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The New
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LEADING UNDERTAKER.
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J. O. HUTTON,
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Princess Street

WOMEN'S WORK AT JAMESTOWN

Mrs Claude A Swanson wife of Virginia's Governor. Mrs. Frank A. Walke of Norfolk Va. Mrs E. C Grice, Supt of Mothers & Childrens' Building. Mrs J. Taylor Ellyson, wife of Lieutenant Governor. Miss Minnie Bronson, in charge of Sociological Dept.

"Where is the Woman's Building?" asked a recent visitor to the Jamestown exposition.

"There isn't any," replied the official guide who was conducting the visitor about the grounds of the latest national show—the show that is blooming like a southern rose on the banks of Hampton Roads.

"But," continued the guide, "if you wish to see what women have done to make this exposition a success, just look around you—in any direction. Their handiwork is to be seen everywhere."

And so it is. While the women have not endeavored to concentrate their efforts into any one achievement at the exposition, their work is to be seen in a number of exhibits here and there about the grounds.

Entirely a woman's undertaking is the building known as Beauvoir, erected by the Daughters of the Confederacy. It is just back of Independence Hall, and is a reproduction of Jefferson Davis' home in Mississippi, from which it takes its name.

The object of this building is to afford a meeting and resting place for the members of the Daughters of the Confederacy, although every visitor is made welcome, and its cafe is proving one of the most popular on the grounds.

Here one finds real southern cooking done by a "foh de wah" mammy; beaten biscuits and corn bread, fried chicken, devilled crabs, fairly good coffee, and—mirabile dictu—ice cream made from genuine cream are some of the good things on the bill of fare. There are numerous bits of old furniture to be seen here that have, alas! a story to tell—the same old story of southern devotion to a fallen chief.

"Beauvoir" is not an imposing mansion, but its high, broad verandahs make it a delightfully cool and inviting place on a hot day. To Mrs. Frank Anthony Walke, of Norfolk, president of the Hope-Maury Chapter of the U. D. C., great credit is due for the successful completion of this building.

Mrs. Walke is editor of a monthly magazine, the Jamestown Bulletin, which was started three years ago in the interest of the exposition, and she has been throughout an indefatigable worker in this cause.

The handsome state buildings, which face the water front and add so greatly to the beauty of the grounds, were nearly all furnished by the women of their respective states. Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of Virginia's governor, exercised her personal taste and judgment in the equipment of the Virginia State Building, which is filled with genuine antique furniture and valuable relics in the way of silver, old china and the pewterware that was once so fashionable.

This building has been furnished entirely under Mrs. Swanson's supervision, and, although rather too luxurious for a strictly colonial establishment, it is most attractive, and affords a fitting background for the numerous social functions held there.

Baltimore women have made a good showing at the Maryland State Building, which is a reproduction of Homewood, Charles Carroll's stately residence. All the curtains and hangings are done in stencil work and are very artistic. They are particularly appropriate for summer furnishings, being cool and airy.

Two cases of exquisite miniatures by Miss Turnbull and Miss McCubbin are in the writing room, which also contains several pretty sketches in water colors. In the main hall is a cabinet of handicraft of various sorts done by Maryland women. There is some novel carving on lichens in the Virginia Building, the work of Miss Emma Fulcher, of Staunton, Va. They are odd and exceedingly effective; a head of Robert E. Lee is admirable, and the "Marriage of Pocahontas" is also good.

The old Boston State House, which is Massachusetts' contribution to the line of state buildings, is filled with interesting examples of what women are doing under the splendid system of public school training which the Bay State affords her daughters. Most wonderful is the work done by the blind; all the curtains on the lower floor are embroidered by them, and are most artistic.

The designs were made by a Norfolk girl, Miss Jennie Turner, who has been studying art for some years in Boston, and the shades of silk were, of course, selected for them. The work is entirely their own, and is beyond criticism.

Equally creditable are the rugs and mats made by the blind of this school. There are some fine specimens of bookbinding, cooking, basket making and wood carving from the Technical High School, of Springfield; indeed, the entire educational exhibit is worthy the highest praise. Miss Gertrude L. Brinkhaus, director of official exhibits for the Massachusetts Jamestown exposition managers, had charge of a similar department in St. Louis, and is well equipped for her position.

