KAISER AND CHINESE

Correspondence of The Spectator

Sir,—No doubt the main issues arising out of the introduction of the Chinese into South Africa are those which affect the future of the white races, for the very possibility of the growth of a white working class depends upon the exclusion of Asiatic competitors, while the natives are at least established in the country. At the same time, the experiment of employing Chinese and Kaffirs side by side on a large scale is one that is new to the world, and the relations existing between the two races are not without interest. There can be no doubt that the better kind of Kaffir has always been as much opposed to the advent of the Chinese as the white laborer, and for much the same reasons. It was recognized that there would be less demand for all other kinds of labor if the Chinese were to be imported in unlimited numbers, and the feeling spread that the real object of bringing them in was to dispense with the Kaffir all over the country and to keep down wages.

Naturally the attempt on the part of the mineowners to reduce Kaffir wages at the close of the war lent a good deal of point to these suspicions, and during the political agitation which preceded the passing of the Chinese Labor Ordinance native opinion in the Transvaal so far as it could find expression, was very hostile to the Chinese. At the present time one hears much less of these objections, and though this is partly due to the natives having resigned themselves to what they suppose to be inevitable, yet a much stronger reason is that the mass of the Transvaal native population is not, as a matter of fact, very much affected one way or the other. It is, perhaps, not generally known outside South Africa that only a very small proportion of the mine laborers are Transvaal Kaffirs. The vast bulk of them is drawn from the Portuguese province of Mozambique, from tribes of a generally lower type than the Transvaal Kaffirs. The latter show but little inclination for mine work at the current rate of wages, and are almost exclusively employed in agriculture; consequently the Chinese do not compete with them in any way of which they are conscious, and, finding that Chinese labor is confined to the mines, they have ceased to take much interest in the economic side of the question. It may be noted in passing what an instructive sidelight this throws upon the contention of the mineowner that the Chinese laborer would benefit agriculture by setting free more native labor. Nothing of the kind has happened, nor could it have been reasonably anticipated. The suggestion was thoroughly disingenuous, and was never more than a sop thrown to the Boers.

Meanwhile, however, the natives in some of the rural districts have had equal cause with the white farmers to rue the day when the Chinese came. A Chinese deserter is practically an outlaw; and while it may be true that a proportion of those who are missing from their own mine are only straying or visiting friends as Lord Selborne alleges, yet no Chinaman leaves the mining area without the deliberate intention of deserting. What is more, although he usually provisions himself before leaving, his necessities speedily turn him into a reckless criminal. Those Kaffirs—and there are many of them—who do not live in large kraals, but in little groups of two or three families, are much exposed to Chinese depredations as any one else, and, in fact, have suffered severely. It must be remembered also that they are comparatively ignorant and untraveled people, very much afraid of anything unfamiliar, and that even to the European who sees a low-class Chinese coolie for the first time there is something strange and uncanny—almost inhuman—about his appearance and manners. The result is a not unwarranted, but still exaggerated, fear among the natives, especially in the neighborhood of Johannesburg. Upon a recent occasion, for instance, when a gang of Chinese deserters was discovered, fortunately before they had done any damage, in a wood adjoining the writer's house, one of his Kaffir servants disappeared for the best part of a day. On his reappearance, being reproached for his absence he said that he had been lying in a ditch ever since he saw the Chinamen, because he thought they were cannibals! and upon inquiry it turned out that this was commonly believed among the Kaffirs in the neighborhood. Still, apart from exaggerated ideas of this kind, there is no doubt that country natives anywhere near Johannesburg are disturbed and alarmed at the outrages which have occurred, and that they regard the Chinese with fear and detestation.

When we turn from the country natives to the mine laborers, we find the position very different. The mine natives, as already remarked, are rather low-class foreigners. They have not sufficient education to trouble themselves about economic questions at all, and they run no risks, owing to their large numbers, of robbery or violence. Any antipathy to the Chinese would, if it existed, necessarily be based upon mere racial prejudice. Having in mind, however, the frequent faction fights which took place in former days between natives of different tribes on the mines, there was some anxiety felt upon this score, and when the Chinese were first introduced measures were taken to avoid the simultaneous employment of both races upon the same mine. It has not been found necessary to adhere to this rule, though care is exercised to keep the actual working gangs separate, and in every case they are housed in perfectly distinct "compounds."

