

PRINCE RUPERT IS DEPENDENT ON C.N. RAILWAY

SIR HENRY TELLS GYRO CLUB NO DISCRIMINATION AGAINST ANY PART OF COUNTRY

"It is the direct responsibility of the Canadian National Railways to assist in the development of communities that it serves without discrimination," declared Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, in addressing the Gyro Club at its luncheon yesterday. "That is what we are trying to do and, if there is any individual in this or any other community who can tell us how better to conduct our business, he is the person we are looking for and we shall welcome him."

Prince Rupert was here because the Canadian National Railway was here Sir Henry said. If the Grand Trunk Pacific had not been built there would have been no Prince Rupert. The one was dependent on the other side and it should be the policy of one to develop the other.

Sir Henry congratulated the Gyro Club on its work for the betterment of conditions for children. The future of all nations depending on its succeeding generations. Rebellion was caused because of oppression of successive generations, through inattention of those in control to the interests of the oncoming generations. If the efforts of such clubs as the Gyro Club were focused on attention to the rising generations then those generations were in safe hands.

Sir Henry dilated on the motto of the Gyro Club—"Power, Purpose, and Poise"—and recommended the adoption of such a motto not only to individuals but to communities and nations. Such might also be the motto of the Canadian National Railways.

Sir Henry's address was heard with



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 17th December, 1926, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mail on a proposed Contract for a period not exceeding four years six (6) times per week on the route between Prince Rupert and Sub Delivery Post Office at Seal Cove, from the 1st April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Prince Rupert, B.C., and Prince Rupert Sub Office No. 1, B.C., and at the office of the District Superintendent of Postal Service.

F. MURRAY, District Superintendent of Postal Service, Vancouver, B.C., November 5, 1926.

PULP TIMBER SALE X8440.

Sealed Tenders marked, "Tender on X8440," will be received by the Honourable the Minister of Lands, at Victoria, B.C., up to twelve o'clock noon on the 4th day of January, 1927, for the purchase of the Licence X8440, to cut timber situated on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte Islands District. Thirty years will be allowed for the removal of the timber.

All tenders must comply with Section 19 of the "Forest Act." The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Further particulars may be had from the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C.

TIMBER SALE X4302

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Minister of Lands at Victoria, B.C., not later than noon on the 23rd day of December, 1926, for the purchase of Licence X4302, to cut 6,841,500 F.B.M. of Spruce, Hemlock and Cedar, on an area situated on Maude Island adjoining Lots 40 and 401, Sitgea Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands.

Two (2) years will be allowed for removal of timber.

Further particulars of the Chief Forester, Victoria, B.C., or District Forester, Prince Rupert, B.C.

IN PROBATE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the Matter of the Administration Act; and In the Matter of the Estate of George West, Deceased. Intestate. TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Mr. J. McE Young, dated the 26th day of October, A.D. 1926, I was appointed Administrator of the Estate of George West, deceased; and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 1st day of December, A.D. 1926, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

NORMAN A. WATT, Official Administrator, Prince Rupert, B.C. Dated the 10th day of October, A.D. 1926.

IN PROBATE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. In the Matter of the Administration Act; and In the Matter of the Estate of Kristian Pedersen, Deceased. Intestate. TAKE NOTICE that by order of His Honor Mr. J. McE Young, dated the 28th day of October, A.D. 1926, I was appointed Administrator of the Estate of Kristian Pedersen, deceased; and all parties having claims against the said estate are hereby required to furnish same, properly verified, to me on or before the 3rd day of December, A.D. 1926, and all parties indebted to the estate are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness to me forthwith.

NORMAN A. WATT, Official Administrator, Prince Rupert, B.C. Dated this 11th day of November, A.D. 1926.

GOODERHAM & WORTS Special CANADIAN RYE WHISKY 9 YEARS OLD!

This advertisement is not published or displayed by the Liquor Control Board or by the Government of British Columbia.

rept attention by the Gyros and their many guests which filled the Commodore Cafe to capacity. President Stan Taylor was in the chair and, during the proceedings, there was a violin solo by Gyro Billy Balagoo.

