MEETING DEALT WITH THE BY-LAW

WATER QUESTION WAS UP FOR DISCUSSION

Citizens Were Urged by Mayor Morley and Others to Vote for Improvements.

(From Thursday's Daily).

Doubt and uncertainty characterized the early part of the discussion of the water by-law before a gathering of the ratepayers in the city hall last night. The argument speedily resolved itself into a question of finances. No resolutions were thought necessary.

Close upon two hundred citizens were present, and shortly after 8 o'clock Mayor Morley opened the meeting. He declared that Ald. Henderson, who fathered the water by-law in the council, was prepared to clear all points in regard to the scheme. He urged that no delay be made for the starting of improving the waterworks system of Victoria. There was no excuse for laying it over, and in justice to the rights of property-holders there should be no opportunity of a recurrence of a conflagration similar to that of last July. There was absolutely no necessity for leaving it over for next year's council to handle. The report of the expert employed by the city had been before the public for nearly three weeks, so that there had been ample time to study it. In concluding the Mayor asked all present to do their utmost to secure a safe passage of the by-law when it was submitted to the electors. He also stated that the discussion was to be solely devoted to the water question, and nothing of a campaign nature would be tolerated.

Ald. Henderson, on being called upon, gave a short history of the passage of the by-law through the council, and how it was based entirely on Mr. Adams' reports. The council had unanimously agreed that the only way to get a perfect scheme was to call upon the services of a good expert and get him formulate a plan. This was now to be submitted to the people for their endorsation. He then narrated how everything that would make the calculations of the expert as correct as possible had been done, and assured his listeners that the figures could be relied upon. In outlining the scheme of the by-law he laid stress upon the importance of reserving Sooke lake as a source of supply for the future.

"It is not a matter of developing Sooke lake at the present time," he said. "What we are confronted with is a scarcity of water. We want the cheapest and best source in the meantime, but we have also the opportunity of providing for a future supply at little cost." He then went on to show how the cost of getting the Sooke lake laid aside as a source of supply was a mere bagatelle, but two years hence it would probably cost more than the whole amount which is being asked for in the by-law. He explained the proposal did not inculcate bringing water from Sooke lake immediately, nor would any development be made beyond that necessary to allow the city to retain its rights thereto.

Quoting from Mr. Adams' report, he announced that it would pay the city to develop Elk lake and retain Sooke lake, if the former were only to last for two years, but to develop the latter it would mean an outlay of nearly half a million dollars, which the present population of Victoria did not warrant. Sooke lake two years hence, unless reserved, would probably be lost to the city as a source of water supply. Settlers would be spread all around it and draining wheat lands would be an impossibility. Further, the cost of expropriation two years hence would be well over the half million mark.

In reiterating his plea for this course he pointed out the advantages of keeping the two sources of supply. The additional one would cost practically nothing. Elk lake, he remarked, would in all likelihood be capable of supplying the city needs for the next fifteen years.

In concluding Ald. Henderson quoted the cost of bringing water from the various places examined. From Elk lake 4 per cent., Sooke lake 67 per cent., Goldstream and Millstream 43 per cent., provided the entire revenue of the waterworks be devoted to help pay off the debt.

The question was raised whether this included the $15,000 the waterworks were paying yearly into the city coffers.

Ald. Henderson replied that it did include this, and that calculations had been made on the $81,000 revenue of the waterworks, so the $15,000 must be raised in another way.

Whether or not Sooke lake could be secured from the provincial government was a point then raised.

The Mayor took it upon himself to answer this question, and declared that it was practically understood Victoria could get the lake, and further the city was empowered to expropriate all water within 20 miles of the city for a supply.

T. L. Paterson asked Ald. Henderson if six hundred and twenty-five acres was all the available land in the Elk lake district suitable for a watershed.

In reply the alderman explained that six hundred and twenty-five acres was all that was necessary for the next fifteen years, after that Elk lake would be no longer safe as a water supplying source. Settlement would surround it, and its use would be fraught with epidemic dangers.