Miss N. F. Conway, of Buffalo, can, up to the present date, claim the proud distinction of being the only female concessionist on the grounds. Miss Conway has the electric kitchen, which she runs in connection with a well-kept restaurant. If is exclusively a woman's proposition, the only specimen of the genus homo employed being a porter, who does the heaviest work.

Miss Erb, of Washington, has many beautiful specimens of her handiwork, chiefly in burnt and carved leather, in the Arts and Crafts Building. She received a medal at the Paris exposition for her leather and metal work, and another at St. Louis.

The Negro Building is marvellous, and many exhibits of woman's work are to be found therein. Mrs. W. H. Dorkins, of Norfolk, has a somewhat remarkable exhibit of china painting; many creditable specimens of embroidery, dressmaking, millinery, crocheted frocks for children, etc., are shown.

This building, erected at a cost of $48,000, represents the first architectural design made by a negro that has ever been accepted by the United States government. All the work on it has been done by the colored race, and all the exhibits are their own.

The Mothers' and Children's Building, a low-roofed, picturesque structure, near the Innside Inn, is naturally under the exclusive management of women. Here the mothers of infants or wee toddlers can check their offspring for a trifling consideration and go on their way rejoicing.

It is a humanitarian project, and "blesseth him that gives and him that takes," though feminine pronouns should be substituted in the forgoing quotations.

Mrs. Edward Grice is the kindly superintendent of this day nursery, and her office is no sinecure.

The Pocahontas Bell—or, as it was originally spelled, Pokahuntas—is a memorial to Virginia's Indian heroine, which will be eventually placed, it is thought, in the tower of the old church on Jamestown Island, rebuilt by the Colonial Dames, and recently presented by them to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia's Antiquities. It is now in the Kentucky Building, which is a reproduction of Daniel Boone's old fortress and stockade, and on June 14 was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies.

The bell is largely made up of gold, silver and brass heirlooms (family remnants, as Mrs. Wiggs would say) offered by certain patriotic individuals of the Pokahuntas Bell Society to be melted and made part of this memorial, whose very notes will ring out with an aristocratic tone very different from the avercratic, ordinary bell metal. Mrs. Anne Green, of Culpeper, Va.; Mrs. Florence Adams Darling and Mrs. Halsey were the three incorporators of this movement.

The Sociological department at the exposition is in charge of Miss Minnie Bronson, who discharges her duties most admirably.

In a social way, woman naturally plays a leading part at the Jamestown exposition. Mrs. St. George Tucker, whose husband is president of the Tercentennial exposition, and Mrs. Claude A. Swanson, wife of Governor Swanson, ably and gracefully discharge the duty of entertaining all visitors of note, presiding at important receptions, etc.

They are assisted in their duties by Mrs. J. T. Ellyson, wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Ellyson; the hostesses of the various state buildings, best known of whom is Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale, who so charmingly filled this same position at the Chicago World's Fair, and the wives of the official directors.

Because of the foreign ships and the many splendid functions given in their honor, much entertaining of an international character has taken place in Norfolk and at Old Point; royalty, and distinguished men not of royal blood, have figured prominently in the festivities incident to the exposition, and from a quiet little city Norfolk has awakened to find herself very much in the glare of the footlights both at home and abroad. She bears her blushing honors, however, with true southern grace.

A FIENDISH BOYCOTT.

SAID TO BE GOING ON IN IRELAND.

Lives of Family Made Miserable—Watched Day and Night—Police Protection Ineffectual.

Scientific boycotting has reached the highest stage of efficiency in counties Leitrim and Roscommon.

It is the "unwritten law" of these rich grazing districts, and as the "unwritten law" it is known and feared by rich and poor alike throughout the country. Agents of the United Irish League boast openly of its power. A mere threat to punish a man by the "unwritten law" is often sufficient to bring him to his knees in submission.

No one can appreciate the far-reaching effects of a highly skilled boycotting movement who has not studied the system at close range in this part of Ireland. Some of its results may seem almost impossible in a supposedly civilized land.

