The Colonist.

Company, Limited Liability
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year	$1 00
Six months	50
Three months	25

Sent postpaid to Canada, United Kingdom and United States.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Department of Mines, the Finance Department and the Bureau of Information are in receipt of inquiries as to the standing of the British Columbia Amalgamated Coal Company, which is advertising its stock for sale in a very extensive way. The Colonist is authorized to say that no such company is known to the government of British Columbia, nor has any such company been incorporated or registered in the province.

The advertisement is signed by Owen J. B. Yearsley, Banker and Broker, 61 Confederation Life Building, Toronto. It is in the nature of an appeal to the public, couched in the most pathetic terms, to buy its stock. The advertisement does not state that there is such a company as that named. It does not say what the capital stock of the company is, nor where its head office is, nor that it owns an acre of land or a ton of coal. It says it controls 17,500 acres of coal land in the Nicola valley estimated to contain approximately 1,400,000,000 tons of coal. It contains this paragraph:

Under British Columbia laws, every coal company mining for coal and oil in that country must file with the Minister of Finance a certified copy of their articles of incorporation, if a foreign company, and also of the bylaws; in other words, the company has to register under the laws of British Columbia before they can transact business within the borders of the Province, and produce coal, and their books are subject to inspection every three months by the Government agent, to whom a sworn statement must be made, and a tax of five cents per ton paid to the Government for every ton of coal mined. This protects the small stockholders, as everyone interested, whether he be the owner of 10,000 shares or only 100 shares, has the right to know at all times just what the company is doing, and there is no possible way of the company adopting, with any success, a "freeze-out" game. The Government being an interested party, much greater protection is afforded the small investor than in any other country.

Without going into the question of how far these provisions of the law are a protection to the small shareholder, we content ourselves with pointing out that the company referred to has not yet taken the first step toward complying with the law; yet the inclusion of such a paragraph on the advertisement is calculated, we do not say designed, to create the impression that the company has brought itself under the operation of the British Columbian laws, which it has not.

The above facts having been brought under the notice of the Colonist by the provincial government, we feel it to be our duty to make them public. Mr. Yearsley and his company may be acting in perfect good faith, but if they are they have taken a poor way to show it.

THE NEWS ON THE "ISSUE."

The New Westminster News states the position of the opposition in regard to the special claims of British Columbia as follows:

The Government say that the special claims must be submitted to arbitration.

The Opposition say that the dase is not one for arbitration, and they point out that the settlement must have the endorsement of the other provinces.

The Colonist is neither stupid nor ignorant; it must therefore know that the contention of the Opposition, as stated above (which is practically its own statement) is sound.

As the News supports the provincial Opposition, we may accept its presentation of the case for its own party as accurate. It is not quite accurate in its statement of the Government's position, for Mr. McBride, in asking that our case might go before an impartial tribunal, was particular to say that he did not contemplate that the board should do anything more than recommend, and the Colonist, in its comments, has always been careful to observe the distinction between such a proposal and arbitration. Hence when the News, on behalf of the Opposition, joins issue with the Government on this point, it takes its stand against a proposal that exists only in its imagination. It has never been proposed by the Government that the claims of the province should be submitted to a board of arbitrators, who should have the right to decide it. The Colonist concedes what the News contends for further on in the article quoted, namely, that our case is an equitable one.

The News makes an exceedingly important admission when it declares that any settlement that the Dominion may make with British Columbia must have the endorsement of the other provinces. From this we most unqualifiedly dissent. This province is entitled to justice from the Dominion, whether the other provincial governments consent to it or not, and it ought to resort to every legitimate means to secure justice.

British Columbia made no bargain with the other provinces. It made one with the Dominion. The other provinces were not asked to assent to it. The right of the Crown to admit British Columbia into the Confederation is conferred by Section 146 of the British North America Act, wherein it is stated that the terms and conditions of the union shall be specified in the addresses presented to the Crown by the parliament of Canada and the provincial legislature. There is not a word requiring the assent of the provinces to them. These terms and conditions, as far as they related to British Columbia, were assented to by Her Majesty the Queen in 1871, but not having been carried out by the Dominion government, and a great deal of dissatisfaction existing in this province, it was not until 1884 that a final settlement was reached, which was embodied in the Act providing for the construction of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, by which also the province gave the Dominion the right to select 3,500,000 acres in the Peace River country. No question was raised as to the necessity of consulting the premiers of the other provinces and obtaining their consent before this settlement. Canada, as it then was, made a bargain with the province in 1871 by which this province entered the union, and the other provinces were not, as such, parties to it. Subsequently Canada as a whole made a fresh bargain with this province, which then formed a part of the Union, and the other provinces, as such, were not parties to it. When Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were granted better terms, there was no pretence that it was necessary to ask the premiers of the other provinces if they were agreeable to justice being done. Will the News, or some one else, who thinks as the News does, tell us why a different rule should be applied to the province now from that which has always prevailed in respect to better terms?

UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

A recent Washington despatch says that the relations between the United States and Japan are creating a great deal of anxiety. The killing of the Japanese sealers, following so closely by the open hostility to the people of that nationality in California, has created a situation which, if not exactly strained, may easily become so, if there are any more "pin pricks." The most formidable cause of anxiety is the probable action of Congress in regard to Oriental exclusion. The labor unions in the Western States have been passing resolutions calling for the extension to the Japanese of the same treatment as is accorded to the Chinese, and that question is almost certain to be brought up in the congressional session which opens in December next. The very fact that such legislation is proposed will arouse the resentment of the Japanese almost as much as its passage would. Some men, high in official circles in Washington, say that the adoption by Congress of such a measure would mean an instant declaration of war by Japan, and the correspondent who sends out the story adds:

A sudden war with Japan would prove disastrous to the United States, particularly if this country were placed on the defensive. Our fleet in the Pacific and in the Orient is no match for the Japanese fleets, and Japan, striking a sudden blow, could do vast damage. In the event of war with Japan the Philippines would be certain to pass from our control, for Japan, near at hand, could quickly land an overwhelming army in the archipelago and readily subdue the small American garrison.

But not alone the Philippines would be in danger. Before the bulk of the American fleet could get around to the Pacific the Japanese could take the Hawaiian islands, and another fleet, sailing to unprotected Alaska, could work inestimable damage. Alaska and Hawaii would be almost helpless in the face of an invading Japanese fleet and army.

THE WATER BY-LAW.

The discussion at the public meeting on Wednesday night casts some useful light upon the by-law now before the ratepayers. The Mayor, who is responsible for the introduction of the by-law, favors the retention of Elk Lake, as the source of water supply for an indefinite period. If a reservoir is erected in the Highland District, it is to be auxiliary to Elk Lake only, and, although it would be high enough to furnish sufficient force by gravity alone, and although the contention is made that sufficient water is there available to supply the needs of the city for a long time to come, the ratepayers are asked to sanction a scheme, under which they will have to continue to take their water from Elk Lake and expend a considerable sum of money every year in pumping it into the city. The Mayor also says that there is no more danger of contamination at Elk Lake than at any other source of supply.

We shall speak of the last-mentioned statement at a little length. The line of the Victoria & Sidney Railway skirts the shore of Elk Lake. At present there is not a very great amount of travel over it, but there is a steady increase. All sorts and conditions of people travel by the railway, and use the conveniences provided—white men, black men, yellow men and red men. Elk Lake is simply a reservoir. It is not a body of water into and out of which there flows a strong stream at all seasons of the year; it is simply a depression in which water accumulates, to be drawn off as the citizens use it. Do not be misled by the fact that it is called a lake; remember that there are lakes and lakes. Whatever Elk Lake may have been in the first instance, the citizens of Victoria have converted it into a reservoir. Now let it be supposed that there was no natural depression there, and the citizens had gone to the expense of excavating one for a water reservoir, and suppose that after it had been completed and the water had been accumulated in it, a railway company should ask permission to build a line along its edge. Under such circumstance, what would be the answer of the citizens? Would it not be emphatically in the negative? Would they not to a man say that they would not take the chances of contamination? Would they not scout the idea, no matter by whom it might be advanced, that there would be no danger of contamination? What is the difference between such a case and the actual case with which the citizens have to deal? Moreover, we all expect to see the Victoria & Sidney Railway greatly increase in importance. The Saanich Peninsula will in all probability be thickly settled in the course of a few years, and trains will be more frequent. It is announced that before long the Great Northern Railway will put on an up-to-date ferry service, connecting its line on the Mainland with the V. & S. When this is done, travel and traffic will greatly increase, and it is perfectly idle for any one to contend that the danger of polluting Elk Lake will not be greatly aggravated. The Colonist has no wish to be an alarmist, but it would be recreant to its duty to the citizens, if it did not at once take issue with the Mayor in the strongest possible way in regard to this aspect of the water question. We are not sufficiently familiar with the topography of the Highland District to say just what the chances of pollution are there; but they must be very much less than at Elk Lake, and it is inconceivable how the Mayor can have convinced himself that he was justified in making the assertion above referred to.