The guests were Sir Henry Thornton, S. J. Hungerford, W. A. Kingsland, J. R. Cameron, F. G. Dawson, J. M. Horn, C. J. Quantic, S. Morrison, A. McCowan, B. C. Keeley, H. A. Dixon, W. G. Manders, Dr. Loney, H. G. Lash, Mr. Tapley, C. W. Shaw, Olof Hanson, Edward Lipsett, L. M. Fuller, A. L. Patterson, Norman McLean, C. V. Evtit, E. A. Wakefield, J. C. Brady, M.P., Alex. McRae, G. P. Tinker, James L. Lee, Thomas Loudon, G. A. McMillan, G. H. Munro, Dr. W. T. Kergin, Dr. H. L. Alexander, G. V. Wilkinson, John Dybbavn, Alex. Cannon and E. C. Gibbons.

REVISED FIXTURES OF WHIST LEAGUE

The whist league fixtures for the remainder of the first half of the season has been revised as follows:

NOVEMBER

11—Knights of Pythias vs. Sons of Canada. Moose vs. St. Georges (City). Elks vs. St. Andrews. L.O.O.F. vs. St. Georges (Seal Cove).

DECEMBER

2—Knights of Pythias vs. L.O.O.F. Moose vs. Sons of Canada. St. Georges (City) vs. Elks. St. Andrews vs. St. Georges (Seal Cove).

Match St. Georges (City) vs. St. Georges (Seal Cove) date not yet set.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

Prince Rupert Thomas Loudon, C. C. Labrie, D. F. Davidson and C. J. Quantic, Vancouver; E. Ledgerwood, Ocean Falls; C. A. Moore, H. W. Morry and W. H. Pierce, Port Essington; J. L. Bethune, Uak; Mr. and Mrs. George Little, Terrace; W. O. Bray, Three Hills, Alta; M. A. Burbank, Prince George; J. A. Brown, Hockstall Sawmill; F. G. Jackson and A. Watt, C.N.R.

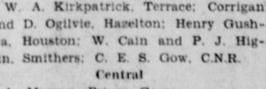
Savoie W. A. Kirkpatrick, Terrace; Corrigan and D. Ogilvie, Hazelton; Henry Gushwa, Houston; W. Cain and P. J. Higgin, Smithers; C. E. S. Gow, C.N.R.

Central A. Murray, Prince George.

Advertisements in The Daily News

SO SHORT OF BREATH SHE COULD HARDLY DO HER HOUSEWORK

Mrs. Nelson Moore, Milford, Ont., writes:—"I had heart and nerve trouble, and became so short of breath I could hardly do my housework, and was so nervous every little sound I heard felt like a shock to me. A friend of mine recommended



so highly I got a box of them and they did me so much good I got the second box, and now I am feeling like a different woman."

Heart and Nerve Pills are 50c. a box at all druggists or dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SIR HENRY THORNTON MAKES SOME IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS AT A BOARD OF TRADE DINNER HERE.

(continued from page one)

favor one port or another. It was purely a matter for the shipper and the railway had nothing to do with it except to carry it when offered.

He had been asked to deal with the unsightly appearance of the hill around the totem pole on the hill near the waterfront. His answer to that request was "yes," it would be done.

In the matter of summer excursion fares in regard to which discrimination against Prince Rupert was charged, Sir Henry reminded them that this was a matter of agreement with other railways but he would try and meet the wishes of the city in this respect. He would see what could be done.

IMPROVED APPEARANCE

The president congratulated the city in its improved appearance since he was here before. In 1923 when he made his first visit the plank roads were much in evidence but they had all been removed and been replaced by fine macadam streets. It must have been a financial burden but the improvement was fully justified in the improved appearance of the city. He found an atmosphere of progress here. He felt convinced Prince Rupert would have the good times with the other parts of Canada. The railway head poke of the improved condition of the country. The people had confidence and there was little unemployment. Currency was at a parity with the United States. If they attacked the immigration problem with vigor and sanity the country would experience a period of good times such as the United States went through before the civil war. Today Canada was the most favorable country for a white person to go to. More opportunities offered than elsewhere and the result would be that she would participate more than any others in immigration.