This point was raised several times during the discussion, and the Mayor to settle the question went into it pretty fully, expressing the same views as Ald. Henderson.

"Who will have the responsibility of spending the money?" was a query.

The interrogator was informed that the city water commissioner would disburse the six hundred and nineteen thousand dollars, subject to the council. Further, that the money would not all be spent at once, but when and where it would give the quickest benefit.

Whether or not sufficient provision had been made for extension maintenance and replacing of pipe in the by-law was lengthily discussed. Some were of the opinion that $7,000 was totally inadequate.

Capt. Curtis, during the argument of this question, interposed with the remark that according to Mr. Adams' report the less water the citizens used the longer it would last.

The city water commissioner then entered upon the explanation of a few phases of the scheme. He devoted his attentions largely to a synopsis of Mr. Adams' report, entering upon the capacity of the Elk lake and how arrangements had been made for an unlimited supply.

He was called upon to explain many matters. First, the advisability of using meters, and expending such a large sum on installing them was questioned. Some spoke in favor of the meter and others against it.

Mr. Raymur then took up the money side of the question. He announced that by the imposition of a frontage tax of two cents to the foot and an increase of the water rate by 25 per cent. the cost could be covered without any aid from the waterworks revenue. Comparison between the by-law and the other schemes led to a further number of questions being raised.

Subsequently finances again entered largely into the proceedings. W. Marchant inquired of the speaker whether or not it was true that if the money had to be collected by taxation it would mean an increase of two mills on the dollar.

Mr. Raymur replied if such action were taken it would mean an increase of a mill and five-eights.

The questioner then declared that the expenditure of so much money was monstrous. He could not see the purpose of buying meters which only lasted ten years and to spread the payment of this great sum over a term of 50 years. He branded the scheme as extravagant.

"Supposing you were to sell the debentures at the present state of the money market, you could hardly expect to receive more than 90 cents on the dollar?" declared Mr. Marchant. This deprecation would have to be made, and there was no arrangement to cover it.

A number of other points were brought up and gone thoroughly into.

The Mayor then called for an expression from the ratepayers. He asked Mr. Stewart, a former Winnipeger and a candidate for election in Ward 1, to give his opinion.

Mr. Stewart lauded the by-law, which in his mind was an admirable one. Water must be had, and for his own part he intended doing all he could for the by-law.

Ex-Ald. Bragg next craved indulgence. He declared that the submission of the by-law was premature. It should be left over for the next council. The speaker was called to task by another ratepayer, who said that the present council was the only one capable of handling the matter in a satisfactory manner, for were they not equipped with full knowledge of the question, and had not a year been devoted to its study?

Before the meeting closed Mayor Morley gave a resume of the most important points raised against the by-law, and treated them to a vigorous attack.

"Vote for the by-law" was the last words heard, and they were voiced on all sides.

BARON TAKAHIRA.

U. S. Will Receive New Ambassador at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 8.—While officially nothing has been heard at the Japanese embassy of the decision of the Japanese government to appoint Baron Takahira as ambassador to Washington, no doubt seems to be entertained of his selection, but the general belief among the embassy attaches is that the successor of Ambassador Aoki will not be announced until the arrival of the latter in Japan, as diplomatic courtesy demands that this consideration be shown to a retiring official.

While the Japanese embassy has not yet seen fit to announce formally the appointment of Baron Takahira to succeed Ambassador Aoki in Washington, the charge of the embassy, Mr. Miyaoka, has at the instance of his government inquired of the state department whether Baron Takahira would be a persona grata as successor to Viscount Aoki. Secretary Root has replied that the appointment would be received with pleasure by his government.

Nothing is yet known as to when the new ambassador will arrive here, but it is presumed that he probably will find it necessary to return from Rome to Japan to receive instructions from his own government before taking up his new duties in Washington.

