NEW YORK PROSTRATIONS.

The Hottest Day of the Season in the Empire City—Ambulances Running in all Directions.

The Filthy Condition of the Streets Causes Considerable Sickness—Workmen Prostrated.

NEW YORK, July 31.—New York has had a good many hot days this summer, but the one that came to Staten Island with this morning was a scorcher, such as no northern city, save New York, experienced. It warmed up during the night, and refreshing sleep was almost unknown. At daylight the thermometer registered 79, and at eight o'clock advanced to 87 degrees, and continued to get hotter. At noon it showed 94 degrees, and the thermometer, shielded from the sun, registered 91. At 2 o'clock 96 degrees was passed, the sun blazing down with consuming heat, and the streets wore the appearance of a Southern city. Several cases of sunstroke were reported before noon, and some of them will result fatally. The filthy condition of the streets, left from the recent strike of the street cleaning department, is causing a great deal of sickness on the east side of the city, where the heat is probably felt more than in any part of New York. The effects of the terrible heat are apparent on every hand. Down in the commercial section the business is seriously interfered with.

It is really dangerous for people to venture into the streets where the fierce rays of the sun blister everything. Men who had work on doors, well in the shadows of awnings and buildings, could stand it, but ambulances from Bellevue, Chambers street, Governeur and other hospitals were dashing all over town, loaded with persons who had been prostrated, and conveying them to the hospitals for treatment.

The exact record of the day's casualties is not very easy to secure, because, in addition to the great number of cases cared for at the hospitals, many victims were taken from the streets and sent to their residences in private carriages. At the hospitals the house and ambulance surgeons had their hands full of work.

WHAT IT REGISTERED.

CHICAGO, July 31.—The thermometer at noon in several of the eastern cities stood as follows: St. Louis, 96°; Cincinnati, 88°; New York, 90°.

MODERN DENTISTRY.

The Extraction of Teeth by the Use of the Dental Electric Vibrator Without Pain or Danger.

With the invention of the dental electric vibrator, and its introduction into many of the leading dental offices of the United States and the Dominion, the extraction of teeth is no longer attended with pain or danger. No one but the physicians and the dentists themselves knows the danger that is attached to the use of anesthetics, especially in the case of patients whose constitutions are not robust enough to stand the application of chloroform, ether, or laughing gas.

The vibrator is based upon a new discovery regarding the nervous system, a fine current of electricity being applied in such a manner as to benumb the tooth, and allow of its being extracted without pain. The dentist uses his forceps in all cases the same as if he had no vibrator and applies the current to the patient and cuts its off by means of a lever worked with his foot. The current of electricity that passes through the patient and is applied to the tooth through the forceps or other dental instruments, can be applied in such delicate quantities that the pain of the tooth in coming out is not felt and yet the nerves of the most delicate child or the strongest man are not shocked. But its chief merit is that there is not the least particle of danger in its use, and it can be applied to persons afflicted with heart disease, or lung trouble with perfect success. Although but a short time in use, the inventors of the vibrator have already thousands of testimonials from those who can speak from personal knowledge as to its merits, and in no case (no matter how diseased or decayed the teeth have been) has it proved a failure.

Among the many dentists who have added to their dental offices a vibrator, is T. J. Jones, L. D. S., of this city. In every case where he has used it, it has been an unqualified success, and he has already dozens of testimonials from those patients who have had teeth extracted by the vibrator. As many as twenty-two teeth have been removed by him at one sitting, the patient retaining full possession of his senses during the whole operation, and feeling even better than before taking the chair. Outside of the dental profession, it is only those who have had teeth extracted by aid of the vibrator who can appreciate its full worth, and these people, without exception, are enthusiastic in its praise. The vibrator has indeed worked a revolution in dentistry. No longer is the extraction of teeth an operation to be dreaded. Ether and gas have had their day, and, like many other things, are giving way to electricity.

HE SEIZED AN ELEPHANT.

A U. S. Customs Officer Captures the Steamer Emma but Fails to Hold Her—The Prisoner Too Big.