MUST HE TRAFFIC

Prince Rupert had to recommend it that it was one of the two Pacific ports of Canada. Vancouver had got an earlier start but population was creeping north. The crevices were being filled up and there was no reason why similar development should not follow here. The city was nearer the Orient than any other port and was right in the pathway of one of the great arteries of trade. At the head of a transcontinental line and with a harbor that was unsurpassed, there was everything to make it a port. However it took something more than water to make a port. There must be traffic and to get that the interior must be developed.

In conclusion Sir Henry said he was confident Prince Rupert had nothing to fear and there was no need for thoughts of pessimism. The regarded Rupert as their own baby. They place had all the transportation facilities which represented a very large expenditure and there was every reason why they should join hands with the people here and assist. He would not promise that the people here would get everything they asked for but they would try to bring about those things which were for the well-being and progress of Prince Rupert.

CLOTHING MYSTERY AT STEWART SOLVED

Was Left on Ice by Prospectors Who Had to Lighten Load Way Back in 1910

On September 17 the Portland Canal News reported what at that time was quite a mystery, the finding of two coats, clothing and a number of other things in the middle of the Sutton glacier, by Dick Sullivan and Jess Setterington. As stated at the time, the things had been left there for at least ten years, and were scattered in such a way as to indicate that the owners had been in trouble.

This mystery has now been cleared by Bernard O'Neil of Anyox, who, with Niel McDonald, formerly of the Prince Rupert police, left the head of Hastings Arm in the winter of 1910, taking in supplies on the snow sufficient for a summer's prospecting on the Naas slope, their idea being that the glacier formed an easy entry.

Shortly after leaving the foot of the glacier they were forced, owing to the soft snow and steepness of the ice, to leave a large hand sledge and commence back packing, arriving at the point where the things were found this summer. While in camp a large snow slide came down behind them that filled the entire valley; this, in conjunction with a terrific snow storm that continually raged, caused them to abandon their venture, and in order to get out they lightened their packs by discarding the things found. On their return to the mouth of Sutton River they found that their boat was gone, so had to make a raft, which, with sweep-oars, they rowed into Goose Bay, now Anyox, which took three days.

Both Mr. O'Neil and Mr. McDonald went overseas at the outbreak of the war, the latter joining the Indian Army and being killed in the Gallipoli campaign. Mr. O'Neil, on his return from the war, stayed with the Hastings Arm section and has now one of the prominent properties there, which he has named the Vimy Ridge Group.

This property is situated within easy reach of the beach and contains two very promising showings.

Visa fees will be waived for members of the American League visiting England next year.

Remarkable Profits In French Government 6% Bonds

WE BELIEVE that an investment made to-day in French Government 6% Bonds (loan authorized Dec. 16th 1926; redeemable at par at the option of the French Government on or after Jan. 1st 1931), presents an extraordinary opportunity for profit in the event of any material advance in the value of French money (franc).

Due to the depreciation of French francs a French Government bond of 1,000 francs denominated can now be bought for \$25.00. With the bond at par and French exchange at normal this same bond would have a value of \$193.00.

International bankers believe that the French franc will sell about 5 cents per franc before very long. Just think what this means to French Government securities which are mostly 1 cent in the franc means an immediate profit of 40% on the investment. When the French franc sells at 5 cents per franc or \$50.00 per 1,000 francs your profit will be \$25.00 on every bond of 1,000 francs. French Government 6% Loan or 100% for every \$25.00 invested to-day.

With the French franc at 10 cents per franc (a little over one-half its par value) each bond of 1,000 francs French Government 6% Loan would be worth \$193.00, representing a profit of \$75.00 or over 300% on the \$25.00 invested to-day.

We made a lengthy and thorough investigation to determine the best way to buy French francs for maximum profit. We believe that the French Government 6% Bonds afford the best and logical medium for French investors. French investors precisely what Canadian Government Victory Bonds represent to Canadian investors, being legal investments for every institution, trust fund and French and Canadian constitute a strictly high-grade, gilt-edged government investment. They may be sold at any time for cash at the prevailing rate only in France or bonds or securities in any other country but throughout the principal financial centres of the world. The interest coupons have always been paid promptly on the 1st of each month. Mentions: New York, London, Rome, Amsterdam, Brussels, Madrid, Bern, Paris, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Bucharest, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and in fact throughout the world at the current rate for francs.