As the case presents itself to us, the ratepayers are called upon to decide between continuing to draw their supply of water from a source, which is not sufficiently elevated to give the necessary head, which affords an insufficient quantity of water of an inferior quality, and is in danger of contamination, and laying their plans to get it from a source which is at a sufficient elevation to give all the force required by gravity, and extensive enough to supply abundant water of good quality with a minimum risk of contamination. The municipal authorities seem to be agreed that this can be secured in the Highland District; we know that it can be secured either at Goldstream or Sooke Lake. It seems, therefore, that there can be no question as to what the ratepayers ought to do. They ought to refuse to sanction any expenditure made under a system which looks to the continuation of the present inferior source of supply.

The Colonist's view of the case is that the most imporant of all considerations is the quality of the water, in which is necessarily included the danger of contamination. Next comes the question of quantity; and next the question of pressure. Elk Lake is deficient in pressure. Elk Lake is deficient in quantity. Elk Lake water is not of first quality, and it is in increasing danger of contamination. These propositions cannot be successfully contravened; and this being the case, it would seem to be very unwise to fall in with the Mayor's plan, which contemplates that we shall continue to look to Elk Lake, and shall gather water in the Highlands in order to keep the lake up to a certain level. The Mayor's plan is a patchwork plan. It will satisfy nobody, if it is adopted. It may prove exceedingly mischievous. We are told that we should not talk about sanitary matters in this connection; but surely this is the worst kind of folly. This is the time to talk about them. Happily, so far as we know, no sickness can be attributed to the use of Elk Lake water; but no one can give any guarantee that this fortunate state of things will continue. The community is a growing one, and for the reasons advanced above, and many others, there is danger that we may not always be able to make the claim for the sanitary conditions of our water supply that we do now. We are planning for the future. In forming our plans, let us take no more chances than we can avoid. Therefore let us spend no more money on Elk Lake, except what is necessary to keep it clean.

We shall have something further to say on this question.

A SENATOR'S OPINION.

Senator Macdonald writes us in regard to better terms. He thinks that the provincial premiers must have been aware of our right to special financial consideration, because the parliamentary reports were forwarded to them. We would like to share in his confidence on this point, but our limited imagination is not able to conjure up a picture of, say, Mr. Premier Murray, of Nova Scotia, burning the midnight oil, while he delves into the tomes wherein are recorded the claims of British Columbia. The Senator seems to be under the impression that Mr. McBride acquiesced in the consideration of our claims by the premiers, but if we heard that gentleman aright at the A. O. U. W. hall, and if we have read aright the reports of the proceedings of the conference, that is just what Mr. McBride did not do. He would have been exceedingly unwise, if he had not mentioned our claims to the conference, and he would have been exceedingly undiplomatic if he had not taken the opportunity to secure from the provinces a recognition of the fact that we have special claims. As the Senator admits that this recognition is itself something of great value, he will on consideration, see the wisdom of Mr. McBride's line of action in bringing our claims forward at the conference. Mr. McBride's formal protest was as follows:

"I protest that the question of British Columbia's claim upon the Dominion government for a reference should not be considered by the conference, but that it is a question between the government of British Columbia and the Dominion government."

Mr. McBride did not mention the $115,000 which will be the increase that this province will receive on account of administration and legislation, if the recommendations of the conference are acted on, and for the very sufficient reason that he was invited to accept an address congratulating him upon the manner in which he pressed our special claims, and he confined his observations to that subject. As for the proffered million in ten instalments, if he did not specifically mention this amount, he did refer to the offer of small temporary assistance. Presumably he took it for granted that his audience read the papers.

The Senator thinks that the refusal of these sums may shut the door for some years to come against the reopening of our case. We do not understand that Mr. McBride refused the $115,000. The million dollars was not to be a payment on account of a case that might be reopened, but was to be in final settlement of our demands. We do not think that the Senator would have had Mr. McBride accept it on that condition.