A case in point is that of Thomas Brady, caretaker of two evicted farms in the Ballinaglerragh mountains.

For two years Brady and his family have been ostracised, hunted by a mob whenever they ventured outside the police cordon around their farmhouse, forced to travel twenty and thirty miles at night in order to get food, and reduced to a pitiable state by gradual starvation and constant terrorism.

Brady is a sturdy, well-preserved old man, a typical Irish peasant farmer in appearance, with several sons. His farms are located on the Crofton estate, on Slieve-an-Irein, a steep and rocky mountain in the Ballinaglerragh chain.

He refused to leave his farms, which his neighbors thought should be returned to the former tenants, and a rigorous boycott was declared, which has continued without the truce of even an hour, to the present day.

Volunteer pickets watched the farms night and day. When the scanty stock of provisions was exhausted, and Brady or his sons started in their little donkey-cart for a village to buy supplies, the pickets gave the alarm, and all the residents in the Ballinaglerah region left their work and trooped after their victims.

No shopkeeper was allowed to sell them food. Brady was refused at Dowra, the town nearest his farms, then at Ballinaglerah, Drumkeerin and Drumshando.

A howling mob would follow the Bradys, pelting them with stones and occasionally beating them with clubs. It was evident that unless they had police protection they would starve to death in their mountain cabin. Consequently a detachment of unwilling constables was sent into this wilderness for the sole purpose of protecting the wretched family from the fury of their neighbors.

But even the police could not raise the siege. The Bradys went to market with their armed escort; yet their enemies, who assembled four and five hundred strong, continued their attacks.

More than a year ago young Martin Brady, a thin, half-starved boy, left the farm at 1.30 in the morning, accompanied by his brother, to try to buy some provisions, for the family had nothing to eat.

He was mistaken, however, in thinking that his persecutors were asleep. Videttes were watching the house as closely as they did in broad daylight, and gave the alarm. When Brady reached Drumkeerin, on his way home again with supplies, after a twenty-five mile drive, the mob met him on the fair green with horns and drums.

They ripped open the bag of meal, broke the firkin, scattered the groceries, and turned the donkey loose. Then the police formed a cordon across the road and drew their batons in order to prevent the Bradys from being murdered. The boys were finally taken to the local barracks for the night and returned home next day under guard.

Eight residents of the Ballinaglerragh district, including a county councillor, were charged with unlawful assembly in consequence of this attack.

The result of these persecutions has been almost as extraordinary as the boycotting itself. The prisoners were tried first by a Sligo jury, which disagreed. They were tried again at the next assizes by a Leitrim jury, which disagreed. They were tried for a third time by another Leitrim jury, this month—which disagreed. And they are to be tried a fourth time at the Connaught winter assizes.

After the third disagreement the Bradys returned dispairingly, amid hoots and jeers, to their mountain home—to the old life of misery and terror. Every additional trial of the case adds to the bitterness against them.—London Daily Express.

The Czar's Bomb-Proof Auto.

The much hunted and badly haunted czar of all the Russias has now taken a decided liking to automobiling. But alas!, the family council of grand dukes has decided that the dangers to life of his imperial majesty are already too great. The czar, however, has had built for himself a car which is covered with bomb-proof steel. This makes the car very heavy and too uncomfortable to use along any but the best of roads, as the jolting of a steel-clad auto would kill the nervous system of a farm laborer within a very short while.

The czar's new car was built in Paris and cost in the neighborhood of $100,000, making it the most expensive motor car ever turned out. Of course nobody but the unfortunate czar is compelled to take pleasure jaunts in an auto that is covered with heavy steel plates. The auto is enormous and contains a private apartment for hot and cold water and a rear compartment for servants and baggage. A special commission of expert engineers was appointed by the czar to run the machine for several weeks and make all possible tests. It has been reported as all that could be desired. Three expert engineers will have entire charge of the car, and a trip to Siberia is what they may expect when ever an accident to the vehicle can in any way be traced to any one of them.