WHATCOM, July 31.—Customs Inspector Peter Caine had an interesting experience a few days since at Point Roberts. He spied the steam sloop Emma, of Victoria, fishing in American waters, and undertook to seize her. Obtaining the services of a fisherman to take him to the poacher, which had inadvertently allowed her steam to run down, he seized the sloop in regular order. It had two or three unwilling prisoners on board, who refused to assist him in running the sloop into an American port. The inspector had not made the proper arrangements in Blaine for a tug to come to his assistance to tow in his prize. Without help on board or from land, he was in the position of the officer who attached the elephant. The British owners of the sloop allowed her to quietly drift into British waters, which required two or three days. In the meantime they refused to furnish food for their captor, until he was only too glad to give up his prize. The plucky customs officer had caught a Tartar and turned his toes home the first time the fishing sloop struck land. He will never try to capture another poacher single-handed.

CHURCH NOTICES.

There are 52 windows of varying sizes in the Pandora Avenue Methodist Church not including those which are common to both the auditorium and the school room.

The St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of Nanaimo has issued a unanimous call to Rev. C. Pitblado, of Santa Rosa, California, formerly of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg.

At a large and influential meeting, held in Edinburgh, it was decided to form a Laymen's League in connection with the Church of Scotland for the purpose of declaring against Disestablishment, to promote union among the Presbyterians of Scotland, and to aid in any legislation that may remove any obstacles to that union.

The Swedish Missionary society will shortly send out 11 new missionaries—seven to the Congo and four to China.

The Bishop of Manchester, in consecrating a burial ground at Bolton, said that although he had no doctrinal objection to the practice of cremation, yet, he thought we were bound to reverence our dead, and that was best done by continuing to inter them.

The projected Methodist deaconess movement in England, which owes its initiation to Rev. Dr. Bowman Stephenson, of the Wesleyan Children's Home, has taken practical form. A suitable institute has been secured, and the necessary agents engaged, but no great outlay will be incurred, nor will the full number of deaconesses be received until after the Wesleyan conference has been in session.

In Holland great crowds have gathered to hear Miss Eva Booth of the Salvation Army, who was overwhelmed with surprise at the large number of converts and the evident signs of revival.

Captain Ruddle, a veteran Salvation Army officer, has been drowned in the disastrous storm of the floods, while bravely attempting the rescue of a fellow creature; the largest crowd ever known at a funeral in Brisbane gathered round his grave.

Despite the hot weather in the United States Commissioner Booth-Tucker and his Indian party have had a good reception, the large opera house, New Jersey, and the largest buildings in other towns being crowded; the camp meeting groves were also well attended and the spiritual results most encouraging.

The Rev. A. J. Gordon and Rev. Mr. Gumbart, of Boston, are to take part with Mr. Moody in the Northfield conferences now being held. Reports to the effect that Mr. Ira D. Sankey has become alienated from the great evangelist, with whom he labored so many years, will be set at rest by the fact that Mr. Sankey and Mr. Geo. C. Stebbins are to lead the services of song at Northfield this summer.

Letters received from Salmas, Persia, give a sad account of the murder of Mrs. Wright, wife of the Rev. J. N. Wright, of the Persia mission. It is asserted that she was assaulted by a native teacher, whom she had dismissed from her employ, who plunged a dagger into her side.

The London, England, city mission employed 500 missionaries last year, and asks an additional £10,000 for more missionaries.

The report of the missionary society which represents the Church of England, shows that by its financial contributions it is the largest giver of all denominations in the world in the cause of missions.

The English Wesleyan Missionary society speaks of advance in some parts of its work, but bewails a lessening of the year's income by £10,000.

The English Baptist Missionary society has presented a hopeful, encouraging report of work, as did the Moravian Missionary society, which, in proportion to its numbers, has sent out more missionaries and given more funds than any other body.

The London Missionary society reported 200 missionaries, a native church of 1,185 ordained native pastors, 4,319 native preachers, 74,000 communicants, and about 316,000 adherents.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Italy has 763 communicants. The Waldensian Italian mission is also going forward.

The Society for Embossing and Circulating the Holy Scriptures among the Blind, in Dr. Moon's type, has had a year of successful work. The society has 17 teachers and 17 libraries of books, and, with one exception, all the teachers are themselves blind. During the year 2,143 persons have been visited by the teachers in and near London; and 49,578 visits have been made to the homes of the blind. The number of books lent was 58,859. The total number issued from the commencement of the work exceeds 180,000, and more than 46,000 stereotype plates have been prepared. The system has been adapted to 400 languages and dialects for use in the mission field. Several volumes have been prepared in the Tamil language, and about 30,000 of the blind of India speak Tamil.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Col. Prior's Popularity as Commander of the Canadian Team at Bisley.