The Senator also thinks that Mr. McBride ought not to have foreshadowed increased taxation because of the forthcoming development of the province. We are very sure that if Senator Macdonald can suggest any plan whereby the province can be developed without increasing either the debt or the burden of taxation, his suggestion will be hailed with delight by every one.

Concerning an appeal to England, we sincerely hope that it will not be necessary, but if it should happen to become so we would remind the Senator that you never know what you can do until you try.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM.

Senator Whyte of Maryland is very fearful of the future of the United States. He said in a speech a few days ago:

"The elasticity of the executive and legislative authority in widening and extending the police and other powers of the federal government is disturbing the peace of all thoughtful men. The domineering influence of the federal government has become oppressive at home and abroad. Our colonial policy over possessions acquired by the sword is at war with the fundamental principles for which the revolutionary heroes shed their blood.

On the one hand, the wielder of the "big stick," not only over the heads of the plain people, but over the ermine of the judiciary, is driving the country into imperialism, and on the other hand orators of a high order of eloquence are leading the electors into the dangerous bog of socialism.

This is certainly not a very favorable outlook, if it presents the case truly, and there is a great deal of truth in what the senator says. Our neighbors are discovering that there is not a very great deal of difference in human nature on the two sides of the Atlantic, or between what it used to be and what it now is. The Spanish war is likely to prove a very costly mistake. The constitution of the United States does not contemplate the ownership by the nation of colonial possessions, or indeed of any territory whatever which could not reasonably be expected at some early future date to form an integral part of the republic. The possessions over seas which the United States has acquired are Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, Panama and Porto Rico, with the prospect of Cuba being added to the list. As Alaska will be developed and settled by people from the United States, no difficulties are likely to arise in connection with it; but the other countries mentioned have been a source of difficulty already, and must inevitably be more troublesome in the future. One of the unwritten laws of the United States was that the standing army should be small. A large army was felt to be a menace to republican institutions. When the war of secession took place an immense number of men were under arms, and when peace came they were rapidly disbanded. Upon nothing did the people of that country felicitate themselves more or more justly than upon the wonderful manner in which their armed hosts returned to the avocations of peace. From that time until the war with Spain the army was kept at a low figure. Since then it has been increased; and we now see the republic maintaining its authority by military power in the Philippines, Porto Rico and Panama, and asserting it by the same means in Cuba.

President Roosevelt is an excellent man, of strong character and great ability. He is trusted by the people as no other man, since Lincoln, has been trusted. He is worthy of all confidence. But let it be supposed that he should be succeeded by a man of the type of Hearst, the man who more than any other was responsible for the war with Spain, the man who said to one of his staff: "You furnish the pictures and I will furnish the war." Or let it be supposed that Mr. Roosevelt is succeeded by a man of good intentions, yet lacking his sagacity and commanding influence. In either of these cases there might be serious danger ahead for the republic. It is a very remarkable thing that the people of the United States seem to be losing, if not confidence in themselves, at least a sense of responsibility. They are turning more and more to one man for guidance. They are so busy making money that they have not time to look after the affairs of government. They have allowed this to fall into the hands of political bosses, who are making a muddle of it. There is a chance that they may grow tired of boss rule and gladly entrust their affairs to one man. This was the way the republics of old drifted into imperialism, and history has a fashion of repeating itself. It is as true now as when it was first said that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

MR. MARA'S INTERVIEW.

We print an interesting interview with Mr. J. A. Mara, president of the Board of Trade. While Mr. Mara has always had firm faith in the future of the city, he has never been disposed to exaggerate its prospects. If he has erred it has been on the side of conservatism, although there are few Victorians who have worked more energetically and intelligently to advance the city's welfare than he has during his residence here. The citizens generally will regard what he says as of great value. His position imposes a degree of responsibility upon him, which may be trusted to have prevented him from advancing views which he does not believe to be thoroughly warranted by the facts.

It seems very certain that Victoria has entered upon a period of unprecedented activity. Signs of its approach have been in evidence for some time. We do not predict a "boom." We do not want a boom. What we look forward to is steady advance in the value of property and a much more rapid increase in population than we have enjoyed in a long time. We advise against too sanguine anticipations. What the city and vicinity may expect is an advance in all lines of real estate, not to fancy prices, but to figures that will be good values. Some very good investments have been made during the last few weeks and a general stiffening in prices has taken place. It is to be hoped that the holders of large areas will not be tempted to put their property at prohibitive rates. Money in real estate is made by quick turns.