WINNIPEG FIRE.

Winnipeg, Jan. 9.—Fire did considerable damage last night to the gents' furnishing store of White & Manahan on Main street. The damage to the stock was mostly by water and will amount to about thirty-five thousand dollars, partly covered by insurance.

OUR ASSORTMENT of Ladies' Handbags was never more complete. We have them in very attractive colors, in genuine Horn Back Alligator, Ice Bear, Pebbled Goat, etc. A Christmas gift appreciated by any lady. Ask us to show them to you.

CYRUS H. BOWES
CHEMIST.
GOVERNMENT ST.
Near Yates St.

Send for this now

Get the free book that tells "When Poultry Pays," and is packed with facts you ought to know about the up-to-date way to go into poultry-farming without big capital. Book describes outfits and the plan that makes success certain. Costs nothing to get it. Explains how we find you a cash buyer for your product. Proves why Peerless Incubator, Peerless Brooder and our no-cash-down way of selling guarantees you the right start. Send for book to-day, before edition is gone—no charge for it. With the free book we send full details of how to get a Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Outfit without putting up a cent of ready money . . . how to make sure before you start that poultry-raising will pay you. Get the book NOW

Address The LEE-HODGINS CO., Limited
325 Pembroke St. PEMBROKE, ONT.
14

THE TRUSTEES HELD FINAL MEETING

The Overcrowding of Schools Was Brought to their Attention.

(From Thursday's Daily).

The overcrowding of city schools was one of the matters dealt with by the school trustees at the last meeting of the board. It was brought to the attention of the trustees by a report from Trustee Riddell, chairman of the building and grounds committee, and was stated by him to be a grave question. Other members of the board took the matter up and Mrs. Jenkins said that in the Central school there was a class of 85 under one teacher, while the children in two other classes numbered one hundred.

Trustee Lewis suggested that the board should face the question with determination and ask for more money to build additional schools. One was wanted in the eastern portion of the city.

The advisability of purchasing a portable school was referred to by Trustee Riddell. He suggested that the board purchase a similar one to that used in Vancouver, details of which were considered by the trustees some time ago.

It was decided to make an arrangement in the Central school whereby the main class-room would be relieved of congestion.

The admission of Chinese children to the schools was also considered. It was stated that several new applications had been received and the board, after some discussion, decided to allow such of the children as had parents in the city, and could talk sufficient English, to attend.

Trustee Alfred Huggett tendered his resignation as a member of the board and the board expressed regret at his disappearance from its councils. Eulogistic references were made by the trustees present to Mr. Huggett's work. W. W. Northcott was appointed returning officer for the by-election, at which a successor will be appointed to complete for the year of Mr. Huggett's term that remains.

An application was received from Miss Hillis, drawing instructor in the schools, asking for an advance of salary, and was referred to a committee.

Miss Williams, principal of the Girls' Central school, asked that her salary be raised to the same figure as male principals and set forth several reasons for the board's consideration. The communication was considered in committee of the whole, the press being excluded, and the committee recommended to the board that no change be made.

In his report from the building committee Trustee Riddell stated that considerable progress had been made on the Victoria West school and that the joists of the second floor had been laid.

On the recommendation of Chairman Jay, W. H. Binns, teacher of manual training, was appointed also teacher of drawing in the High school. His salary was increased $10 a month in consequence of this.

A number of minor matters were considered, after which the board rose and the trustees, of whom four were retiring, exchanged felicitous remarks.

LITTLE GIRL'S FACE

COVERED WITH ECZEMA,

CURED BY ZAM-BUK.

That terrible skin disease Eczema is no respector of persons. It attacks the new born baby as readily as the aged, but in Zam-Buk we have Nature's Remedy for combating and overcoming this tormenting and aggressive disease. The following cases testifying to the marvellous cures brought about by Zam-Buk is convincing argument that in Zam-Buk we have the very best skin cure offered to this or any other country:

Mrs. A. E. Grass, St. Catharines, says: "One box of Zam-Buk healed my LITTLE GIRL'S FACE of Eczema. We used it for Cuts and Sores also."