The roads near Peterhof are magnificent, and it is thought that the czar will probably review the guard regiments in his new auto. The fact that one attempt has been made by troops on review to kill the czar, and another even more recent to assassinate the Grand Duke Michael, make the inspection of the troops by his imperial majesty in a bomb-proof auto very significant. The czarina, who is said not to be marked out for assassination by the revolutionists, is an enthusiastic automobilist and learned to love the sport while in England and Denmark.

The chaffeur to the czar is a member of one of the oldest Boyard families (the ne plus ultra of Russian nobility), and will become a member of the Russian imperial menage, which carries valuable privileges in the land of the great white emperor.

Never break guaranteed steel fishing rods. $3, $3.75 and up to $10. J. Routley's, 173, 175 Princess street, and 354 King street.

JOURNALISTIC SENSATION.

High Damages in the Soap Libel Action.

A great journalistic sensation has been what the English Newspaper contents bill called "The Soap Libel Action." One of the biggest soap businesses in the United Kingdom is that known indifferently as the Sunlight business, or Lever Brothers, Ltd. Its rise has been a modern business romance. What was a few years ago a small firm in Warrington, with an output of twenty tons of soap per week, has become a tremendous business at Port Sunlight, producing 3,000 tons of soap a week, paying £250,000 a year in wages, and having a capital of £6,000,000. The advertising expenditure of Levers has been £2,000,000. Everything went on brilliantly for years, but in July of last year a famine in soap-making materials occurred, and at a meeting of the Glycerine Makers' Association at which Mr. Lever and representatives of other leading firms were present, the question of a mutual working agreement was opened up. To quote Mr. Lever's own words, "I told them the condition of the soap trade had altered so very much during twenty years that matters could not now be adjusted between one maker and another, that insane, frenzied competition could be reduced. With the old prices of raw material the margin on soap allowed of a great deal of advertising. I suggested we should come together and by an exchange of shares in each other's companies effect an arrangement by which strife and jealousy should cease."

Such was the genesis of the famous soap combine about which a tremendous amount of interest sprang up. While feeling was excited at the idea of a combine, the weight of the three-penny bar of Sunlight Soap, which for years had been 16 oz., was reduced to 15 oz., and a notice of this appeared on the carton. This reduction in weight was made to meet the increase in cost of raw material. British people have a dislike for, and suspicion of, trade combinations and they imagined in this big soap combine the danger of a "Trust." Most of the leading firms were in the combine, though as regards one of the principal no arrangement was come to owing to too large a sum being demanded. The Daily Mail, Evening News, and Daily Mirror, more or less closely related, made themselves conspicuous by the virulence with which they attacked the soap combine. It was not simply a matter of criticism or comment but of bitter abuse, the publication of the most offensive cartoons, the imputation of the vilest motives, and the publication of letters which it would be mild to call libellous.

For weeks this campaign was waged against the combine, and at last it was found necessary for the dealers to drop the idea of the working agreement and things returned to their former condition, though as a fact the attacks did not cease, it being insinuated that the abandonment was a trick, subterfuge or blind. Mr. Lever complained that after the combination negotiations had been completely abandoned a partner in Harmsworth's demanded an autograph letter from him stating that there was no secret understanding. He wrote such a letter, it appeared in the Daily Mail, but still the suggestions of a secret agreement continued. On both sides was an enormous array of eminent counsel of the Bar, and on both sides the best was done for their respective clients, but the most piquant incidents occurred when Mr. Lever himself went into the box. The case continued for two days, but on the morning of the third the defendants offered to withdraw every imputation, make ample apology and pay damages. Mr. Isaacs repeated that "the withdrawal was made without reservation and he deeply regretted that the imputations should have been made." Plaintiff's counsel, Sir Edward Carson, took the ground that no apology, withdrawal, or anything of that kind was sufficient compensation for such gross libels and the mischief done to the company, who demanded £50,000 as damages. This was consented to, together with costs, and considering that the chief counsel on each side were stated to have had a thousand guineas marked on their brief (with two hundred and fifty guineas a day as a refresher), and that the other counsel engaged were remunerated on the same ample scale, the costs were pretty heavy. The judge made strong remarks and thus ended the case in which the highest damages for libel ever given in an English court were awarded.