In practice, however, the Chinese and Kaffirs, even on the mines, see very little of each other. From time to time there have been comparativly unimportant riots between them, but so far as the two races do come into contact with one another, the tendency seems to be rather towards fraternization. The Chinese often acquire proficiency in the various Kaffir languages, and vice versa, and individuals of opposite races occasionally go about together with every appearance of amity. Man to man, neither race is afraid of the other and while the Chinaman in a fight favors stones and knives as weapons, the Kaffir prefers the equally formidable knobkerrie. There is probably little doubt that if it came to serious trouble the Chinese would be the more formidable fighters, on account of their power of combination.

Socially the Chinaman is inclined to look down upon the Kaffir, whom he refers to as a "black devil" or a "black tortoise," the latter being a special term of opprobrium. The Kaffirs appear to envy the superior food and accommodation enjoyed by the Chinese, and it is reasonable to suppose that the offer of similar privileges would be a great incentive to labor, and would prabably increase the supply. On the other hand, the indenture system and the monotony of the work are intensely galling to the Chinese, who envy the Kaffirs their liberty and short engagements.

In their amusements and social life the Kaffirs and Chinese have quite different tastes, and come very little together. The Kaffirs have little of that fondness for spectacles and processions which is so characteristic of the Chinese, nor, in contrast to West African natives, have they any aptitude for the social organization of guilds and secret societies. Again, though many of them are fond of gambling, their methods are different, and they are without any elaborate code of etiquette and obligation regarding gambling debts, such as the Chinese affect. Up to the present time there is no sign of the two races having adopted each other's vices to any great extent. Both of them are addicted to narcotics, but while the Kaffir smokes "dacha," a kind of wild hemp, the practice is not so widespread or deep-rooted as the opium habit is among the Chinese. Since, moreover, "dacha" produces a state of violent and noisy frenzy, the smoking of it can be more easily detected and prevented, and no organized traffic in the drug exists. Seeing how widespread the use of opium is among the Chinese on the mines, it is only too probable that sooner or later the practice will extend to the Kaffirs, particularly if the use of the drug by the Chinese is officially sanctioned. On the other hand, while the Kaffir's great vice and favorite amusement is drunkenness, it does not appear that the Chinese are very likely to be affected by it. They have little difficulty in obtaining liquor; but though they occasionally take too much, they use it moderately on the whole, taking it with food, and not for the purpose of a carouse.

From the point of view of European population the co-operation of Kaffirs and Chinese for purposes of outrage and murder is a possibility of unpleasant interest, and there are not wanting signs that it may become a serious matter in the future. Cases of such co-operation have already occurred, and have created a painful impression; for it seems likely that a combination would prove much more formidable than the independent action of either race. The two races, in fact, seem perfectly capable of supplying each other's deficiencies in such matters; and the growing fraternization, while tending to make things run smoothly from the employer's point of view, is a thing which requires most careful watching. Especially if the system of secret societies spreads to the Kaffirs, the consequences to the whole of South Africa may be most serious, for our safety has hitherto been the incapacity of the Kaffir for concerted action. On the whole, the Chinese have greatly complicated the already acute racial question; and apart from other even weightier reasons, this is a sufficient cause for getting rid of them as soon as possible.

W. W.

My Insurance Agent

He was a funny, nervous, weakly-looking specimen of undeveloped manhood, and I was surprised when, with deprecatory apologetic kind of wriggle, he slipped into the seat opposite mine at the little local restaurant. He looked as if it would require the courage of desperation on his part to say "bo" to the proverbial goose, and I wondered what superior force impelled him to obtrude himself on his fellow man when nature had so obviously designed him for solitude at one of the vacant tables around. Although his attired showed efforts to be genteel, he really scarcely appeared to be worth the coppers necessary for the cup of tea he ordered.

