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s death followed. The cabinet decided on a national funeral, e family of the deceased de- the honor in deference to his sed wishes.

OPENING COAL LANDS

hington, March 12.—The presi- oday sent a letter to the sec- of the interior notifying his or- July and October of last year awing certain lands from coal Under the president's order 28 million acres of coal lands immediately opened to entry.

COL. BOSWELL DEAD

ipeg, March 12.—Col. Boswell, y of the 90th Regiment, is

Let me sell you a
CHATHAM Incubator
On Time

Do you know there is big money in raising poultry?

Do you know my incubator will pay you a bigger profit than any other thing you can have on your place?

Well these things are true. Thousands of people all over Canada have proved it every year for the last five years.

I want to quote you a price on my Chatham Incubator,—sold ON TIME and on a 5-year guarantee. I want to send you my Chatham book. This incubator book is *free*—I'll send it to you for just a postal card.

It tells you how to make *money* out of chickens.

Chatham Incubators and Brooders will make you money, for a Chatham Incubator will hatch a live, healthy chicken out of every fertile *egg* put in it, in 21 days.

Will you write for my book to-day? Just say on a postal "Please send me your Incubator Book"—that's all. Address me personally,

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President

The Manson Campbell Co., Ltd.
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NOTE—I carry large stocks and ship promptly from branch houses at Calgary, Alta.; Montreal, Que.; Brandon, Man.; Halifax, N.S.; Victoria, B.C., and factory at Chatham.

LAND OF PLENTY IN PEACE RIVER

Fertility of Country as Shown by Descriptions of Explorers

GRAIN AND GRASS GROW WELL

F. W. Valleau, D. L. S., and Professor Macoun Describe What They Have Seen in District

The announcement in yesterday's Colonist that the Dominion government had laid on the table of parliament the report of A. A. Macdonell, the surveyor appointed to delimit the lands in the Peace River district granted to the Dominion by the Island Railway Act, 1884, has attracted renewed attention to this district.

As stated in the despatch, the easterly boundary of the area follows the eastern boundary of the province, or the 120th meridian of longitude, and comprises an area 48 miles long by 80 wide, or 46 1-2 miles north and 33 1-2 miles south of the Peace river. This works out something less than the area to which the Dominion is entitled by the act (3,500,000 acres), the land delimited being 3,451,600 acres. There is therefore a shortage of about 75 1-2 square miles.

The area chosen takes in by far the larger portion of the agricultural land in the vicinity. The western boundary of the tract lies between Hudson's Hope, a Hudson's Bay post, and the old fort of the same name. It cuts through Moberly lake and includes the best portions of the drainage areas of the Halfway and North Pine rivers to the north of the Peace, and those of the D'Echafaud, Mud, South Pine and Moberly rivers to the south. But there is left to the province a considerable area of good land round Moberly lake and stretching northwards a long distance beyond Peace river. The tract chosen by the Dominion has a general elevation of about 2,400 feet above sea level and is principally prairie, into which the rivers have cut deep depressions.

Peace river is navigable during the season of high water through the whole tract, and some 480 miles further north. Last season a Hudson's Bay Company steamer traversed the whole distance from Hudson's Hope to Peace river crossing, a distance of 240 miles and thence 300 miles further north to Vermilion. As to the wheat growing possibilities of the tract it may be said there are even now three grist mills at Vermilion.

Description of Country.

The most recent authoritative description of the country, from the pen of F. W. Valleau, D.L.S., is as follows:

"The drainage area of the Peace River in British Columbia extends from the height of land at Giscombe Portage, on the Fraser River, to the south to the height of land at the headwaters of the Hay River to the north, and from the eastern boundary of the province west to the headwaters of the Omineca, embracing thousands of square miles of territory, most of it unexplored even by the prospector or trapper. The district is well watered, having the following rivers taking their rise within the boundaries and all flowing into the mighty Peace: The Parsnip, Findlay, Omineca, Osilinca, Inginica, Ospica, Pack, Pouce Coupe, Halfway and Pine Nation, besides other smaller streams upon many of which gold is to be found in paying quantities. Along the valleys of some of the above-named rivers is some magnificent agricultural land, notably along the Lower Peace, Parsnip and Omineca, and between the Parsnip River and Stuart Lake to the west. Although situated in the north-east corner of the province, it would be a mistake to imagine that the climate of the Peace River District is unsuitable for agriculture or stock-raising, as, although the winters are cold, being very much like Alberta in the North-west, it has this advantage, that being sheltered by the mountains there is little or no wind. The snowfall is only about half what it is in Cariboo, and the summers are delightful, warm, sunshiny days being the rule. In the valley of the Peace River itself (especially to the west of the Rockies) there is not a great deal of land suitable for agriculture, as for the most part the mountains come down close to the shores and in some places the river flows through an impassable gorge whose perpendicular walls of rock tower thousands of feet without the slightest vestige of vegetation, and which for grandeur of scenery cannot be surpassed anywhere in Canada.

