawmill Co., Ltd.; the Nanaimo Packing Co., Ltd.; the Vancouver Masonic Temple Association, Ltd.; the Queen's Head, Nanaimo District, Ltd.; the Silverton Mines, Ltd.; and the Western Canada Trust, Ltd.

Notice is given of the intention of the Grubbe, Skene & Barris, as falling to terminate their business interest in the province. G. Martin, W. Shannon and J. B. Matters give notice of their intention to incorporate a company to build a tram line from the head of Hukute Inlet to the mouth of the river of the same name. Ernest A. Greenwood announces his withdrawal from the Theatre Royal Amusement Association, of Vancouver.

Notice is given of the return of the writs of election, but as the return is delayed the time is extended to January 15th in that particular case.

In an official notice, H. S. George declares the legal premises of J. K. McCuire, J. Harbell and D. Simpson, matters give notice of their intention to incorporate a company to build a tram line from the head of Hukute Inlet to the mouth of the river of the same name. Ernest A. Greenwood announces his withdrawal from the Theatre Royal Amusement Association, of Vancouver.

The Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley & North Vancouver Electric are applying for an act of incorporation.

CLAIMS WRIGHTS INFRIEGE PATENTS

California Jeweler May Now Take Part in Aeroplane Litigation.

Pasadena, Jan. 7.—Charles H. Lamson, a jeweler of this city, charges that the Wright Brothers' aeroplane infringes on patents which he has held since 1901. The identical feature of the Wright patents under which a temporary injunction against Glenn H. Curtiss and his associates was granted, and which other suits are being brought by the Wrights, are involved in the alleged infringements.

Lamson states that his patents apparently have been overlooked by Curtiss' attorney and believes they will have a vital bearing in the suits brought by the Wrights. After four years of experimenting in the east the Lamsons applied for patents. The attorney who suggested that they would not entertain an application for a patent for such an impossible thing as an aeroplane. Then they patented their machine as a kite. In the body of the description included in the patent papers it was stated, however, that the "kite" is also capable for use as a flying machine by the application of a suitable propelling mechanism.

The patent was granted in January, 1901, nearly two years before the Wrights received their patents. Lamson claims that the Wrights infringed on his rights when they adopted the winging feature for their aeroplanes, on account of which they have made a fortune. The matter has been placed in the hands of an attorney and it is probable that actions will be commenced against Wrights according to Lamson.

HEAR WHY WE SPEAK FOR Zam-Buk

INJURED FOOT CURED.
Did you ever ask yourself: "How is it that Zam-Buk is so popular?" It is because it is superior and different to other salves. Contrast them! Most salves are nine-tenths animal oil or fat. Zam-Buk hasn't a trace of animal fat in it. Most salves contain mineral coloring matter. Zam-Buk is absolutely without! Many salves contain poisonous astringents. Zam-Buk doesn't.

Zam-Buk is actually more powerfully antiseptic than crude carbolic acid. Yet it stops instead of causing pain and smarting when put on a wound.

It heals more quickly than any known substance, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, blood-poisoning, cuts, scalp sores, chaps and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores sell at 50¢ a box or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Send to stamp for trial box.

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HEAR WHY WE SPEAK FOR Zam-Buk

POISONED FINGER HEALED.
Mrs. Frank St. Denis of 305 Thompson St., Winnipeg, writes for Zam-Buk because it cured her of a poisoned finger, which had caused her days of agony. Her experience, she says: "I felt a slight pain in the end of my finger. This gradually got more acute until by the evening of the next day the end of the finger had become swollen and hard and so blue I became alarmed.

"The pain from it was almost too much to bear. It made me turn quite sick! Four or five times I washed it and then another were applied, but seemed to give me no relief. My daughter-in-law, who had had some previous experience of the finger, had obtained a box for me. I anointed the sore place liberally with this balm, and in a few hours, the throbbing sores were subdued."

Further applications of Zam-Buk gave me more ease, so I used it a little sleep. In a few days the nail came off, but that Zam-Buk seemed to reduce the inflammation quickly. I continued its use until the sore had brought about a complete cure.

G. T. P.

Modifications Have Interests- Wor