Several times he opened his mouth as if to speak, blushed furiously, then shut it again without making a sound.

I waited, interested. Would speech come from him, and what would it be? At last, after a severe struggle, it forced itself from him.

"A nice night, sir?"

He looked proud of his performance.

"I thought it was foggy," I remarked pleasantly.

He was reduced to despair again.

"So it is; how stupid of me. I must have been thinking of some other night."

It took him some time to get over that set-back, but he fought valiantly, and at last made another start.

"Do you live in the neighborhood, sir?"

"Yes; just round on the Terrace."

"Have you been burgled?"

"No," I said laughing; "not yet."

He looked quite relieved.

"Another round there last night," he went on. "It's getting serious. That makes twelve."

"As many as that?" I said. "Did they take anything this time?"

"No; oh, no they didn't touch a thing," he broke in hastily. Then as an afterthought: "I suppose they were disturbed."

"They seem to be a half-hearted lot of rogues," I said. "They've only robbed one house out of the lot that they's broken into. They—"

"It's a lie," he broke in; "a damn—"

He caught my look of astonishment, and retired in confusion before it.

"I beg your pardon," he stammered. "I—er, I think I am taken like that sometimes. What was it you were saying?"

"I said the thieves had only robbed one house," I replied gently.

"Ah, of course, they did rob one, didn't they? They robbed that man Marks; of course they did. Ha ha."

It was an abandoned mirthless laugh—the laugh of a man who is forced to see the joke against himself.

He picked up the paper to cover his confusion, and read it upside down for several minutes. At last he succeeded with another effort.

"Are you insured, sir?"

"No, I am not," I replied. "I suppose I ought to be, eh?"

The man was transformed; he became all confidence.

"Read this," he said eagerly, putting a booklet, headed "Delays are Dangerous," into my hand. "I can assure you against anything—anything, sir. But burglary's my especial line. Read that sir."

Another booklet came forth. This was headed "Armed at all Points," and depicted a man defying all bills which issue from Pandora's box.

He was studying my face, and evidently its expression was not satisfactory.

"Have you got the patent fasteners and burglar alarms?" he started again, hopefully. "I can supply you with any of those—"

Another book, embellished with plans and pictures of wonderful instruments with which to torment intending thieves was pushed into my hand.

"Or a safe, sir? A safe's the thing. He eagerly searched his pockets turning over a perfect library of pamphlets. "Look at that, sir; and that."

I did, and still smiled. It was an alluring double picture of the stage melo-drama order. On one side a frightened woman and a complacent man sat up in bed. "Do you go to sleep, Maria," he was saying; "it's only the burglars, hurling horrible imprecation against the adamantine safe. "It's no go, Bill," one of them was saying; "may as well get home to bed. It's a —" There, of course, followed the name of the maker.

"With the fasteners and alarms, one of those safes, and an insurance policy, you could sleep soundly and leave your house while you traveled round the world," he pleaded.

"Well," I said, rising to go; "I think about it when I can't sleep, or when I am going to travel."

The light died out of his face, and it looked pitifully worn and nervous again.

"Will you think over it? May I call?" he stammered.

"Not much good," I replied. Then, as he sighed sorrowfully, I added: "Unless I am robbed — that might rouse me. If you see an account of it in the paper, come and see me," I said, laughing and throwing him a card.

I was quite startled by the expression that came into his face. He looked as one of the ancients might have done when pursued by the Fates.

Various affairs banished him from my mind until late that night, when I looked at my housekeeper. Then I smiled at the idea of safes. Mrs. Murphy is a soft-hearted, iron-muscled Irish giantess, big enough to eat the average Bill Sykes.

"Sure, and it's late you are, sor," she said reproachfully.

"Yes, I am rather, Martha. Has anybody been for me?"

"Not a soul sor. It's alone that I've been the whole blessed day, and not so much as a beggar to ask how I did at all."