Terraced Valleys.

"But to the east of the Rocky Mountain Canyon the mountains become less precipitous, and the valley opens out into broad benches or terraces, in some places heavily wooded and in others park-like and open prairie; the soil is of the best quality, being a rich loam. Native grasses, vetches and pea-vine grow fully four feet in height and wild flowers of all colors are to be seen everywhere. The timber is pine, spruce, birch (which grows to an immense size), cottonwood and the other smaller growths of wood common to British Columbia, while along the rivers wild fruits, such as cherries, service-berries, saskatoons, raspberries, strawberries, wild currants and gooseberries grow luxuriantly. Back of these benches to the north of the river the hills are grass-covered, affording unlimited range for thousands of head of cattle and horses. The Indians about Fort St. John winter their horses out without putting up any hay, and they come through in fine condition.

"The Peace River proper commences at the confluence of the Findlay and Parsnip Rivers, the first-named coming in from the north and the latter from the south. Both are large rivers draining an immense stretch of country. From the point where these two rivers meet the Peace flows almost directly eastward. Five miles down the Findlay rapids occur, the river tumbling over a ledge of large boulders. The rapids are about 500 yards in length, and the fall in the distance is some 10 to 12 feet. At ordinary stages of the water these rapids can be run with canoes, by hugging the right bank very closely and swinging sharply around into a small bay at the foot to avoid a bad whirlpool. From here for about 30 miles the Peace has an even flow, when the Parle Pas Rapids are met. These are longer and heavier than the Findlay and can only be run on the left side, and even here it is exciting work, for the few minutes it takes from the time the canoe takes the first plunge until you are through the foaming eddies at the foot. Sixty miles from the mouth of the Parsnip the river plunges through the Rocky Mountain Canyon, which is from 15 to 20 miles in length and has a fall of over 60 feet in the distance."

Prof. Macoun's Report.

Professor Macoun, in a recent report to the provincial government, had this to say:

"It is difficult to define the limits of that part of the Peace River District lying within British Columbia, as comparatively little has been done to fix these, owing to the absence of surveys. Generally speaking, however, the eastern boundary of British Columbia follows the summit of the Rocky Mountains to latitude 54 degrees. At this point it passes due north on the 120th meridian to the 60th parallel, and thence westward to the Pacific. That part which lies east of the Rocky Mountains is what is usually known at the Peace River country, and includes a great agricultural region both north and south of the river. In making a sketch of this region, it is not desirable to limit its extent to that part immediately within British Columbia, as no definite points have been fixed. On this account I reproduce that part of Dr. G. M. Dawson's report of 1879, which deals with the extent and capabilities of the district in question:

Of Great Fertility.

"From 5,000 to 10,000 square miles of the above area is included in British Columbia, and both at Hudson Hope and St. John the climatic conditions are favorable where the land is suited for agriculture. The country between Dunvegan and St. John, south of the Peace River, is largely prairie and poplar copse and everywhere the soil is good. North of St. John, on this plateau back from the river, common grasses attained a height of from four to six feet, and vetches were found eight feet late in July, 1875.

"Since then many reports of the fertility of the region have been written, but none have denied the earlier statements made by the writer and Dr. Dawson. On this account it is fair to assume that our opinions are not too much, and that when proper surveys are made, 10,000 square miles of this will fall to the portion of British Columbia.

"Poplar and spruce for all purposes and of good size are to be found throughout the district, except where prairie predominates. Many fine prairies are to be seen in the drier part, but in all cases these prairies seem to have been caused by repeated fires. The 'Grande Prairie,' which is said to be of great extent, is eminently suited for agriculture, as it is meadow and copse, and in places covered with berry-bearing bushes, chiefly saskatoon berries (Amelanchier alnifolia). It is now well known that spring opens about the same time between Winnipeg and Peace River. Summer frosts are practically unknown, but local late spring and early fall frosts may be expected for years to come. These will soon pass away as cultivation increases, in the same way as they have done in Manitoba and the Territories. At present farming is being carried on at the head of Lesser Slave Lake and on the plateau near the mouth of Smoky River. From both places I have seen fine samples of wheat grown during the past season.