French francs, we believe, will unquestionably and ultimately come back to their full gold value of \$193.00 per 1,000 francs. A little over a century ago the United States owed \$2 million dollars—a gigantic sum at that time—to Europe, and being then purely an agricultural country with no developed resources, her situation was considered very bad at the time. Again, after the American Civil War gold sold at a premium of almost 200% in New York but British, French and Dutch investors, more accustomed to that sort of thing because of their international viewpoint, only saw in the depreciated currency an opportunity for very large profits by investment in gilt-edged but depreciated American securities. To-day the United States form one of the richest countries in the world.

Probably ten times as destructive by comparison with the late World War (which resulted in the depreciation of the monetary unit of practically every country in the world) was the war of 1865-1870 between Brazil and Paraguay, which resulted in the virtual blotting out of all of Paraguayan manhood, practical bankruptcy, and depopulation. In the end, the country, left twenty-five women for each surviving male, no manufactures and no highly-educated nationalism such as France enjoys to-day. Paraguay eventually recovered and those who had faith in the recovery of that nation earned fortunes.

England, too, once faced what seemed to be a financial disaster. During the Napoleonic wars British securities sank to next to nothing; but soon after the Victory of Waterloo British bonds soared returning vast fortunes to those who had purchased them when things looked blackest for England, and sold them after Wellington's victory became known.

France, bankrupt at the hands of Bismarck during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, suffered an experience which is still within the memory of living men and which serves to set at rest any doubt as to the ability of the French people to completely restore their public finances; her Government bonds sold down to 7% of their normal value—they looked hopeless—but within a few years France had set her house in order, declared all her public securities and the bonds were again back to par. In fact, records show that French securities sold over par—making fortunes for those who had possessed and enterprise investment in the temporarily depreciated Government bonds of France.

Recent history has shown remarkable examples of the rehabilitation of nation's finances.

After the World War England saw the day that only \$3.35 could be obtained for one pound sterling. English currency had lost about one-third of its international value. At this moment the situation has righted itself and the British pound is once more worth its full value in the international market.

Every Canadian remembers that a few years ago, in 1920 and 1921, when exchanging Canadian money for American money he could obtain only \$22.00 American money for 100 Canadian dollars. There were predictions at that time that an even larger depreciation of Canadian money would take place but fortunately these did not materialize. Investors in the United States perceive that purchasing Canadian Government and municipal bonds was bound to turn out remunerative sooner or later. The Canadian dollar started to recover its international value and the bonds were again slightly above par. Canadians can obtain slightly more than 100 American dollars for \$100.00 in Canadian money. Many Canadian Government and municipal bonds are now selling considerably above par.

The Swiss franc, after the war, was quoted at 15 cents per franc or \$1,500.00 per 10,000 Swiss francs. To-day the Swiss franc is quoted above par or at more than \$1,930.00 per 10,000 Swiss francs—showing a gain of \$430.00 on every 10,000 Swiss francs purchased a few years ago. Savvy investors earned a satisfactory profit on their investment.

Table Showing Present Prices

Present Price	7 cents per Franc	12 cents per Franc	Par 19.3c per Franc
1,000 French Government 6% Bond	\$25	\$70	\$193
2,000 French Government 6% Bond	50	140	386
5,000 French Government 6% Bond	125	350	965
10,000 French Government 6% Bond	250	700	1,930
25,000 French Government 6% Bond	625	1,750	4,825
50,000 French Government 6% Bond	1,250	3,500	9,650
100,000 French Government 6% Bond	2,500	7,000	19,300

WE ARE selling a large number of these bonds at the above price which covers every expense. Upon receipt of accepted cheque or money order, we will at once confirm sale. Bonds are forwarded by registered and insured mail. Order with remittance to cover purchase, must be received by early mail to insure these price as quotations change frequently.