Didn't Get His Wish.

The Bellman.

Henrich Heine's wife was a woman of extreme beauty, but of low descent and no education, and frequently irritated the poet to exasperation by violent scenes. He was challenged one day to a duel, and on the evening before wrote out his will as follows: "I herewith bequeath everything I possess to Mathilde, my wife, on condition that she marry again. I would like to think that there will be at least one man who will regret me." But, although she did become a widow, she never married again, surviving him for twenty-seven years.

A Candidate For The Bench.

Westminster Gazette.

In an Irish court recently an old man was called as a witness in an agrarian outrage case. He was very infirm and almost blind, and instead of going into the witness box he groped his way past it, and was climbing up the steps that led to the Bench. "Is it a judge you want to be, my good man?" said the judge, good-humoredly. "Ah, sure, yer honor, I'm a poor done man, and mebbe it's all I'm fit for." And the judge had no retort ready.

1,000 Islands—Rochester.

Steamers North King and Caspian leave 10.15 a.m. for 1,000 Island points daily except Monday. Returning leave at 5 p.m. for Bay of Quinte ports and Rochester, N.Y. J. P. Haney, agent.

Light Weight Summer Clothing.

Prevost, Brock street, has a splendid assortment of light weight summer coats to be offered at very low prices. Extra value in clerical black coats. A great variety to choose from.

How profligate we are with the hours of rest when it is bedtime and how we haggle over the flying minutes when it is time to get up in the morning!

D&A Corsets
They are the smartest models known to the Corset Manufacturer's art, science and sense having achieved a wonderful triumph.
Prices range from $1.00 to $5.00.
Will Improve Your Figure.
1-27

CUPID AND COMPLICATIONS.

Son of Artisan and Millionaire Daughter Meet.

A romantic story of the adventures of two lovers, with a wealthy and irate father as the villain of the piece, has just come to light in Paris.

Victor Dehaulon met Mlle. Piedallu at the chateau of the latter's millionaire father at Isle-Adam. They fell in love, and as the consent of Piedallu pere to their nuptials was unlikely, they decided to elope.

Giving her chaperone the slip in Paris, the girl joined the man she loved, and as soon as the marriage ceremony was over travelled with him to Ostend. There, being poor, they took cheap rooms, and Dehaulon obtained work in a well-known hotel, owned by a company in which, strangely enough, his father-in-law was one of the chief shareholders.

Each day his wife brought him his dinner in a bundle, which she carried through the streets. On one of these excursions she was suddenly seized by three men and placed in a waiting motor car. Instantly the vehicle, which was driven by her father, started off, and disappeared with its captive.

Dehaulon soon discovered his wife's disappearance, but his search for her was in vain. Through his connection with the hotel, M. Piedallu had discovered the whereabouts of the lovers, and, furious at their union, had taken these violent steps to effect a separation.

Dehaulon has instituted proceedings against M. Piedallu for the unlawful seizure and detention of his daughter, who is of age.

Meanwhile Dehaulon's father, who is a plumber at Isle-Adam, has suffered as a resule of his son's romantic elopement. M. Piedallu, by some extraordinary chain of reasoning, blames the town in which he lives, and in which he spends £12,000 a year, for his daughter's marriage. To punish it, he has sold his chateau and vowed never to return to the neighborhood.

By way of retaliation the town has withdrawn its patronage from the father of the young man who is responsible for their losing such an excellent customer.

Beauty's Debt To Vaccine.

London Graphic.

Beautiful women a century ago evoked the wild enthusiasm of which you write because they were then so few. Smallpox had ruined all complexions, and the few women who had escaped it, who would now only be called ordinarily nice-looking, were then as rare as goddesses, and so worshipped.

Forty years ago aged relatives used to tell me stories that puzzled me of ladies in Edinburgh about 1820—of ladies so beautiful that crowds always lined their paths from their carriages to the shops. I used to regret I had missed seeing beauties so delightful, little knowing I was really seeing them daily. The milkmaid, accidentally vaccinated in her trade, escaped smallpox, and so gained the repute for fresh complexion that some of us who are older can remember. Vaccination has enabled all women now to equal her in beauty, and her fame has gone, though her looks remain as before.