Awakening Has Come.

"After having seen the growth of vegetables and cereals at Dawson, in the Yukon District, and remembering what I have seen on Peace River, the Nechaco, Lake Babine, and the reports from the Skeena and Stikine, I am led to believe that the day of a general awakening has come, and we can now say that Northern British Columbia will in the future, support a very large population on its own productions. Throughout the whole region, including the Yukon District, fodder for horses and cattle in any quantity can be grown. At Dawson, clover and timothy were found last season to do remarkably well. Oats, barley, and wheat were found in the same field. The two former were ripe on August 23rd, and the wheat so far matured that, after drying, the ears looked ripe. Last month I sent three ears of wheat grown at Dawson in latitude 64 degrees 15 minutes, to the experimental farm in this city, to have it tested. The report received the other day was '100 grains planted, 100 grains sprouted, and 100 grains were vigorous, and no weak plants were produced.' Such a report has made itself familiar with conditions as the above shows that all lands suitable to grow wheat in the Peace River region, Northern British Columbia, and the Yukon District, have climatic conditions suitable for the growth of all necessaries in a civilized community.

"The whole district, as said above, is an almost level plateau, with a slight dip to the valleys of the Peace and Smoky Rivers. Owing to the depth of these valleys and the absence of rock, the conditions for drainage are perfect, and all boggy places and wet or damp tracts will be easily drained. As will be seen by consulting a map, the finest tract lies between the Smoky River and the Peace, and here the earliest settlements will likely take place. The shelter afforded by these river valleys, with others that traverse the plateau, will at once be taken advantage of for the protection of stock and the nearness of water."

The provincial mineralogist made a special expedition to Peace River last summer, and his report thereon will be included in the forthcoming annual report of the minister of mines. Coal is known to exist on Peace River, and it is learned on good authority that part of the deposits are in the land retained by the province although some valuable stretches will be found in the land just delimited by the Dominion. The different routes into Peace River were given in a recent issue of the Colonist.

SYMPATHY BETWEEN LIVER AND KIDNEYS

In the treatment of Bright's disease or inflammation of the kidneys, the first consideration is relief for these filtering organs and this can only be obtained by quickening the action of the liver and bowels.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills succeed where mere kidney medicines fail because they act promptly and directly on the liver, take the work off the kidneys and then by their invigorating action on the kidneys restore them to health and vigor.

Because of the intimate and sympathetic relation of the liver and kidneys it is useless to treat them independently of one another. This fact was in the mind of Dr. Chase when he prepared the formula of his celebrated Kidney-Liver Pills and the phenomenal success of this great medicine has proven his wisdom.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively cure liver complaint, biliousness, constipation, backache and kidney disease. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Write for Dr. Chase's Calendar Almanac.

A NEW OFFICE CREATED

C. P. R. Gets a Panama Canal Assistant Engineer for Important Work

The Canadian Pacific railway has appointed a superintendent of construction in the person of John G. Sullivan, who has been assistant chief engineer on the Panama canal for over a year, says the Toronto Globe. Mr. Sullivan will have supervision of all lines east of Fort William and his office will be in Toronto. Prior to the new appointment J. W. Leonard, assistant general manager of all eastern lines, has had charge of the work. In connection with his other duties these will now be transferred to Mr. Sullivan, while Mr. Leonard's other work will be all directed from Montreal. F. S. Darling, divisional engineer, will be responsible to the new appointee. For a number of years Mr. Sullivan had charge of construction for the C. P. R. in the west and then left that position to go to Panama. He was in the city last Saturday and will enter upon his new work almost immediately.

CHARGE IS DROPPED

London, Ont., March 12.—The charge against Daniel McPherson for assault on his father is dropped, as the jury brought in a verdict that the blows administered were in resisting an attack from the father, who was intoxicated, and were given without malicious forethought.