Mrs. G. A. Kerr, Denbeigh, Ont., says: "My Baby's legs were so bad with Eczema that I could not keep stockings on her. A box of Zam-Buk cured her after the Doctor had failed."

Dame J. R. Smith, Hawkesbury, Ont. writes: "After three applications I was better of Eczema and before I had used half a box, I was cured."

Zam-Buk cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Ulcers, Ringworm, Itch, Barber's Itch, Blood Poison, Bad Leg, Salt Rheum, Abrasions, Abscesses and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all store and druggists at 50 cents or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Six boxes for $2.50.

GOOD PROFITS IN POULTRY RAISING

The Result of Experiments Conducted in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Dairying and poultry raising are two branches of the farming industry that have received far too little consideration in the West. The following letter to the Canadian dairymen from W. G. Wilson, superintendent of dairying for Sasketchewan, will show how money can be made by the farmers:

"Early in the season of 1907 an announcement was made by the dairy branch of the department of agriculture, Regina, that the initial step would be taken towards encouraging and improving the poultry industry of the province of Saskatchewan. The course outlined was a practical one in the form of co-operative fattening stations in connection with the creameries. Since the announcement was made the work has been under way, and was largely in the nature of an experiment with a view to demonstrating why greater care and attention should be given to properly raising and marketing poultry. For the experiment upwards of 1,000 birds were promised by the farmers early in the year but owing to the late, cold and inclement spring weather, the chicks experienced hardships beyond endurance, and the number of birds promised were not supplied by the farmers. A sufficient number, however, was received to enable the department to carry out the work, which has been completed, and the results seem to vindicate the motive which stimulated the movement.

"The department erected suitable buildings at two creameries, and provided fattening crates in which to put the birds. These were accepted from the farmers during the early part of September, only one delivery being arranged for this season. At one point spring chickens only were taken, while fowl and chickens were taken at the other; the regulations providing that all must be starved for twenty-four hours before their arrival at the fattening station. Upon receipt of an approved voucher from the manager of the fattening station, the department advanced to the farmers ten cents a pound, live weight, for the chickens, and six cents a pound for fowl received.

"Fine oatmeal and buttermilk constituted the fattening ration, and feeding was continued for about four weeks.

"The disposal of the dressed birds, owing to the limited number for sale, was effected in small lots to the best trade for two reasons; first, to secure for the farmers the best possible price and, second, to advertise the trade for another year. Our experience this season, and the figures which follow, seem to indicate that good prices can be realized for first-class chickens. The number handled was 497, weighing 1,530 pounds, or an average of 3.1 pounds. The dressed weight was 1,930 pounds, and the gain a bird, .80 pounds.

"The increase a bird is not large, and is chiefly owing to the fact that a considerable number of fowl was received at one point, and also to the fact that one type of birds altogether was not conducive to showing very creditable gains. The average selling price for the lot was 19.38 cents a pound. This gave the farmer a second and final payment after deducting the cost of fattening of 7.34 cents a pound on both chickens and fowl, or a net price to the farmers of 17.34 cents a pound, live weight, for chickens, and 13.34 cents for fowl.