The Sherbrooke Team Win the League Match—Lacrosse in Eastern Canada.

(From our own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 2.—An Ottawaite, writing from London, pays a high tribute to Colonel Prior for his management of the Bisley team. He has made one of the most popular commandants ever sent from Canada.

The 53rd Battalion team of Sherbrooke, for the third time, won the League Match. The success was due to the range being thoroughly protected from the wind.

The Ottawas beat Toronto three games to two in lacrosse to-day. The Cornwalls beat the Montreals four to one.

A Few Don'ts.

Don't believe that everybody else in the world is happier than you.

Don't conclude that you have never had any opportunities in life.

Don't believe all the evil that you hear.

Don't repeat gossip, even if it does interest a crowd.

Don't go untidy on the plea that everybody knows you.

Don't be rude to your inferiors in social position.

Don't cover or under dress.

Don't express a positive opinion unless you perfectly understand what you are talking about.

Don't get into the habit of vulgarizing life by making light of the sentiment of it.

Don't jeer at anybody's religious belief.

The customs collections at Westminster for July were $7,879.74.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Pacific Mail's First Steamer Calls on Her Way to the Orient.

The Long Looked for Trans-Pacific Service, Inaugurated by the Arrival of the "China."

"Has the China been sighted yet?" was the oft repeated interrogation heard on the streets Saturday. Everyone was looking for the Pacific Mail's big steamer, the first to leave Victoria for the Orient direct, thus initiating the long looked for trans-Pacific service, with Victoria for one terminus.

Great things are anticipated from the inauguration of the new traffic by this, the most direct route from America to China and Japan. For years the C.P.R. has been urged to make this city a port of call for its Pacific liners, the business men of Victoria feeling confident that such an arrangement would be found advantageous by the steamship company, and in addition add much to the commerce of the port. The C. P. R., However, have been a little slow in acting, and the Pacific Mail—their business rivals for the Oriental trade—have seized the opportunity and won the honor of dispatching one of their steamers as the first over the most direct route between the two continents.

Had the China arrived during the hours of daylight there would have been many at the ocean dock to welcome her. As it was the majority of those who would have been on hand to give her a reception were soundly sleeping before she rounded Race Rocks, and sent a rocket skywards in announcement of her intention to come into port. It was then 10:30 p. m., and half an hour later the big mass of iron was at anchor a few hundred yards above the wharf, in about the same position as that taken by the Abyssinia on the occasion of the vice-regal visit. From the dock the assembled few—customs officials, press men and late pedestrians on the lookout for diversion—could just distinguish the graceful outlines of the giant of the Pacific, her four spars, twin masts, double smokestacks and row over row of cabin windows. Owing to the fact that she was drawing 28 feet of water, no effort was made to dock, but as soon as she anchor was let go the Hollyhauk, Mr. R. P. Bibbet's steam launch, carried the Customs people and the few travelers taking passage here out to the big steamship. Mrs. King Tye and her family of three, who are going home on a visit, and two Chinese passengers from over the Sound, formed the Victoria passenger list. There was no freight on this the first trip, but a heavy consignment will go by the next steamer.

After embarking the baggage and mails, the Hollybank landed four Chinese passengers, who came to San Francisco, intending to go through to Mexico. They were, however, refused a landing, and came on to Victoria, preferring to pay the $50 poll tax than to return to their own land. The China sails at an early hour this morning and expects to lower the time from continent to continent on this, the "bee line." She had a fair passage from San Francisco, and a full passenger list for Asiatic ports, with a medium cargo. The China, Capt. Seabury, is a new steamship, admirably adapted for the trans-Pacific trade, in which she is one of the largest ships employed. She has made but three or four trips, and will hereafter call at Victoria going and coming on every passage.

With the completion of the outer wharf now building, ample accommodation will be provided for these monsters of the deep. The C.P.R. steamers have been ordered to call as soon as they can come alongside the wharf, and with two great ocean lines making regular calls, an impetus will in the near future be given Victoria trade, which, far better than any boom, will carry her still higher up on the wave of prosperity.

THE ATHLETIC CLUB BUILDING.