IS A FIRM BELIEVER IN NORTHERN COUNTRY

Mr. Charleston's Enthusiastic Description of Bulkley and Nechaco District

B. C. Charleston, of Hazelton, who has charge of the Dominion Telegraph line between Quesnel and Telegraph Creek, arrived in town this week, says the Ashcroft Journal. He is out on his annual trip. He will be joined here by his wife and little daughter, when he will proceed to the coast to lay in the year's supply of provisions and operating material.

Mr. Charleston has a very robust belief in the future of the section through which his duties frequently call him.

Of the two best known valleys, the Bulkley and Nechaco, he believes much will be heard during the coming summer. Large areas of coal have been taken up and much more will be taken during the coming season than ever before.

Large areas of coal lands have been taken up and many lode claims have been staked and will be prospected pretty thoroughly as soon as the snow will permit. He says moneied men have long had their eyes on the huge section lying between Quesnel and Hazelton and on to the coast range for a hundred miles or more. Large bodies of mineral, copper galena and gold quartz besides coal and possibly oil deposits, have been known to exist for years but the difficulties of transportation have heretofore precluded any thought of their being work or even held, these difficulties are now rapidly disappearing before the march of the pioneer and Mr. Charleston stated it was his belief that a couple of years would see no greater difficulties to be coped with than those which exist in the ordinary frontier mining camp.

Ranching in the Bulkley Valley is of course in its very earliest stages, but one rancher, he said, had raised 400 tons of hay and 40 tons of oats. This of course is all snapped up in the neighborhood as large numbers of both cattle and horses are wintered in the valley.

The Nechaco being further inland and more difficult of access from the coast was behind Bulkley as regards advancement but many men who have located land here wintered there and from what he had heard he believed a very big rush of landseekers, prospectors and timber cruisers would follow the opening up of the trails.

The Nechaco differed from the Bulkley in one particular and that was that it was somewhat drier although it was not country which suffered from an excess of dryness. Anyone after a glance at the map would see this as the country is covered with a network of rivers and small lakes.

You people in Ashcroft are undoubtedly looking at benefit from this rush to a new country and you are quite right, the route from Ashcroft, through Quesnel and by way of Fort George is an convenient a route as any in fact it has very many advantages over the coast and by pilgrims who come into these valleys from the east Ashcroft route will be patronized almost exclusively.

The crying need of these sections just now is, of course, a wagon road. It is expensive packing supplies in, and more tedious but this drawback will no doubt be removed just as soon as the government has made itself familiar with conditions and the advantages to accrue from the opening up of an agricultural and mineral area which I believe is destined to further open the eyes of the world as to British Columbia's riches in every ordinary necessaries of man."

Returning to Mr. Charleston will go by way of the Skeena river by the first steamer which will probably leave Fort Simpson about the midle of April.

YORKTON'S PROGRESS

Yorkton, Sask., March 12.—Over eight hundred thousand bushels of wheat are already marketed and there is as much more awaiting shipment. It will take twenty cars a day for a month to move all the grain.

A bylaw to raise $10,000 debentures to purchase a controlling interest in the local telephone company passed with a substantial majority.

DRUGGISTS DENOUNCE PATENT MEDICINE ACT

President of British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association Is Interviewed

PETITION OF PROTEST FORWARDED

Consider Imposition of Tax on Preparations by Qualified Druggists Most Unjust

"We object very strongly to the 'Patent Medicine Act' introduced into the Dominion House by Hon. Wm. Templeman," said Joseph H. Emery, president of the B. C. Pharmaceutical association, yesterday. "Practically every retail druggist in the province has signed a petition that has been forwarded to Ottawa protesting against the passage of the measure.

"We are not specially interested in the fightag ainst some patent medicines, but we think that the imposition of a tax on preparations put up by duly qualified druggists is unjust. It might be all right to make articles prepared in large factories, where very likely one or two men oversee the work of dozens of boys and girls in packing and preparing patent medicines, but it is certainly not right to tax a druggist, who has spent years of study learning his profession, for compounding articles in a scientific and therapeutically correct manner.

Analysis Unnecessary.

"These preparations are known to be good, and it is unnecessary to subject them to analysis unless there is reasonable cause for suspicion of them. I do not think Mr. Templeman realizes the magnitude of the undertaking he proposes. To analyse the thousands of preparations now on the market would not only take an enormous amount of time, but also require the expenditure of an enormous sum of money. It would cost from $15 to $20 for the analysis of each sample, and, in many cases, in fact in by far the large majority, no good would result.