For many years this Investment House has been one of North America's foremost exclusive foreign bond houses. It is vitally important to us to have our clients select those bonds which make the most money for them and make it most quickly. Our interest does not cease after a sale for it is our constant aim to keep in touch with our clients, scattered throughout the length and breadth of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland, to render it gratifying service, informing clients when bonds rise in market value and whether or not we deem it advisable to sell. This service is expensive to ourselves but its value to our clients is incalculable.

THE INVESTMENT HOUSE OF C. M. CORDASCO & COMPANY

SPECIALIZING EXCLUSIVELY IN FOREIGN GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BONDS

MARCEL TRUST BUILDING 292 ST. JAMES STREET MONTREAL CANADA

I enclose herewith { cash / accepted cheque / money order } for \$ _____ in full payment for the purchase from you of _____ francs, French Government 6% Bonds (Loan of 1920), which you are to forward me by registered and insured mail.

Name _____ Address _____

THE MAN IN THE MOON

As we can't have a real live Queen visit us, the next best thing we can do just now is a railway president.

If we look to the future we may yet wipe out the neglect of dear Marie by having the Prince of Wales come here next year.

A prince we should like well to see He'd have a good time here, oh gee! We'd give him a dinner With saint and with sinner And afishing I'd take him with with me.

The Dutch guilder, Holland's monetary unit, in the wake of the war, depreciated to less than 30 cents per guilder or \$3,000.00 per 10,000 guilders. To-day 10,000 guilders are worth \$4,000.00—showing a net gain of \$1,000.00 on every 10,000 guilders. Investors are reaping their rewards to-day.

The Swedish krona after the World War sold down to \$1.75, 00 per 10,000 Swedish krona. To-day the value of the same 10,000 Swedish krona is \$2,650.00—a generous profit of \$915.00 has been reaped by investors on every 10,000 Swedish krona purchased a few years ago.

After the great havoc wrought by the earthquakes in Japan 2 years ago, the yen, the monetary unit of the Japanese empire, rose from 37 1/2 cents per yen or \$1,750.00 per 10,000 yen to 48 cents per yen or \$4,800.00 per 10,000 yen—a substantial improvement of \$1,050.00 on every 10,000 yen purchased by far-sighted investors who were astute enough to see that it was only a question of time before the Japanese yen would rise sufficiently as to yield them substantial profits.

The recent rapid rise of Danish exchange has been rather remarkable. In 1921—five years ago—the Danish krona sold at as low as 11 cents per krona or \$1,100.00 per 10,000 krona. The quotation to-day on the Danish krona is 26.60 cents per krona or \$2,660.00 per 10,000 krona—a net gain in five years' time of \$1,560.00 or over 100% on every 10,000 Danish krona purchased. Many investors, five years ago, did not share our opinion that this exchange would be back to par before very long.

The remarkable advance of the Norwegian exchange clearly emphasizes the fact that history is repeating itself every day of our lives. From 117 cents per krona or \$1,170.00 per 10,000 Norwegian krona, the value has risen in a few short years to the present quotation of 24 cents per krona or \$2,400.00 per 10,000 krona—a profit of \$1,230.00 on every 10,000 Norwegian krona purchased. The Norwegian krona has not yet reached par but it is expected that in the comparatively near future the unit will touch 26.80 cents per krona or \$2,680.00 per 10,000 krona. Our clients who are still interested in Norwegian exchange feel as we do—that it is only a question of time before the Norwegian krona will touch par.

A few years ago Spain's monetary unit, the peseta was quoted at 11.75 cents per peseta, or \$1,175.00 per 10,000 pesetas. Spanish exchange has now recovered to 15.84 cents per peseta or \$1,584.00 per 10,000 pesetas—an enhancement of \$409.00 on every 10,000 pesetas. This unit is also expected to touch par shortly.

South American exchanges are daily showing similar wide and substantial gains on their value. The Argentine peso, not so long ago, was worth only 28.35 cents per peso or \$2,835.00 per 10,000 pesos. To-day the Argentine peso is quoted at over 40.80 cents per peso or \$4,080.00 per 10,000 pesos showing a profit of \$1,245.00 on every 10,000 Argentine pesos. These facts speak for themselves.