This was Martha Murphy's one grievance against life. I saw a prospect of a lengthy recital, so I applied the closure.

"Ah, you'll have to get a young girl in to help you and keep you company after all, Martha," I said; knowing that remark was always effective.

"The sluts," snorted Mrs. Murphy as she made for the door. "Sure and if I never opened my mouth again in the blessed world I wouldn't be bothered with the dirty baggage."

In spite of her size, Mrs. Murphy always made many preparations against invasion, and I fell asleep to the sound of shooting bolts and bars. I awoke with a start some time later, for muffled screams were proceeding from the lower rooms of the house.

"Mrs. Murphy and the burglar," I said to myself, as I slipped into some clothing and hastened in the direction whence the noise came.

When I reached the room below I found it in darkness as I switched on the light I discovered that I was right in my conjecture. The position of things, however, was not quite conventional, for the screams were produced by the burglar, and were the result of blows rained on his head by Mrs. Murphy. They were muffled because she had stretched him on the floor and was partly sitting on him.

Fearing the consequences, I suggested that she had better get up. She did so, and pulled her victim to his feet at the same time.

It was the funny little nervous man who had spoken to me that afternoon!

"What does this mean?" I demanded.

He opened his mouth and made several attempts to speak, but nature was too much for him.

Mrs. Murphy tried to assist by shaking him and telling him to "spake out when you're told to, yer ignorant shpalpeen."

He struggled again, his eyes fixed on her in abject terror. Then pity seized me and I gave him a drop of brandy and sent his enemy from the room.

"Now," I repeated, "tell me what this means."

He shook his head dejectedly. "It's no use," he said at last. "You wouldn't believe me."

"You'd better give me the chance," I remarked. "It may save you from prison."

The very word reduced the poor creature to a shivering pulp. I waited until he recovered again.

"Now," I said, encouragingly.

He opened his mouth several times without result.

"It's no good," he said again, despairingly; "you wouldn't believe me."

I saw I should have to help him.

"Did you break into the other twelve houses?" I asked, gently.

"Yes," he stammered.

"Hard up?" I queried.

"Yes," he stammered again; "but I didn't take anything. I didn't mean to take anything—I—wasn't disturbed, you know."

"Oh, come," I said, chaffingly, "you didn't go housebreaking for fun, I suppose."

"No, not for fun," he replied, eagerly, looking into my face with a glimmering of hope in his own; "not for fun. But I never meant to rob them."

"Well, start at the beginning," I said, "and I'll do what I can about believing you."

"Thank you," he said, humbly and in a faltering tone. I—er—I've always been rather unfortunate. My firm always went smash; somehow I never seemed to get into a good one, like other people. Eight months ago my last one went wrong, and trade was bad, sir, trade was very bad."

He pulled himself up and tried to say it like a city man. But I knew he had never been anything else but the cat's-paw in bogus agency offices.

"You couldn't get anything to do?" I suggested, encouragingly.

"No, not till three months ago. Then I got this district insurance agency for three months on trial, paid by results. But it was just my usual luck. The place had been well done; everybody seemed to be insured except for burglary, and they wouldn't catch on to that. In two months I only got three people, and the office was giving me pretty straight hints."

"Well," I said, as he paused.

"Don't you see, sir?" he asked, piteously.

"No, I'll be hanged if I do," I replied, still puzzled. Then suddenly I saw light. "Great smoke!" I cried, "You don't mean that you—"

"Yes, I do, sir," he said, and I could see the nerves at work again. "The idea first came to me as a joke. Then when they took my clothes for rent, and I'd only a few coppers left, I got desperate. I felt sure I could do it all right. So I broke into one of the houses, and although nothing was stolen, it had such a good effect on my insurance agency that I kept it up. I tried to stop it but business dropped off directly — and tonight — well, tonight was your fault, sir—and you don't know how I've been driven."

I tried to look sternly at the poor little chap, but failed, and broke into uncontrollable laughter.

"I didn't think you had it in you," I said. "Good Lord, you must have been hungry!"