"I think the requirements of the case would be fully met by giving some department of the government power to examine any proprietary articles exposed for sale at any time, and to put them off the market if they were found to be injurious. This would be a safeguard, as no manufacturer even would sell harmful preparations knowing they were liable to confiscation at any minute.

Unwise Proposition.

"Another proposition that would, in a large number of cases, be most unwise is that to the placing of the formula on every package. There are thousands of people addicted to the use of morphine and other opiates. If they saw the name of such drugs on certain packages they would at once rush to buy them, and obtain these undesirable drugs much easier than they can at present.

"And we think it is perfectly unnecessary to the expense of analysing every so called patent medicine as defined by the act. It interprets the word 'medicine' as: 'Every artificial remedy or prescription manufactured wholesale for the internal (or external) use of man (or animal), the name, composition or definition of which is not to be found in the British Pharmacopoeia, the Codex Medicamentarius of France, the Pharacopoeia of the United States, or any pharmacopoeia approved by the minister, or any pharmacopoeia adopted by any properly constituted pharmaceutical association approved by the minister.'

Horse Liniments.

"Now, does it appear necessary to go to all this trouble in respect to horse liniments for instance? If such an act is to be passed, we think it should at all events be limited to medicines intended for internal consumption by human beings.

"And then, what does the expression 'wholesale' mean? Does it mean that I can put up a bottle of a preparation when asked to by a customer, without paying the tax, while if I put up a dozen or two in readiness for orders they must all be stamped. The retail druggists are not, as I said before, fighting the battle of the patent medicine firms, but they want to be at liberty, in view of their professional training, to put up preparations without having to pay a tax. If such tax is right for a druggist, it should also be put on the grocer who mixes tea or coffee. If the act passes it will mean that druggists will cease to handle patent medicines and that the trade will be diverted to other channels, not as satisfactory from the point of view of public safety. We would prefer not to handle proprietary articles of this kind, unless of our own manufacture, so we are not interested in the matter as much as is generally supposed, but our objection to a tax on our own preparations is unalterable.

Retailers Feel Strongly.

"One trade journal in Toronto went so far as to say that if the bill became law every druggist should work to put the Laurier government out of power. While we have not gone so far as that, we feel strongly on the subject and will fight the bill to a finish. If it is laid over until next session, as appears likely, we will make further strong representations to the minister who introduced it.

"There is too much agitation as to danger from patent medicines. In British Columbia during the past five years, there has been only one death that could in any way be attributed to their use, and even in that case the matter was not proven."

Ask for Amherst solid leather footwear.

CANADIAN PROGRESS

Lord Strathcona Interviewed on His Return From Canada.

Lord Strathcona has been interviewed by a representative of the "Financier" with regard to his recent visit to Canada. Referring to the large body of emigrants that they have poured into the country of late, Lord Strathcona expressed the opinion that, for the most part, they were likely to do well for themselves, and to become valuable citizens. Looking back over a series of years, he thought the type of British emigrant had shown progressive improvement.

Speaking of the North-West, his lordship said that it was there beyond question that the emigrant with small means and a practical knowledge of farming had the best chance of success. Indeed, it was not a matter of chance. If practical knowledge and industry, combined with a little capital, were brought into play, success would follow. The opportunities afforded for investment in the north-west were extremely good. With regard to Canada generaly, it was no doubt a fact that capital did not command such high interest as was the case years ago when the country was less developed, but in the north-west where there was a great demand for capital, it was quite possible to get 6 per cent or 7 per cent for money lent on mortgage with very good security.

"Do you think, Lord Strathcona, that in the case of a capitalist here, with a fairly large amount of free money to invest, it would be a good business proceeding for him to go to Canada himself, and say, in the north-west, to make a selection of mortgage investments on the spot?"

"Yes; I think it would, providing, of course, that he exercised a due amount of caution. The average yield he would obtain would be far higher than he could get here on mortgage investments, and if he made his selections carefully, the security would be quite satisfactory—I am referring more particularly to mortgages secured upon farms and homesteads."

Questioned as to the mineral wealth of Canada, Lord Strathcona said: "It is only reasonable to suppose that the parts still unknown as regards minerals will in many places prove to be rich. Only a few years ago the most unpromising part of the Dominion was the Yukon and yet millions upon millions of gold have been extracted from that region. What the mineral wealth of Canada will ultimately prove to be no man can say, but it is known to be immense already.