TO THE EDITOR: The Times last evening in a leading article takes issue against the Municipal Council for their neglect of public interests in permitting the club building to be erected on the public landing at foot of Menzies street.

Although it criticizes the members of the city council with a tenderness which would be becoming in the treatment due respectable but feeble old ladies, it is yet pleasing to note that the Times has come to the front as the champion of the people's rights.

Your contemporary states the salient points of our councillors' transgressions gently but clearly, and calls for a remedy for the wrongs that have been done.

The only redress that can be made is the removal of the objectionable building—which is so forcibly shown by Dr. Helmcken to be a public nuisance.

In extenuating the unjustifiable acts of the city council, the Times excuses that august body as if it was an old woman—and suggests the application of the Victoria youth to appropriate public property, as if the Athletic club were a parcel of young children, claiming pap from the maternal breast.

One fancies the good natured but feeble old lady replying to the boys' request in somewhat like these terms:

"Dear little boys, you want some little toys, and bless your little hearts you shall have them; yes you shall! And you love your grandma! you do?"

The interview winds up with a series of embraces between the little boys and the old woman—and the citizens of Victoria are being robbed of a goodly heritage.

WATCH DOG.

Sensational Story From Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Capt. Wm. Brown, of the schooner Olga, just arrived from Alaska, brought an Alaskan native boy with him. The lad is only seven years old and has quite a history. Capt. Brown and six men, armed with rifles, left the schooner and travelled 150 miles above Ounalaska, in the Arctic circle. There they found a village of Indians, all the inhabitants suffering with grip, and 35 had died. The chief was then dying. The boy was accused of being a wizard and was confined awaiting the death of the chief, when he was to be burned. Capt. Brown rescued the lad, and he and his men fought their way out of the village and escaped.

Saunders Sentenced.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 2.—Young Saunders, charged with robbing the bank of Woodstock, pleaded guilty yesterday, and was sentenced to twenty-eight months in the penitentiary.

The Manitoba Cricketers.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 2.—The Manitoba cricketers did not return to-day as expected, being delayed by the break of the Soo canal.

Party Politics.

WHEN party politics run high bad feeling and bad blood are often caused, but all parties agree that when bad blood arises from ordinary causes the only satisfactory cure is Burdock Blood Bitters, nature's blood purifier. Recommended by the medical profession.

NEW YORK'S JAPANESE COLONY.

The People from the Land of the Mikado Do Well in Gotham.

Over in Chambers street there is a rather dingy-looking office on the second floor of an old-fashioned building, which is too conservative to have an elevator in it.

If you climb the stairs and cast your eye upon one of the doors opening into the office in question you may see a notice on it setting forth that within is the Japanese Consulate. Most persons pass it by without paying any attention, for in the minds of a majority of New Yorkers the Japanese contingent in this city represents but little in point of numbers or in any other way. That is where the majority of New Yorkers are in error.

Should you happen to be in this Japanese Consulate on many occasions one thing will strike you very forcibly. No ragged person ever comes into it, unless, indeed, it be one of the race of peripatetic beggars who visit every down-town office. No one comes into this consulate wanting to be assisted in getting away from this land of the free and some of the brave because it has failed to provide him with a living. Probably there is no other consulate in this city of which the same can be said. Probably, too, there is no class of people in our heterogeneous population who are quite as prosperous, comparatively speaking, as the Japanese who are located here. And yet but little is known of them, for they have a wonderful faculty of attending to their own business, and doing it in an unobtrusive way.

For the last decade or so the number of Japanese in New York has been constantly increasing, and now the colony is a very good sized one. What is more, it is made up of men of more than moderate means.

Few races, not English people, have shown great inclination to adopt American customs than have the Japanese who have located in this city. They dress and talk like Americans; they attend our theatres and mingle in our society, and to outward show they seem to assimilate themselves with the conditions that surround them. Unlike the Chinese and other nationalities, they have not settled in any particular locality, but are scattered throughout this city and Brooklyn. Pleasant and satisfactory neighbors they make, too.

The New York Japanese have their club house, however. It is a good-sized dwelling on West Twenty-second street, between Eighth and Seventh avenues. Handsomely fitted up with both Japanese and American furniture it is, and as for treasures in bric-a-brac, this particular club house is way ahead of many swell American club houses. It goes without saying, almost, that there may be had such tea as can be had in no other club house or cafe in all New York. The club has a Japanese cook.