The laughter brought Mrs. Murphy back. She had evidently been listening—she generally did—or, at any rate, she always took unerring part in the conversation without help—unless from the gods.

"Sure and me heart's bleeding for him, the poor unfortunate craythur!" she said, wiping her eyes, and making for the little man, to his evident terror. "And it is married you are," she continued.

I waited with bated breath, for I felt his punishment was coming on swift wings. Martha Murphy had made up her mind. She had always needed something masculine to mother. I was hardened, and refused her case.

He looked at me enquiringly, as he felt his coming fate.

"No," he stammered. "I am not married."

"It's a crying shame, sure, and I thought it was neglected that you looked," she said, pityingly. Then turning to me: "Isn't he the very man we've been looking for, sir, since poor Murphy died, ter take your messages and do the bits of odds and ends; and the little room awaiting all made up quite natural? Sure and it's just the comfortable home that he's needing."

I did not know till that minute that we'd been looking for a man and for a few seconds the knowledge made me thoughtful. Then I remembered Mrs. Murphy's soft heart and motherly, if masterly, ways, and concluded that perhaps the punishment fate had in store was not so severe after all.

"The very man we are wanting," I said, heartily.

Mrs. Murphy beamed, whilst the poor victim looked pleased and frightened by turns.

"Do you mean that you are going to employ me, sir?" he asked, doubtingly.

"Yes," I replied. "You don't seem to make much of a success of the insurance line. Let Mrs. Murphy take you in hand. She'll make you comfortable."

He was absurdly grateful for an untried blessing; but I think the words "comfort" and "home" absolutely conquered his lonely heart.

"Now it's a bit of supper you'd be after liking," said Mrs. Murphy, hauling him off after arrangements had been made, "and you can get your traps tomorrow."

"By the way," I said, calling him back, "I almost forgot. How about the house of the man Marks? That was robbed."

"It's a lie!" he stammered, indignantly. "I insured him against burglary, and then I made the mistake and broke into his house instead of next door. But I didn't take a thing. Yet the next day he claimed a hundred pounds, and I couldn't say a word, and the company had to pay. I hate that man," he finished, helplessly. I should like to show him up."

My conscience became easy as to Mrs. Murphy's intentions towards him. Really, it was quite a kindly fate that handed the poor little man over to her to take care of. He was not fit to be alone.

BUCENTAUR ARRIVES.

Steamer Bucentaur, Capt. Jenkins, of the New Zealand & African Steamship Company (Bucknall Bros.), plying with the Pondo of the same line in the B. C.-New Zealand service, reached port at noon Thursday and after landing fourteen sacks of grass seed, her only freight for Victoria, proceeded to Vancouver, for which port she had 389 bales of flax from Wellington and one case of jam, 279 ongs of grass seed from Lyttleton and 621 bales of hemp and 35 cases of meats from Auckland. A call was made at Westport, New Zealand. The only other call made en route was at Suva, Fiji islands, where she remained three days discharging a large amount of structural steel and bridge girders brought from New York to New Zealand and transshipped for Suva. Much of this is to be used in the construction of the new sugar refinery being built in the Fiji islands by the Colonial & B. C. Sugar Company, in which the proprietors of the sugar refinery at Vancouver are much interested. The Bucentaur left her last New Zealand port, Auckland, on September 12th, and had a pleasant and uneventful voyage until arrival off Cape Flattery, where thick fog was encountered.

Off the entrance to the Straits the Bucentaur sighted a large fleet of sailing vessels, including four large square-rigged ships and five three or four-masted schooners, mostly waiting to be towed up. Capt. Jenkins thought there was one, if not two, loaded ships among those waiting outside. There are two loaded cargo vessels fully due, if not overdue. The British ship Fingal, with salt and general cargo, is 170 days from Glasgow, and the British bark Don is 212 days out from London with general cargo. The Fingal was last reported on June 5th in 5 south and 29 west. The Don was last reported at Montevideo, which port she put into with her master sick, and left there on June 20th for Victoria. The Don has had an eventful passage. Soon after sailing she was towed into Plymouth on March 18th with three of her crew injured, and her bulwarks, lower port rigging and topmasts carried away as a result of collision with an unknown vessel off Start point. The vessel, after being repaired, left Plymouth on April 15th and on Jnue 12th put into Montevideo with her captain sick, and eight days later left for this port. The ship Blythswood, 63 days out from Haiphong, China, is also due.