BRITAINS NAVAL POWER.

The policy of the Empire is peace. To preserve peace it is necessary to be strong enough to enforce it. From the nature of things the Empire cannot maintain a large army in comparison with the forces of Continental Europe, which are kept up almost as much to protect the governments from foes at home as to guard their countries from foes abroad. Britain's strength must be upon the sea. There are only two frontiers of the Empire, which are exposed to hostile invasion by land, namely those of Canada and India. To support an army large enough to defend the Canadian frontier against an army from the United States would not only be an act of folly, but it would hamper the nation to a degree not to be contemplated. The Indian army is strong enough to see that Russia shall never pass the boundaries of that dependency; but even in the exceedingly improbable event of hostilities with the United States, or the more probable, but very unlikely, chance of war with Russia, a great fleet in readiness to strike immediately would be of the utmost value. There has been much discussion in the British press of late concerning the policy of the Campbell-Bannerman government in naval affairs, and this has led to the publication of the new programme for the distribution of the fleet. The changes are chiefly towards strengthening the Channel fleet, which, it is thought, is under existing political conditions the most important of all. The Admiralty announce that no fixed system has been or will be adopted, but there will be such changes from time to time as seem called for by "the kaleidoscopic nature of international relations." The Channel fleet, which is to be under the command of Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, with Rear Admirals George Le Clerc Egerton and G. A. Callaghan as subordinate commanders, is a force of unparalleled power. It is made up as follows:

Battleships: — The Commonwealth, 16,350 tons; the Edward VII, 16,350; the Dominion, 16,350; the Hindustan, 16,350; the Hibernia, 16,350; the Africa, 16,350; the Britannia, 16,350; the Illustrious, 14,900; the Jupiter, 14,900; the Prince George, 14,900; the Caesar, 14,900; the Hannibal, 14,900; the Russell, 14,900.

Cruiser Squadron:—Rear Admiral A. L. Winsloe; the Black Prince, 13,600 tons; the Achilles, 13,660; the Duke of Edinburgh, 13,660; and the Natal, 13,660.

To these will be added the Dreadnaught, the Lord Nelson, and other ships of that class, as rapidly as they are ready for sea.

The Home fleet, which will be in a position to co-operate on the shortest notice with the Channel fleet, and will be under the command of Rear Admiral Bridgman, with Rear Admiral C. H. Cross in command of the cruiser squadron, will consist of:

Battleships: — The London, 15,000 tons; the Bulwark, 15,000; the Glory, 12,950; the Albion, 12,950; the Goliath, 12,950; the Canopus, 12,950.

Cruiser Squadron:—The Drake, 14,100 tons; the Lancaster, 9,800; the Cumberland, 9,800; the Suffolk, 9,800; the Cornwall, 9,800; the Berwick, 9,800.

To this fleet will be attached a number of ships with nucleus crews and all the swarm of gunboats, torpedo boats, destroyers and submarine craft in home waters.

Such is the tremendous combination of power available to guard the "inviolate sea," which compasses the United Kingdom. The Atlantic fleet is under the command of Vice-Admiral the Hon. St. A. G. Carron-Howe, with G. M. Henderson as Rear Admiral. It consists of the following battleships:

The Albemarle, 14,000 tons; the Duncan, 14,000; the Cornwallis, 14,000; the Exmouth, 14,000; the Triumph, 11,800; and the Swiftsure, 11,800.

Cruiser Squadron: — The Argyll, 10,850 tons; the Hampshire, 10,850; the Good Hope, 14,100; and the Roxburgh, 10,850.

The Mediterranean fleet is under the command of Sir Charles Drury, with Prince Louis of Battenberg as Rear Admiral. It is made up as follows:

The Formidable, 15,000 tons; the Queen, 15,000; the Implacable, 15,000; the Prince of Wales, 15,000; the Irresistible, 15,000; the Venerable, 15,000.

Cruiser squadron: — The Carnarvon, 10,850 tons; the Leviathan, 14,100; the Antrim, 10,850; the Devonshire, 10,850.

It may be mentioned that Sir Charles Drury is a Canadian, having been born in New Brunswick.