The history of the world convinces us forcibly that the most difficult thing to destroy is national existence. When millions of men and women are united in their interests, nothing is impossible. The French franc will come back.

We believe that the greatest opportunity of the present generation to earn remarkable profits exists to-day for investors through the purchase of French Government 6% Bonds. These securities rank as the pre-eminent class of French Government bonds and are virtually a mortgage on the potential and vast resources of the Republic of France. These bonds are valid for thirty years after date of issue and the interest coupons payable June 15th and December 15th are valid for five years after their respective due dates, thus enabling the investor to cash them at any time before maturity. The interest coupons are in his favor. The higher the rate of the franc the more Canadian dollars will the investor obtain for his interest-coupons. Thus as the franc rises, not only will the investor's bonds increase but the interest-income will be some greater and greater.

It will be seen that at the present rate of the franc the holder of a 10,000-franc French Government 6% Bond will receive for his coupons which always aggregate 600 francs per annum a sum in Canadian money equivalent to a return of over 7% on his investment; that is, the cost of a 10,000-franc bond which is at present \$250.00. When the franc reaches 8 cents however, the value of the coupons will be much higher; 600 francs will be worth \$48.00 which, on an investment of \$250.00 is equal to a yield of 19%.

When the franc has reached 10 cents or \$1,000.00 per 10,000-franc bond the return will be still higher. Every 600 francs in interest coupons will bring \$60.00 when cashed. Here the franc bond (which bond costs only \$250.00 to-day against a normal exchange value of \$1,930.00), will be worth \$120.00 representing a return of 48%. And lastly, with the franc at par the coupons for one year amounting to 600 francs will be worth \$115.80. This sum is equivalent to an interest yield of over 46% on the original investment of \$250.00.

French industries are thriving and working overtime—France is rapidly re-entering the export markets of the world, her shipping is crowding the world's ports, and the nation shows every evidence of material and economic progress. Reparations payments are enhancing the French treasury. A great wave of confidence is sweeping over France since the Pomereu Government, including six experienced, took power. It is estimated that no less than eight hundred millions of gold dollars held by French national banks are beginning to flow back into the country. The circulation of French currency is being drastically curtailed. The millions of dollars expended by tourists form a great addition to the wealth of the nation. These conditions should be quickly reflected in rapid enhancements in the value of French francs and in French Government bonds. That is why we urge you to buy now while these securities are on the bargain counter.

And How Your Bonds Will Increase in Value With Bonds in Par and the French Franc Advancing to

Present Price 7 cents per Franc 12 cents per Franc Par 19.3c per Franc

1,000 French Government 6% Bond \$25 \$70 \$120 \$193

2,000 French Government 6% Bond 50 140 240 386

5,000 French Government 6% Bond 125 350 600 965

10,000 French Government 6% Bond 250 700 1,200 1,930

25,000 French Government 6% Bond 625 1,750 3,000 4,825

50,000 French Government 6% Bond 1,250 3,500 6,000 9,650

100,000 French Government 6% Bond 2,500 7,000 12,000 19,300

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Name _____ Address _____

Ten Years Ago in Prince Rupert

NOVEMBER 11, 1916 Woodrow Wilson has been elected president of the United States. He defeated Charles M. Hughes, the Republican presidential candidate.

Samuel Jackson, aged 76, a resident of this part of the coast for thirty years, most of that time having been spent at Port Essington with the Cunningham Co., died this morning in the Prince Rupert General Hospital.

Kenneth Kerr, well known Terrace rancher, passed away at Prince Rupert General Hospital this morning. He was 54 years of age and unmarried.

See This \$75.00 Diamond Ring

For the man who wants a nice engagement ring at a moderate price, this is about right.

The stone is perfect and of good size for the money. We guarantee the quality or money back. Set in the latest pattern setting, white or yellow gold.

Others at \$25 to \$125.00.

JOHN BULGER JEWELLERS THE STORE WITH THE CLOCK

BENT'S Ladies' Ready-to-Wear

Just received a splendid line of LADIES' AND MISSES' Winter Coats

In the latest