PRINCESS MAY.

Steamer Princess May started for Skagway at 24 hours in port. The steamer way and Northern ports Thursday after a landed 163 passengers from the North, had a small complement Northbound, travel being light owing to the expected close of navigation. The last steamer left Whitehorse for Dawson last week and the river is very low.

FATAL FOOTBALL.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—Rugby football has claimed one more victim at the University of Toronto in the death yesterday afternoon of W. C. Ellis, son of M. C. Ellis, vice-president of P. W. Ellis & Co., a big jewelry firm of this city.

On Wednesday Ellis was taking part in a practice game of football and sustained an injury which almost at once rendered him unwell. He was removed to his home and rapidly became worse, but despite this, no fatal results were anticipated. However, he grew worse yesterday and rapidly sank.

The cause of death was heart failure, resulting from an overstrain during the game.

POULTRY AND LIVESTOCK

WANTED—young Jersey bull between one and two years old, state price and age T. Becklnsell, Comox, B. C.

FOR SALE—Shetland pony, cart, harness and side saddle. Apply 73 Menzies St. o11

FOR SALE—Fresh cow and calf; good milker. Apply 145 Superior Street. o12

FOR SALE—Span farm horses, wagon, harness, few good roadsters, buggies, carts and wagons; house and acre land; five room house to let, centrally located. Apply I. J. J. Fisher, Carriage Shop, Store street. o11

FOR SALE—First class heifer, just fresh, very gentle; also family cow, good milker, gentle. Can be seen after 3 p. m. Beeselmyer, Fraser street (take Esquimalt car). s18

WANTED—Horse, buggy and harness; parties having same to dispose of please communicate. Inquire Box 451 Colonist. State full particulars and lowest price.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in Bear River District, Portland Canal:

Commencing at a post 40 chains West of bridge and on South bank of Bitter Creek, thence East 40 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence North 80 chains to commencement point.

October 1, 1906.
C. BEBEAU.
C. H. Dickie, Agent.

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 at the head of Tahsis Canal, Nootka Sound: Commencing at a post planted on the beach at the head of Tahsis Canal, thence west Forty (40) chains; thence north One Hundred Twenty (120) chains; thence east Forty (40) chains; thence south One Hundred Twenty (120) chains, along beach to the place of commencement, containing Four Hundred and Eighty (480) acres, more or less.

WM. POOLE,
Nootka, B. C.
September 1, 1906. s26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease, for twenty years, as a fishing station, the following described lands:

Commencing at a post planted on the West shore Kildala Bay, about one mile North of Lot 8, Range Two (2), Coast District, thence West 20 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence East 20 chains more or less to Kildala Bay, thence Northwesterly, following along the said shore line of Kildala Bay, to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
Dated at Rivers Inlet, B. C., September 4, 1906. D. Groves, Director. s18

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 at the head of Plumpers Harbor, Nootka Island: Commencing at a post planted on a creek at the head of Plumpers Harbor, thence north Forty (40) chains; thence west One Hundred Sixty (160) chains; thence south Forty (40) chains; thence east One Hundred Sixty (160) chains, to point of commencement, containing Six Hundred Forty (640) acres, more or less.

WM. POOLE,
Nootka B. C.
August 18, 1906. s26

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease 160 acres of land for agricultural purposes, described as follows:

Commencing at a post adjoining my pre-emption on N. W. corner, running North 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, containing 160 acres, situated on North shore of Francis Lake, in Coast District.