Its library is well filled with Japanese books and its reading room tables are freighted with Japanese newspapers. There are receptions on the anniversaries of the birthday of the Japanese Emperor and on such other occasions as may be decided upon. Nearly all the Japanese in this city belong to the club, and it is about as well managed an organization as there is in this city.

It is stated that there is not a Japanese pauper in New York, and that, as a matter of fact, there are very few who do not possess at least moderate means.—[New York Mail and Express.

How Cablegrams are Transmitted.

With the first long submarine cables great difficulties were encountered in sending through them a current of electricity of sufficient power to record the messages rapidly. The methods for overcoming these difficulties and in use at present are described as follows:

Keys, which, when depressed, transmit positive and negative currents, are employed at the sending station in connection with the regular battery. The current of the battery does not pass directly into the cable, but into a condenser, which passes it into the submarine line. This greatly increases the force of the current used and serves to cut off interfering ground currents. The instrument first employed in receiving cablegrams was an reflecting galvanometer. Upon the magnet of this instrument is carried a small curved mirror. A lamp is placed before the mirror and behind a screen in which there is a vertical slit. Flashes of light moving across this slit as the needles moved from left to right, indicted to the trained eyes of the operator the letters in the message being transmitted. Instead of recording the messages, was found to tax the eyesight of the operator severely, a few years, work often rendering them almost if not totally blind. Recognizing the fact that there must be something wrong with the system, inventors set about repairing the defect, which resulted in perfecting the syphon galvanometer, which has all but superseded all other receiving devices.

In the syphon receiver the movements of the needle are recorded by means of ink spurted from a fine tube. This tube is attached to a coil suspended between two fixed magnets, which swings to the right or left as the pulsations pass through it. The syphon galvanometer is a great improvement; is not hard on the eyes and enables the operator to receive much more rapidly than with the old flash receiver.—St. Louis Republic.

A Gorgeous Head.

An entirely new style of hair dressing is threatened. In Paris the frizzy bang has meekly subsided to give the Javonaise headdresses a chance. Fashion appears to have gone daft on those peculiar ornaments, and the great jewellers of the Rue de la Paix have been ordered to reset the diamonds of more than one grand dame after the pattern of those flat metal ornaments. At the opera a few weeks ago a dazzling light in Parisian society appeared with her hair dressed perfectly flat to her head, on one side, right above the ear, an ornament as large and as flat as an individual butter-plate, composed of diamonds and pearls, and medallions as large as an English penny, of the same gems, going round to the other ear, across the forehead just at the line of the hair. How those jewels were kept in place was a secret known only to madame's coiffeur and jeweller, but it was "Javonaise," and, therefore, a beautiful and distinguished innovation on the diamond star and butterfly ornamentations. Such is one of the results of the Paris exhibition, where the fashions of Java dancers were first introduced to Western imitators.—Boston Herald.

Novel Materials in Decoration.

It is curious what can be done in the way of interior decorations with homely materials by persons of artistic taste. There is a firm of architects in this city whose income is enormous and who have a very handsome suite of offices. The walls of their largest and handsomest rooms are covered with ordinary bagging held in places by wide strips of cherry moulding. There is not a person who enters this office who is not struck by the thoroughly appropriate and artistic effect of this combination. When the late Cornelius Vanderbilt built his summer residence at Hartford, at an expense of over $100,000, the decorators covered the walls of his dining-room with ordinary brown paper, such as is used by butchers to wrap meat in. There was a cherry wood dado and a rich frescoed frieze. This room was considered one of the handsomest in the wealthy town.—N. Y. Sun.

SOMETHING NEW IN FOOTWEAR.

A New Topboot for Ladies that is the Present Fad in Europe.

Among the latest European fads is the wearing of top boots by ladies. The idea had its inception among our spanish sisters—it was afterward adopted by the French, the latter having voted them the proper thing for driving in T. carts, phaeton and other carriages in which the ladies occupy the first seat. They are made up in the lightest manner possible, some with high heels and others with low.