"The price realized is not the only advantage to be taken into consideration in affording a market for the farmers' poultry by this system of handling. The labor of preparing the birds for marketing is assumed by others, thus relieving the owners of the sometimes unpleasant task because the proper conveniences and facilities are not available for killing and dressing for marketing. Where a considerable number of birds are kept, the labor thus necessitated is sometimes burdensome, in fact, it is sometimes this that keeps many farmers from going into poultry raising more extensively, but, with the co-operative method, the farmers' labor in this respect disappears. The assurance of a ready and reliable market is thus afforded, and extends a commendable inducement. The farmers, too, who do not reside in the immediate vicinity of the fattening station have this same advantage extended to them. The birds may be cooped and shipped and expressed to the central fattening station, where the express charges are defrayed by the department, which was considered advisable in order to further assist the work while in its infancy. Contrast the price the farmers realized for their birds last year, and that paid for birds delivered at the fattening station this year. According to information already to hand, the average dressed weight price paid to farmers in 1906 did not exceed 10 cents a pound. Some, it is true, obtained more than this because of selling direct to the consumer, but, on the other hand, many received only eneght cents a pound, dressed weight, while the advance price at the fattening station was ten cents on chicken and six cents on fowl, live weight — with no labor but that of cooping the birds for delivery — with a supplementary payment of 7.34 cents a pound.

"The foregoing results seem to amply justify the assistance and expenditure of the department to develop the poultry industry. The price obtained and paid to farmers exceeded the expectation of those in charge of the work, and while it is not a certainty that these prices can be duplicated another year, our experience goes to show that, one year with another, splendid prices can be obtained for good birds properly prepared. The high prices this season were, to some extent, due to the loss of chicks through exposure during the cold spring months, which produced a scarcity.

"With the initial undertaking, it was to be expected that the class of birds received from the farmers would not be altogether commendable. It proved to be correct, and considerable improvement in this respect may be made in the future. The proper type of birds must be raised by the farmer and delivered to the fattening station, otherwise the management cannot offer for sale birds that will command the highest price because of their superior quality with respect to flesh, plumpness and appearance generally. To do this, some attention must be given to the breeding and selection of the birds, either by procuring a setting of pure-bred eggs from one known to have good birds of the leading utility breeds, or by purchasing a pure-bred male of the desired type and breed with which to head the flock. By either of these methods a proper start can be made, and by subsequent careful selection of the young, a flock of creditable birds can soon be accumulated."

The Dominion Department of Agriculture at the illustration poultry stations report its findings on the pure-bred and scrub chickens as follows:

"When pure-bred and scrub chickens were reared under similar conditions, the pure-bred bird of the utility type made more rapid and economical gains in live weight than did the scrubs.

"In crate fattening, the pure-bred chickens again made the greater gains. It was also demonstrated that the cost of food a pound of gain was less with the pure-bred chickens.

"At the age of four months, the pure-bred chickens were fattened and ready for the market, possessing a uniformity in quality and appearance unequalled by the others at any time.

"At no age were the scrub chickens so saleable as the pure-bred birds.

"For meeting the demands of the higher-class local markets, or for export, scrub chickens are not satisfactory."

A careful perusal of these facts should make clear to the reader the value of pure-bred birds, and the important part it will have in assisting the department in securing the best trade for poultry which will give the farmers the greatest returns, and also in establishing the poultry industry of the province.

BROKE HIS NECK.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 9.—While proceeding down stairs in the Bell hotel W. Humphrys slipped and fell to the bottom, a distance of about ten feet, and broke his neck, dying almost instantly.

MARSHHAND CRIME.

Boston, Jan. 9.—Fred W. Elliot was arrested yesterday for the New Jersey authorities, who charge him with being accessory after the fact in the murder of Mrs. Whitmore.

CALGARY BANK CLEARINGS.

Calgary, Alb., Jan. 9.—The bank clearings for the week ending to-day were $1,256,658, a decrease of $21.71 over the corresponding week last year.

Negotiations are proceeding with a view to prohibiting the smoking of opium in the foreign settlements of Shanghai.

FOR REEVE

To the Electors of the Municipality of the District of Saanich.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—

At the request of a number of electors I have the pleasure of announcing myself as a candidate for Reeve at the forthcoming municipal election, and solicit your votes and influence.