J. W. HENKEL,
Francois Lake.
e18

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated on West side of Redonda Island, Northwest District: Commencing at a stake on North side of Teakean Arm, thence running in a Northerly direction 160 chains, thence 40 chains to shore of Lewis Channel, thence along shore to place of commencement.

Read Island, B. C., August 28. 1906.
e2 E. W. WYLIE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for 20 years, as a fishing station, the following described lands, situated on Dean Channel, Coast District No. 3, North side, about one and one-half miles east of Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post marked K. P. C.'s N. E. Corner, thence north 20 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
D. Groves, Director.
August 17, 1906. au17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for 20 years, as a fishing station, the following described lands, situated on Dean Channel, Coast District No. 3, West side, about ten miles south of Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post marked K. P. C.'s S.W. Corner, thence west 10 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 80 acres, more or less.

KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
D. Groves, Director.
August 17, 1906. au17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following land: Commencing at a post on the bank of Skeena river, on the northern boundary line of the Kitsilas Indian reserve, thence east 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to the point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less.

Victoria, September 12, 1906.
s14 JOSEPH HUNTER.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on Union Island, Kyuquot Sound, Vancouver Island, about one mile S.E. of Chatchannel Point: Commencing at a post marked "J. McM., S.W. Corner," thence West 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence East 20 chains to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less

JOHN MACMILLAN.
o3

STOVES and HEATERS

As the Winter Season is coming on rapidly a heater will soon be necessary. We have them in all sizes and prices. Also the largest stock of Stoves and Ranges in the province. . . . .

Catalogue Sent for the Asking

Albion Stove Works

LIMITED

Victoria, B.C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore opposite lot 138, Renfrew District.

Vancouver, B. C., September 1, 1906.
s2 THOMAS HORNE.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease of the foreshore for booming purposes: Beginning at a stake marked "D. Drysdale's northeast corner," planted on north side of West Arm of Cumshewa Inlet; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 80 chains to point of beginning.

D. DRYSDALE,
By C. T. Moore, Agent.
Dated September 28th, 1906.

NOTICE RE APPLICATION TO PURCHASE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands & Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in Range 5, Coast District, B. C.: Commencing at a Post on the North bank of the Skeena River, at or near a point known as Kitsap, running North 80 chains, thence East 80 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West 80 chains to point of commencement; containing 640 acres, more or less. Located September 5, 1906.

Dated at Essington, September 17, 1906.
E. D. ORDE.
o4 By J. Dean, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a piece of land for Mill-site: Beginning at a stake marked "D Drysdale's northwest corner," planted on Rocky Point at head of Fortuna Bay, West Arm of Cumshewa Inlet; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of beginning, containing 160 acres, more or les.

D. DRYSDALE.
By C. T. Moore, Agent.
Dated September 28th, 1906.

That, 60 days after date, I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the Northern bank of the Naas River: Commencing at a post standing on the S. E. corner of the Red Cliff Indian Reserve, thence East 40 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South 20 chains, to point of commencement; containing 110 acres, more or less.

Dated September 24, 1906.
s27 HERBERT T. COLLISON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, in accordance with the Land Act, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unsurveyed land on the Bulkley river, about four miles from South Bulkley telegraph office, Coast District, described as follows:

Starting at initial post N. W. Corner, thence South 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to point of commencement.

July 19, 1906.
J. C. BOYD,
Locator.
s2 W. H. Boyd, Agent.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on Portland Canal, in the Skeena district:

Commencing at a post planted on the beach about one-quarter of a mile below the mouth of Swamp Point Creek, marked "J. S. Harkley, S. E Corner," thence 80 chains North, thence 40 chains West to the beach, thence in a Southeasterly direction along the beach to place of commencement; containing 160 acres, more or less.