Various combinations are used, such as patent leather vamp and heels, glazed kid tops and dark morocco legs; glazed kid vamp and heels, soft, smooth, brown patent leather top and glove-kid legs; glove kid vamp and heels, glazed kid tops and dull finished buckskin legs. The legs are crinkled and made upon a smooth lining, so that when new the fulness so desirable to the eye is as perfect as on the ordinary boot at commencement of wear. The tops being of smooth finish leather or ornamented with stitching the silk used being of a contrasting color. Various devices, such as scrolls and vines, are stitched on.

The soles are thin and trimmed close. The edges of the soles are beveled or round. The tops and legs are joined on the back, and the legs are attached to the tops by blind stitching. The pull straps are of fine silk web.

THE DIVIDED SKIRT.

An Evolution of the Petticoat Which Has Fitted it for the Nineteenth Century.

Slowly but surely the divided-skirt question is setting womankind against itself—bifurcating feminine opinion as distinctly as the skirt itself is divided. The views pro and con are as emphatic as feminine as views are apt to be, on whatever subject, and the question gets argued between believers and unbelievers, wearers and nonwearers, an increasing number of times each day.

For undoubtedly the divided skirt is gaining ground and has won already a large army to its wearing and defense. It has been only three years since it sprang—full gathered, trimmed and divided—from the brain of the lady for whom it has achieved distinction into the talk of women and the news columns, headlines, and paragraphs of the newspapers.

Three years ago nobody had even thought of a divided skirt. One woman, more inventive than practical, had sewed her petticoat together, back and front, and had tried to wear it in that shape. But the attempt to make Siamese twins out of her propelling members had not proved entirely successful and comfortable, and she had gone back to the orthodox form in petticoats gladly and gratefully.

THE DIVIDED SKIRT.

The fact that several actresses, among them Rosina Vokes, wear the article, made from dainty and costly materials, has given it additional prestige. And very recently the mighty Felix himself, from the Queen city of fashion, has sent out a model of a divided skirt that is one beautiful and bewildering mass of lace and frills and silk—a thing that Minerva herself would be willing to sell her soul and her crown to get. So that the divided skirt is now a Parisan fashion. The Irish laundress has become so well accustomed to the article that she no longer asks as she did at first: "Do yez gin'rally have it counted wan or wan?" The woman who wears one is no longer an object of curiosity to her feminine friends, for a goodly number of those friends have probably doomed it themselves.

Footlight Favorites in Wall Street.

Two women totally dissimilar in every way caused quite a flurry in Wall street the other day. A woman is always an object of interest to the portly and jolly broker, but never more than when she happens to be a pert actress. The two women referred to are Agnes Booth and Lillian Russell. The former, still fair of face, is a very well known figure in "the street," for she is a business woman as well as an actress, and has managed to cleverly invest her money in such a way that even without her husband's wealth she could retire from the stage and live in comfort. Time is dealing lightly with her. She is a trifle stouter, perhaps, than years ago, but she has the inimitable chic of the old days when she held spellbound her audiences. As she swept into the broker's office and the door closed behind her another woman, also a favorite of the footlights, passed into the adjoining office. It was Lillian Russell, and she led by the hand her only child, a bright-faced little girl with a wealth of golden hair surmounted with an enormous Gainsborough hat. The news of two such distinguished visitors in "the street" naturally caused a sensation, and when the ladies reappeared, a knot of brokers and office boys were on the curbstone to do them honor.

The Tomato has been classed as a vegetable by the Dominion Fruit Growers Association. This is for commercial purposes only, for the customs tariff it would be a fruit.

Honey farming in Germany yields a net income of 17,000,000 marks (about four and a quarter million dollars, and it is so important an industry that the government affords it the protection of special laws.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MAMA SAYS THE DOWSWELL WASHER AND STANDARD WRINGER

MANUFACTURED BY THE STANDARD MFG CO HAMILTON ONT.