The remainder of the fleet in European waters is made up as follows:

Training squadron:—Rear Admiral F. S. Inglefield; the Euryalus, 12,000 tons; the Sutley, 12,000; the Hogue, 12,000; the Isis, 5,600.

Battleships in commission with nucleus crews.—At Portsmouth, Rear Admiral S. H. M. Login; at Devonport, Rear Admiral E. H. Gamble; at Sheerness, Rear Admiral C. H. Adair; the Majestic, 14,900 tons; the Magnificent, 14,900 tons; the Mars, 14,900 tons; the Victorious, 14,900 tons; eight Royal Sovereigns, 14,150 tons.

Armored cruisers in commission with nucleus crews: — The Donegal, 9,800 tons; the Essex, 9,800 tons; the Bedford, 9,800 tons; the Bacchante, 12,000; the Aboukir, 12,000 tons; the Cressy, 12,000 tons; and fourteen first class protected cruisers.

Torpedo flotilla:—Rear Admiral N. A. J. Montgomerie, in commission with full crews, thirty-six destroyers and twenty torpedo boats; in commission with nucleus crews, ninety destroyers and thirty torpedo boats, besides scouts, gunboats and submarines.

This is Britain's preparation to preserve the peace of the world. The vast aggregation of power is available at the shortest notice, and all its tremendous force can be concentrated at any point on, or in the immediate vicinity of, the North Atlantic at a few days' notice. No nation in historic times was ever in a position to assemble such a navy, and we may rest assured that whatever may be the ambitions of Continental rulers, they will hesitate about carrying them into execution in the face of such an overwhelming aggregation of naval strength.

A correspondent signing himself "En Passant" criticizes personally another correspondent who signed his name to his letter. "En Passant's" letter has gone to that bourne from which no correspondence ever returns. We may as well say, once for all, that we do not propose to allow anonymous correspondents to cast reflections upon gentlemen who have the manliness to express their views over their own signatures.

A New York police judge has decided that a charge of 10 cents for a "shine" is extortion. Let us think! Where is New York?

The Hindu invasion is likely to end of its own accord. As the Colonist said a few weeks ago, when the truth is told in India the stream of emigration will dry up at its source.

The Edmonton Bulletin thinks that to be logical British Columbia should refuse the additional allowance for legislation and administration. The Bulletin's ideas of logic are on a par with its conceptions of fairness.

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NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to build a line of railway of standard or narrow gauge, to be operated by steam or electricity, from a point at or near the head of Portland Canal; thence following the valley of Bear River a distance of thirty miles, with power to build, equip, maintain and operate branch lines of fifteen miles in length from the main line and particularly up Glacier, Bitter and American Creeks; and also to establish permanent tracks for collecting and distributing yards on the main line or any branch or branches; to construct, operate, maintain and own telegraph and telephone poles, or either, along the route of the said railway or its branches, or in connection therewith, and to transmit messages for commercial purposes, and to charge tolls therefor; to generate electricity and supply light, heat and power and erect, construct, build and maintain the necessary buildings and works, and to generate any kind of power for the purposes aforesaid, or in connection therewith for reward; to connect with and enter into running arrangements with any railway, and to construct terminal sidings at any such connections; to receive from any government, person, or body corporate, grants of land, money, bonuses, privileges or other assistance, in aid of the construction of the Company's undertakings; with power to own, by purchase of location, or lease mines and sell and dispose of its holdings; with power to own, use and operate water power convenient to the road for the company's railway and other purposes, and to exercise such powers as are granted by Parts IV and V of the "Water Clauses Consolidation Act"; with power to build, own, maintain wharves, docks, and bunkers in connection with the company's undertakings; and to build, own, equip and maintain steam and other vessels and boats, and operate them on the waters of the Province and those adjacent thereto, and to make traffic arrangements with railway, steamboat and other companies; and for all other necessary or incidental rights, powers and privileges in that behalf.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., the 22nd day of August, 1906.

EBERTS & TAYLOR,
Solicitors for the Applicant.

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"Ellerslie"
Esquimalt, B. C.
November 1st, 1906.

Having been approached by a large number of electors of Esquimalt Electoral District with the view of ascertaining whether it is my intention to be a candidate for the Provincial Legislature at the next General Elections, and as it appears a dissolution and election is not far off, I take this opportunity to inform the electors that it is my intention to be a candidate.

As soon as the election is announced I shall publish an address, giving my views on public questions.

JOHN JARDINE.

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