Located this 3rd day of September, 1906, by.
J. S. HARKLEY.
s22 R. O. Jennings, Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 60 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease for 20 years, as a fishing station, the following described lands, situated on Dean Channel, Coast District No. 3, South side, about one and one-half miles east of Indian Reserve: Commencing at a post marked K. P. C.'s N. W. Corner, thence south 20 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north to shore line, thence following shore line to point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

KILDALA PACKING CO., LTD.
D. Groves, Director.
August 17, 1906 au17

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, 30 days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following lands, situated in Coast District, B. C., Range IV:

Commencing at a stake planted on the Northeast shore of Bakers Inlet and about 3½ miles from Granville channel; described as follows: Thence East 40 chains, thence South 40 chains, thence East 40 chains, thence South 60 chains, thence West 80 chains, thence North 100 chains to place of commencement.

Located September 19, 1906.
ALVEN C. JONES,
o3 Port Essington.

Saanich Municipality

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of Saanich Municipality at its next session for a transfer to Mr. John Southwell of the license now held by me to sell spirituous or fermented liquors by retail on the premises situated on part of Section Five (5), Range Two (2), East South Saanich District, and known as The Prairie Hotel.

Dated the 12th September, 1906.
s22 ANNIE CAMP.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, 60 days from date, for permission to purchase the following described land for cannery and fishing purposes:

Beginning at a post marked "B. W. L., N.W. Cor.," situate at the S. W. corner of Pre-emption No. 75, in Sec. 29, Township 30, Rupert District, thence East 20 chains, thence South 80 chains, thence West to the shore, following the shore line North and East to the point of commencement, being 160 acres, more or less.

Dated this 8th day of September, 1906.
B. W. LEESON.
o2 R. E. MONTGOMERY.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, in the Renfrew district of Vancouver Island:

1. Commencing from a stake planted at the N. W. corner of Section 79; thence N. to the N. E. corner of Section 78; thence W. 20 chains along North Boundary of Section 78; thence N. 40 chains; thence E. 116 chains; thence South 20 chains more or less to the N. W. corner of Section 84; thence continuing South 24 chains more or less to the North Boundary of Section 91; thence West along North Boundary of Section 91 to the N. W. corner of Section 91; thence South to the North Boundary of Section 79; thence West to the N. W. corner of Section 79, being the point of commencement.

2. Commencing at a stake planted at the N. W. corner of application No. 1., being 20 chains West and 40 chains North of N. E. corner of Section 78; thence 80 chains North; thence 80 chains East; thence 80 chains South; thence 80 chains West to point of commencement.

Victoria, B. C.,
Oct.2., 1906.
WILL G. DE ROUSIE,
o9. ALEXANDER LIPSKY.

MINERAL ACT (Form F.)

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

Lion Fraction, Orwell, Rock Bluff and Lawarance Mineral Claims, situated in the Victoria Mining Division of Somenos District. Where located: All on Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, the Lion Fraction East of the Lawarance, Orwell West of and adjoining the Rock Bluff, Rock Bluff South West of Lion Fraction, Lawarance West of and adjoining Lion Fraction.

TAKE NOTICE that I, James L. Hird, Free Miner's Certificate No. B 7088, intend sixty days from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims.

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

Dated this 11th day of October, 1906.
JAMES L. HIRD.

LAND PURCHASE NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Comissioner of lands and works for permission to purchase the following described land situate in Range five Coast district, B.C. Comencing at a post planted at the northeast corner of lot 364 running west 40 chains, thence north 160 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 160 chains to point of commencement, containing 640 acres more or less. Located September 2nd, 1906.

C. PORTER.
By J. Dean, Agent.
Dated, Essington, Sept. 17th, 1906.

NOTICE RE APPLICATION TO PURCHASE

NOTICE is hereby given that, sixty days after date, we intend to apply to the Hon. Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in Range 4, Coast District, B. C.: Commencing at a Post on the South bank of the Skeena River, about 23 miles from Port Essington, running East 20 chains, thence North 20 chains, thence West to the South bank of the Skeena River, thence following the said bank Southerly to point of commencement; containing 40 acres, more or less. Located September 16, 1906.

Dated at Essington, September 17, 1906.
o4 W. J. O'NEIL & J. DEAN.

Monkey Brand Soap makes copper like gold, tin like silver, crockery like marble, and windows like crystal.