Yours respectfully,

A. G. SNELLING.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and ¼-lb Tins.

You can save money by buying your BUGGIES, CARTS, WAGGONS, INCUBATORS, BROODERS, SCALES, KITCHEN CABINETS, from

D. HAMMOND
1423 DOUGLAS ST.
P. O. Box 194 VICTORIA, B. C.

WE WISH
ALL OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS
A VERY HAPPY AND PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

J. Piercy & Co.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, VICTORIA, B. C.

Sweeping Reductions in Ranges Lasts Until December 31st.

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
"HER MAJESTY" RANGE ($8 with warming closet)	$65.00	$47.50
"HER MAJESTY" RANGE (without closet)	$50.00	$39.50

Guaranteed satisfactory. They are asbestos lined and are manufactured by the Buck Stove Company, Brantford, Ont.

	Reg. Price.	Sale Price.
"BLACK BEAUTY," steel range with high shelf	$16.00	$14.50

B. C. HARDWARE CO., COR. YATES & BROAD STS. Phone 82. P. O. Box 683.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

For Children

Relieve FEVERISH HEAT.

Prevent FITS, CONVULSIONS, Etc.

Preserve a healthy state of the Constitution.

CONTAIN NO POISON.

Please observe the EE in STEEDMAN.

Made only at WALWORTH, SURREY.

COCOA

STIMULATES AND REFRESHES; NO BETTER DRINK FOR THE RAINY SEASON

CADBURY'S COCOA, per tin	50c.
FRY'S COCOA, per package	10c.
COWAN'S COCOA, per tin	35c.
BAKER'S COCOA, per tin	35c.
RALSTON'S COCOA, per tin	35c.
BENSDORF'S DUTCH COCOA, per tin	30c.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA, per tin	35c.

"THE CUP THAT CHEERS."

GOOD TEA AND COFFEE, per lb	40c.

W. O. WALLACE

Corner Yates and Douglas Streets.

Phone 312 The Family Cash Grocery Phone 312

DOMINION HOTEL, Victoria, B. C. Maintained on the highest standard; rates $1.50 to $2.50 per day. Free 'bus.

STRAYED—To the premises of C. Heal, Saanich, one brindled steer, 2 years old, and one roan heifer, 2 years old. Owner can have them by paying expenses. If not claimed will be sold by auction on January 20th inst., at 11 a. m.

MAIL CONTRACT.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Postmaster general will be received at Ottawa, Ont., until noon on Friday the 22nd May, 1908, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails under contract between

DAWSON AND WHITE HORSE

Three round trips per week during the season of navigation, and between

ATLIN AND CARCROSS

Two round trips per week during the season of navigation, to commence on the opening of navigation, 1909, on each route, and between

DAWSON AND WHITE HORSE

Three round trips per week during the winter season, the service to commence immediately on the close of navigation in the fall of 1908.

During the season of navigation the mails to be carried between the points mentioned in suitable steamers subject to the approval of the Postmaster General on such days and hours as may be arranged. The route pursued in the conveyance of this mail to be via the Post Offices now established or which may hereafter be established on either route.

The contractor will be required to exchange the mails between the Post Office at each terminus of the route, and at any intermediate office within one mile from the steamer landing.

During the winter season the mails to be carried between Dawson and White Horse in suitable vehicles or sleighs drawn by dogs or by horses, as the conditions admit.

The weight of the mails to be carried on each winter trip will be limited to 800 pounds per trip each way. The route to be travelled will be by the Government trail between these points, serving all intermediate offices on or within a mile therefrom, which are now in operation or which may be established during the continuance of the contract.

The contract, if satisfactorily executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding four years—the Postmaster General reserving the right to terminate the contract at any time previous to the expiration of the four years should the public interest in his opinion require it, upon giving the contractor three months' previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this route; ferries, tolls, portages, etc., must be defrayed by the contractor.

Parties tendering must state the price asked per annum in words at length for the above service during the summer and winter seasons, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two approved sureties or of an approved Guarantee Company that in the event of the tender being accepted a contract should be duly executed by the party tendering for the price demanded—undertaking also to be bound with the contractor in the sum of Twenty-five Thousand Dollars as security for the due performance of the service.