Thanks to Edward Jenner it is said that we men need not rush in inconvenient crowds when we wish to see a good-looking woman, for in every gathering and by many hearths are women now as lovely as were the famous and fabled beauties of the past.

Jones' Falls And Return.

Rideau King, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6 a.m. Fare 50c. James Swift & Co., agents.

Only all-cream ice cream in the city at Price's.

Tooke COLLARS are the fat man's delight.
Made in easy shapes, and with reinforced button-holes, they fit the shirt-band snugly and yet comfortably. They wear longer than other collars.
15c or 2 for 25c, and 20c or 3 for 50c.
TOOKE BROTHERS LIMITED MONTREAL-CANADA

MAGIC SODA
TRADE MARK
OR BICARBONATE OF SODA IS THE BEST.
E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

IN THE SURROGATE COURT OF THE COUNTY OF FRONTENAC—In the Estate of Julia Jane Martin, Deceased.

UPON the application of Louisa Lebeup and upon reading her affidavit herein, whereby it appears that Julia Jane Martin, late of the City of Kingston in the County of Frontenac, Spinster, died on or about the 20th day of May A.D. 1907 at said City intestate and unmarried without parent or brother or sister or any known relatives except William John Martin, Minerva Gillespie Martin, Frederick William Martin, and Franklin Judd Martin, who are all infants resident outside of the Province of Ontario and children of a deceased nephew of the said Julia Jane Martin, and that the said Louisa Lebeup is a creditor of the said deceased.

IT IS ORDERED that the next of kin and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the estate of Julia Jane Martin, deceased, do within Twenty days after service by publication hereof on them do cause an appearance to be entered for them in the office of the Registrar of the Surrogate Court of Frontenac at the City of Kingston and accept or refuse letters of administration of all the estate, which by law devolves upon and vests in the personal representative of the said deceased or show cause why the same should not be granted to the said Louisa Lebeup.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in default of the said next of kin or any other person having or claiming any interest in the estate of Julia Jane Martin deceased so appearing and decepting or extracting the said letters of administration, the said Louisa LeBeup may proceed to obtain the grant of letters of administration of the said estate notwithstanding the absence of the said next of kin and all other persons having or claiming any interest in the estate of the said Julia Jane Martin, deceased, and I order and direct that this order be published once in the Daily British Whig, Kingston and served on Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Rovers and Nickle and that a copy be mailed to each of the above infants at the above address.

Dated at the City of Kingston, the 21st day of August A.D. 1907.

(Sgd.) C. V. PRICE,
"Judge of the above Court."

TENDERS FOR DREDGING.

TENDERS ADDRESSED TO THE undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Dredging at Port Hope," will be received up to and including Saturday, August 31st, 1907, for dredging required at Port Hope, Durham County, Ont.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa. Tenders must include the towing of the plant to and from the works. Only dredges can be employed which are registered in Canada at the time of the filing of tenders. Contractors must be ready to begin work within thirty days after the date they have been notified of the acceptance of their tender.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for one thousand dollars ($1,000) must accompany each tender as security deposit in connection with the dredging to be performed. The cheque will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 22, 1907.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

H. Nicholson
GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
149 SYDENHAM ST.
(COR. PRINCESS.)

New York Chinese Restaurant
83 Princess Street.
Open from 10.30 a.m. to 3.00 a.m.
The best place to get an all round Lunch in the city. Meals of all kinds on shortest notice. English and Chinese Dishes a specialty.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent. Entry by proxy may, however, be made on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local Agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such applicanon is to have priority and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An application for inspection must be made in person. The applicant must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else, on bona declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

Duties—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

Quartz.—A person eighteen years of age, or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim, 1,500x1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2 1-2 per cent. on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square, entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2 1-2 per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for alterations, additions and repairs to Block 'C' Tete du Pont Barracks, Kingston, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, September 9, 1907, inclusively, for the work above described.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department and on application to H. P. Smith, Esq., Architect, Kingston.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 15, 1907.
Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

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