"Looking at the abundance of water-power in Canada, do you think that British manufacturers with adequate capital would do well to consider the desirability of establishing themselves in Canada, where the geographical and other conditions were favourable?"

"I should be sorry to advise any firm in the United Kingdom to pull up their stakes and go to Canada, abandoning their business in the old country. But as regards the establishment of branch manufactories in Canada, I should say there certainly are many favorable openings. Cheap power is of such advantage in many industries that Canada offers opportunities for manufacturing enterprises probably to as great extent as any country."

"Do you agree that the banking system of Canada is thoroughly well adapted for the needs of the country?"

"Yes; it is a good system. I think it compares favorably with the banking systems of either the United Kingdom or the United States. Every chartered bank in Canada has the power of issuing notes to a certain limit, and those notes are just as good as their equivalent in gold, whatever may happen to the bank. The notes are as good as a government security, although neither the Dominion nor the States governments are under any liability in respect to them. But the banking law has so organized the banks of this country into one association that, being unable to meet its obligations, the whole body of chartered banks becomes responsible. This means that, although the shareholders of a bank may lose by its failure, the public holding the notes lose nothing. At any rate, there would have to be a very bad panic indeed for the note issue to be seriously compromised—but such a contingency is too remote to require consideration.

Lord Strathcona then spoke generally of the outlook and economic development of the Dominion. Although the North-west offered such opportunities to the settler with small means, the eastern and Maritime provinces should not be overlooked. Farms in the midst of a well-settled country, with good transport and easy access to Europe, had their special advantages. To many emigrants from the United Kingdom the loneliness of the settler's life in the new districts of the west was something of a hardship, in the eastern provinces this could be avoided. The life of the farmer in New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island, had social opportunities, which were perhaps quite as great and as agreeable as those of the average country-side in England—in some respects even superior. This aspect of Canadian life should not be lost sight of by the farmers of Great Britain from the vague possibilities of solitary homesteads in a strange country.

DR. GORDON EXPLAINS REFERENCE TO POLITICS

Pays Tribute to Characters of Dominion Leaders of Parties

Winnipeg, March 12.—Rev. Dr. Gordon (Ralph Connor), since his attack upon Premier Roblin's government, delivered from his pulpit on the Sunday prior to the recent elections, has been kept somewhat in the limelight by counter attacks from the political party he assailed. Last Sunday Mr. Gordon offered an explanation of his charges, and in press reports of his sermon he was reported as saying that he was told in Ottawa that both parties were rotten with corrupting vices, that things were challenged on the floor of the house without reply.

This was not what Dr. Gordon did say, and in a letter given to the press today he says: "I hasten to say that I am horrified that such a statement should be attributed to me, and I emphatically declare that it is absolutely impossible that such a statement should have fallen from my lips, for never have I held such an opinion in regard to the leaders of the political parties in Ottawa. What was in my mind to say, and what I believe I did say was: 'I've been told that both political parties, leaders in both political parties were rotten with corruption and vice, or corrupting vice, and that these things were challenged on the floor of the house without reply.' I have the honor to have a slight acquaintance with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and have followed his career with close observation. Mr. Borden it has never been my pleasure to meet; but his reputation is well known to all Canadians, and his record at Ottawa is open to political friends and foes. It is one of the bright spots in our political history, alas all too dark, that today at the head of each of the great political parties stands a man of proved integrity, of stainless reputation and of lofty purposes. Further, I beg to say I firmly believe that the vast majority of our public men are men of high character and solid worth. What I, with all true Canadians, deplore, is that to the shame of Canada, honorable men should tolerate in political affiliations those who are at once a menace to the country and a disgrace to their party."

PLAN SHIPPING AIDS

Concerning the establishment of wireless telegraph stations on the Japan coast, the Kobe Herald has the following: "It is stated that a result of the recent international wireless telegraphy conference the Japanese department of communications has decided to establish during coming fiscal year ten wireless telegraph stations on the coast for the purpose of establishing communication with shipping. The first of the installations is now in progress at Choshi and will be completed in the course of a few weeks. The next station to be commenced will be at Niigata. The department hopes to establish about 100 coastal installations in all. The training of telegraphic officials for this purpose will shortly be commenced.

EX-PITCHER KILLED

St. Louis, March 12.—P. J. Hynes, formerly a pitcher in the St. Louis American baseball team, was shot and killed today in a saloon row. Bartender Louis W. Richardson, who was arrested, says he killed Hynes in self-defense.