SAVE HEALTH TIME MONEY

HARDWARE DEALERS SELL THEM OR DIRECT FROM THE FACTORY

STANDARD MFG CO HAMILTON ONT

my23-w-12mos

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that sixty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase several hundred acres of lands on the south and west coast of Prevost Island. J. PETERS.
July 14th, 1890. jy15-3m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 640 acres of land more or less, described as follows: commencing at a stake marked F. G. W., at the north bank of the Nitinaht River, distant from the Nitinaht River 20 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north eight angles south 80 chains; thence west to the shore line of Nitinaht Lake; thence along the said shore line to the point of commencement. F. G. WALKER.
Victoria, B.C., June 21st, 1890. jc22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 3,000 acres of land more or less, described as follows: commencing at a stake marked W. H. G., E. G. W. and G. F. G., on the west coast of Vancouver Island about three and one-half miles south of the entrance to Nitinaht Lake on the right bank of a small stream; thence east 240 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west to the coast 240 chains; thence along the coast line to the point of commencement.
C. C. PEMBERTON. W. H. GROVE.
A. S. DUMBLETON. G. F. GROVE.
E. S. T. HENDERSON.
Victoria, B. C., 21st June, 1890. jc22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Clayoquot District. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Commencing at a post on the south shore of Kennedy lake; thence running south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to the east bank of Kennedy lake; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement; containing 1,450 acres more or less.
Lot 5, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., S.E.) at the mouth of Wess river; thence west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 30 chains, more or less, to the Kla-Anch river; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement; containing 400 acres more or less.
W. J. SUTTON.
Victoria, June 10th, 1890. jo12-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 1,028 acres of land situate in Rupert District, described as follows:—Commencing at the south-west corner post of section 22, township 4; thence north 80 chains; thence west 240 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 200 chains; thence south to Rupert Arm; thence following the shore line of Rupert Arm to the point of commencement. E. J. PALMER.
April 15th, 1890. my16-2m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 960 acres of land situate on Valdez Island, Sayward district, described as follows: Commencing at a post on the east side of Loss Cove (Quatsinaso Cove) thence south 30 chains more or less, to the northern boundary of the Indian Reserve; thence west 30 chains, more or less, to Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line of Discovery Passage in a northerly direction to the west boundary of Lot 8; thence south 7 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.
ROBERT HALL.
June 2nd, 1890.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply for a lease, for lumbering purposes, of 160 acres of land in Sayward District, situate at Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island. Commencing at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve; thence west 23 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence east 23 chains; thence north 36 chains to Squirrel Cove; thence following the shore line in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.
VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO.
June 5th, 1890. jo5-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 5,960 acres of land situated on Vancouver Island:—
Lot 1, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., N.W.) on the west bank of the Kla-Anch river, about 1½ miles above the entrance of the Davie River; thence south 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, east 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 40 chains, east 40 chains, more or less, to a post (marked W. McK., S.E.) on the bank of the Kla-Anch river, about 1 mile below the outlet of Vernon lake; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement, containing 317.0 acres more or less.
Lot 2, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., N.W.) on the east bank of the Kla-Anch river, due east of commencement post of Lot 1; thence east 40 chains, south 40 chains, east 40 chains, south 40 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, more or less, to the Kla-Anch river; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement, containing 400 acres more or less.
Lot 3, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., N.W.) on the east bank of Wesslake, about 1 mile from the outlet; thence east 80 chains, south 80 chains east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 20 chains, more or less, to the lake shore; thence following the shore northerly to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.
Lot 4, commencing at a post (marked W. McK.) at the mouth of Wess river; thence west 80 chains, south 80 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, east 20 chains, more or less, to a post (marked W. McK., S.E.) on the west shore of Wess lake; thence following the shore of said lake and river about 1½ miles to a post (marked W. McK.) on the east bank Wess river; thence north 50 chains, more or less, to the Kla-Anch river; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement; containing 1,450 acres more or less.
Lot 5, commencing at a post (marked W. McK., S.E.) at the mouth of Wess river; thence west 80 chains, north 80 chains, east 30 chains, more or less, to the Kla-Anch river; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement; containing 400 acres more or less.
Lot 6, commencing at a post marked W. McK., S.W., on the east shore of Wess lake, about 4 miles south of its outlet; thence east 40 chains, north 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 40 chains, more or less, to the S.E. corner of Lot 3; then e west 70 chains, more or less, along south line of Lot 3 to Wess lake; thence following the shore of said lake southerly to point of commencement; containing 320 acres more or less.
WM. McKENZIE,
per J. J. DRISCOLL.
Victoria, July 22nd, 1890. jy23-3m-w