Further information as to the specifications and conditions of the proposed contract may be seen and blank Forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Dawson, White Horse, Vancouver and Victoria, and at the office of the undersigned.

E. H. FLETCHER,
P. O. Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office.
Victoria, B. C., 16th December, 1907.

Take notice that I, Helga Jacobson, of Bella Coola, B. C., intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the N. E. side of the South Bentick Arm, Coast District, known as Crown Grant Lot 6, reverted to the Crown: Starting on the N. W. corner of said Lot 6, ½ mile more or less from the entrance of Noosek River, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains to S. W. corner, thence following shore line of South Bentick Arm 40 chains more or less to post of commencement. Containing 160 acres more or less.

HELGA JACOBSON.
B. F. Jacobson, Agent.
Dated 18th of October, 1907.

COAST LAND DISTRICT.

Take notice that A. Hammer, of Bella Coola, farmer, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 20 chains south of the northwest corner of Lot 24, Range 3, Coast District, thence west 20 chains to shore of Abuntlet Lake, thence in a southeasterly direction along shore line to the west boundary of Lot 24, thence north five chains, more or less, to point of commencement, and containing 10 acres, more or less.

Dated November 28th, 1907.

ALBERT HAMMER.

$1.00 P a

VOL. 2.

Dr. Lewis Hall, wh

NOMINATION OF THE CANDIDA

ALDERMEN IN WARD FOUR ARE ELE

F. A. Pauline and A. McK of Progressive Ticket turned by Acclamatio

(From Monday's Daily.)

The nomination of candidates pose next year's city council an the vacancies on the school boa place to-day before the return cer, Mr. Northcott, in the city

This part of the election, whil essential one, is an uninterest With the exception of aldern Ward 4 there will be an elec every office to be filled. In Wa candidates of the progressive t A. Pauline and A. McKeown, turned by acclamation.

The nominations for the offices were as follows:

For Mayor.

Hall, Lewis, 502 Catherine director of dental surgery—No by C. A. Holland; seconded Ernest A. Hall.

Morley, Alfred J., Citizen—N by George P. Weller; secon Joseph Renouf.

For Aldermen, Ward

Mable, Wm. James, Russel carriage builder—Nominated b Muirhead; seconded by D. Mc

Norman, Henry, 628 Hillside carpenter—Nominated by H. F. seconded by W. S. Chambers.

Bittancourt, Frederic J., co agent—Nominated by Beaumon seconded by C. R. Carter.

Gidley, James Warren, 30 street, captain—Nominated by ding; seconded by Hy. McCar

Ross, Wm. Mackenzie, co nominated by J. L. Leigh; sec James Lemon.

Stewart, Wm. Craig, 774 H real estate dealer—Nominated Clarke; seconded by W. H strong.

Watson, Alex., junior, 336 street, shipwright—Nominated J. Chambers; seconded by C.

Callow, Henry, 1019 Fort gardner and florist—Nominated Painter; seconded by J. Collis

For Aldermen Ward I

Bannerman, Alex. M., m Nominated by D. R. Ker; sec Geo. A. Porter.

Meston, John, North Park blacksmith—Nominated by H. er; seconded by Wm. R. Hick

Spragge, David, 55 Third str —Nominated by R. D. Fi seconded by W. H. Bone.

Maynard, Harry, 734 avenue, salesman—Nominated bodacre; seconded by A. Ste

Hall, Richard, insurance Nominated by F. H. Hewlings ed by Jer. Madden.

For Aldermen Ward II

Kingham, Joshua, Belmont merchant—Nominated by C. seconded by W. A. Stevens.

Levi, Henry E., Pemberton tired—Nominated by W. Duck ed by George Porter.

Fullerton, W. F., 1342 street, carpenter and joiner— ed by Ernest A. Hall; second H. Knight.

Gleason, Wm. A., 1448 Vinl