PASSING OF AN OLD LANDMARK

This Afternoon First Methodist Church Building in Victoria Will be Sold by Auction

ERECTED FORTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO

Extract From the British Colonist Giving Account of Ceremony of Laying Corner Stone

When at four o'clock Wednesday the old Methodist church building, at the corner of Broad and Pandora streets, went under the hammer, a most interesting link with the past was doomed to demolition. Nearly 48 years ago, on August 15th, 1859, Governor James Douglas laid the corner stone, with due ceremony, some six months after the arrival of the first Methodist missionaries to the Pacific provinces of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

From the "British Colonist" of August 15th, of the year mentioned, the following account of the ceremony is taken:

"On Monday afternoon, a large and respectable assemblage of our citizens, among whom were many ladies, collected at the corner of Pandora and Broad streets, to witness the laying of the corner-stone of the new Wesleyan church. About 3 p.m. His Excellency Governor Douglas, arrived and took his seat on the platform, erected on the foundation.

"The ceremonial commenced by Rev. Dr. Evans giving out a hymn, which was sung. He then occupied a short time in making a very appropriate address. Rev. Mr. Robson then read two chapters from the Scriptures, after which Rev. Mr. White was introduced, and gave an account of the origin and progress of the mission, and the success attending it.

"J. T. Pidwell, Esq., being introduced, read the following memoranda, and placed it in a tin box, and concluded by a few well timed remarks.

Memoranda.

"The corner-stone of this building, being the first Wesleyan Methodist church erected in the British American colonies on the Pacific, was laid by His Excellency James Douglas, C.B., Governor of Her Britannic Majesty's colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia, etc., etc., on Monday, the 15th day of August, 1859.

"The religious services connected with the ceremonial were conducted by the Rev. Ephraim Evans, D.D., of Victoria, assisted by the Revs. Edward White, of New Westminster, Robert Robson, of Forts Hope and Yale, B.C., Wesleyan missionaries, and the Rev. Wm. F. Clarke, of Victoria, Congregational missionary.

"The mission, for the purposes of which this building is erected, is established under the direction of Wesleyan Methodist church in Canada, in connection with the British Wesleyan Conference, the Rev. Joseph Stinson, D.D., being president of the Canadian Conference and the Rev. Enoch Wood, general superintendent of its missions.

"The first band of Wesleyan missionaries appointed to Vancouver Island and British Columbia arrived at Victoria on the 10th day of February, 1859, consisting of the Rev. Ephraim Evans, D.D., as chairman of the district, and the Revereds Edward White, Ebenezer Robson and Arthur Browning.

"Of this, the first Protestant church erected in these colonies by voluntary contribution, the following persons constitute the first board of trustees, viz., Rev. E. Evans and Messrs. John T. Pidwell, Charles Dodd, John Cooper, Henry W. Thain, Robert Elford and Richard King.

"The site was kindly presented by the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company and conveyed in trust to the above named persons and their successors, by Alexander G. Dallas, Esq., acting on behalf of the company.

"The building was designed by, and is to be erected under the superintendence of Mr. John Wright, architect.

"With the memoranda were deposited some coin of the realm, the Christian Guardian of June 15th, 1859, published in Toronto, C. W., containing the first conferential list of stations of Wesleyan ministers, in which these missions are included, with the latest received numbers of the Missionary Notices, as also of the Halifax, N.S., Provincial Wesleyan, the New York, San Francisco and British Channel Advocates, and the British Colonist and Victoria Gazette of this town.

"His Excellency then descended from the platform to the northwest corner, Mr. Pidwell put the tin box, with coin and papers into the cavity of the granite stone, Mr. Wright, architect, assisting. His Excellency took the trowel and gavel, and laid the corner stone of the first Wesleyan Church founded in Victoria.

"Returning to the platform, His Excellency congratulated the Rev. Dr. Evans on the success attending the mission, the great acquisition which it was to the country, and referred to the progress made within a brief period here, where but a few years ago all was desolation, and the Indian the only human inhabitant.

"A hymn having been sung, the Rev. W. F. Clarke, Congregational missionary, made a prayer, when Dr. Evans concluded the ceremony by pronouncing a benediction."