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

BY RESOLUTION of a PUBLIC MEETING held at the Agricultural Hall, Duncan's Station, on Saturday, the 30th May, instant, another public meeting of the voters for the Electoral District of Cowichan will be held at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, p.m., to hear the views of intending candidates for the Local House at the approaching Provincial elections.
ANGUS J. BELL,
my13-1t-w Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase two Islands in Chemainus District, lying Northwest of the Indian Reserve, and one-quarter of a mile North of the mouth of Chemainus River, the whole containing 7 acres more or less. D. W. MANORY.
my14-2m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Cariboo District, described as follows: Commencing at a stake planted on the east bank of Four Mile Creek about 300 yards from the mouth of Fish Lake; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement. A. D. McINNIS.
Alexandria, May 2nd, 1890. my17-w-2t

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated on Graham Island, Queen Charlotte District, and described as follows: Commencing at the centre of section 33, township 6; thence east 40 chains to the section line between sections 33 and 28; thence north 160 chains along the shore down the river to a stake marked D, to place called Soldiers Camp, thence 40 chains in a westerly direction, thence 40 chains in a southerly direction, thence about 40 chains to point of beginning. FRANK RYDESTEDT.
HERMANN BRANTLECHT.
Port Essington, 21 April, 1890. my14w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one of the islands now owned by the Government of British Columbia, situated in Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island. HENRY CROFT.
May 3rd, 1890. m4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase seven hundred acres of land described as follows:—
Commencing at the southwest corner of section 10, Winter Harbour, thence north to the northwest corner of said section 10; thence west 60 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence east to the mouth of a stream flowing into Winter Harbour, thence along the shore line to place of commencement. B. WILLIAMS.
A. ST. GEO. FLINT.
Victoria, B. C., May 7, 1890. my8

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situated on the east side of Hanks Island, Deception Sound Coast District, and described as follows: From a stake marked K. north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement. HALL, GOEPEL & CO.
Dated at Victoria, 1st April, 1890. ap2-w2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 200 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: commencing at a point on the south side of Horseshoe Lake, about 20 chains from outlet; thence south 40 chains; thence west 50 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east to the lake; thence, following the shore line of the lake, to the place of commencement. D. HUMBLE.
Victoria, B. C., 1st April, 1890. ap4-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT within 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber license for 100 acres of land, more or less, situated on Growler Cove, Crayfish Island, in Queen Charlotte Straits, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake at the north side said cove; running south one and one-half (1½) miles; thence west one (1) mile; thence north one and one-half (1½) miles; thence east one (1) mile to point of commencement. H. MALLOY.
April 3rd, 1890. Ap5-m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase eight hundred acres of land, more or less, situated on the north side of North Harbour, Winter Harbour, Quatsino Sound, and described as follows:—
Commencing at a stake on the northwest corner of North Harbour, on the west side of the mouth of Browning Creek. Winter Harbour, Quatsino Sound, thence north 80 chains, thence east 112 chains thence south 80 chains, more or less to the shore line of said Harbour, thence along the said shore line to place of commencement.
B. WILLIAMS.
A. ST. GEO. FLINT.
Victoria, B. C., May 7, 1890. my8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 60 days after date we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Province of British Columbia for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Westminster District. Lot 1, commencing at a post at high water on Bute Inlet, marked "J. B. H. & Co.," thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence west 200 chains, more or less, to a stake on the Homalko River; thence following said River bank to point of commencement, containing 4,400 acres, more or less. Lot 2, commencing at a stake marked "J. B. H. & Co.," on the shore of Bute Inlet about 60 chains north of the mouth of Orwell River; thence east 120 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to the Southgate River; thence following river bank to point of commencement, containing 1,600 acres, more or less. Lot 3, commencing at a stake on south bank of the Southgate River, about 60 chains from high water; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north to River, and following said river to point of commencement, containing 300 acres, more or less. Lot 4, commencing at the Indian Reserve, on the west bank of the Homalko River; thence west 40 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to River; thence following bank of river to point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.
J. B. HENDERSON. T. F. SINCLAIR.
ALEX. EWEN. JAS. BATTERMAN.
C. S. WINSOR. A. ST. G. HAMMERSLEY.
J. C. MOLAGAN. A. G. GAMBLE.
JAS. A. LAIDLAW. W. H. ELLIS.
C. G. HOBSON. my1

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we intend to make application in sixty days to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the west shore of Oxtail river commencing at a stake marked B, then running 40 chains along the shore down the river to a stake marked D, to a place called Soldiers Camp, thence 40 chains in a westerly direction, thence 40