The church was continuously occupied by the Methodist denomination until some 16 years ago, when the congregation removed to the present Metropolitan Methodist church, Pandora street. Since that time the old church has been put to various uses. It was at one time used by the Salvation Army and later by the followers of the late J. A. Dowie. It was also rented for a storehouse and as an auction room as it is at present.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

Southern Cross., Ballerat, Little Dipper Fraction, Constance Fraction mineral claims, situate in the Alberni mining division of Clayoquot district. Located on the east side of Tebuchoisit Harbor.

Take notice that the Southern Cross Copper Mine Co., Limited, free miner's certificate No. B70,028, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

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

Dated this 24th day of January, A.D. 1907.

CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRATION OF AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

I hereby certify that the "British Columbia Amalgamated Coal Company" has this day been registered as an Extra-Provincial Company under the "Companies Act, 1897," to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in the City of Portland, County of Multnomah, State of Oregon, U. S. A.

The amount of the capital of the Company is Ten million Dollars, divided into Ten million shares of One Dollar each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in the City of Victoria, and Albert Edward McPhillips, K. C., whose address is Davie Chambers, Bastion Street, Victoria, B. C., is the attorney for the Company, not empowered to issue and transfer stock.

The Company is limited.

Given under my hand and Seal of Office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this Fifth day of March, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Company has been established and registered are:

1st. To acquire by gift, purchase, lease or otherwise, lands in the United States or British Columbia, Canada, believed to contain coal, precious metals, valuable stone, oil or other valuable products.

2nd. To develop and prosecute coal mining, mining of precious metals, boring for gas, quarrying of stone, oil production and manufacture of lumber; the sale of coal, precious metals, gas, stone, oil and lumber or the manufacture and sale of products thereof.

3rd. To develop or sell water power; to generate or sell electricity; to lease, acquire by purchase, gift or otherwise, and to own, let, equip, operate and maintain telephone, telegraph and gipe lines.

4th. To construct spur railroad tracks or switches to connection with existing lines of railroad; to purchase, own, lease, operate and manage any spurs, switches or sidings or other railroads necessary to the development of the properties of said company; to exercise the power of eminent domain; to acquire by deed, gift or purchase or otherwise, rights of way for any railroad, track, switch, siding, station grounds or any buildings necessary or convenient for carrying out the objects and purposes of this corporation; to own, lease, purchase or otherwise acquire, equip, operate and maintain, rolling stock, ships and boats for its general uses and purposes.

5th. To buy and sell merchandise and to carry on and conduct a general merchandise business.

6th. To acquire by gift, purchase, lease or otherwise, and to own, hold, improve, cultivate, lease, rent, exchange, sell, convey, mortgage or otherwise dispose of lands or any or all kinds of property, personal or mixed; or any interest therein; to lay out or dedicate lands for public or private use, and to construct houses or buildings for any purpose whatsoever.

7th. To borrow money and secure the repayment of the same either by promissory notes, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness and to that end to execute mortgages upon any or all of its property or any part thereof.

8th. To lease, sell, dispose of or convey any or all of its property or any part thereof when deemed necessary or proper, and generally to do and perform every act and thing which at any time it may be necessary, requisite or convenient to do in order to accomplish the purposes expressed in these articles and fully enjoy its corporate powers.

No. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon., the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island, commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's North West corner Post," planted on the west side of the river at the mouth thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 24th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 2.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon., the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest corner post," planted at the mouth of the first branch on the west side of the river; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 25th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island.

Commencing at a point marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest corner post" planted about 4 miles from the mouth of the river on the west side; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 25th day of January, 1907
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 4.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hymanie Northwest corner post," planted on the west side of the second branch of the Nahwitte River, thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No 5.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's Northwest post," planted on the west side of the river at the mouth of the third branch; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence 80 chains to point of commencement.

Located on the 26th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No. 6.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commisioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's No. 6 post," planted about two miles below point where river turns and runs south on the west side; thence west 40 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence 80 chains north; thence 40 chains to point of commencement.

Located 27th day of January, 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.

No 7.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commisioner of Lands and Works for special licence to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate on Nahwitte River, Rupert District, Vancouver Island:

Commencing at a post marked "D. M. Hyman's No. 7 Claim," planted at a survey post marked "Section 31 and 32, Township 23", about one and half mile below the lake; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains:

Located on the 20th day of Jan. 1907.
D. M. HYMAN,
J. McNeill, Agent.