The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1891.

NOT CHANGED.

The Times has made a discovery. It has found out in some wonderful and mysterious way that, during the last few months, a change has taken place in the nature of the hotel project. It believes that when the work was first undertaken it was, to use its own words, "essentially a private enterprise, and what had been definitely settled upon, was no more a proper subject for criticism than would be the site an individual should choose for a private residence."

Is not the undertaking as much a private one now as ever it was? Does any one now propose to build the hotel with public money? Is the Dominion or the Province or the Corporation to become a stockholder? When the hotel was first spoken of, it was proposed to build it by private enterprise. The stock list was opened and persons who thought well of the project and believed that it would be, both directly and indirectly, a good investment, put down their names for various sums.

The Times then very properly concluded that the selection of a site was the business of the stockholders alone, and, as it in its somewhat peculiar style expresses it, it would be a work of "supererogation" for outsiders—those who had no money in the concern and who did not intend to become stockholders—to "criticise." Is not this the case now? Is not the nature of the enterprise, to-day, precisely the same in every respect as it was when the site was first selected and the work commenced? It is just as much a work of "supererogation" for any one not a stockholder to criticise as it was then. Not a single one of the conditions has changed.

We are quite free to admit that the privilege of criticism is one which is exceedingly hard to limit or to define. Most people believe that they have a right to express an opinion on almost everything that attracts their attention. There are persons in the community who believe that it is their mission to enquire into and to comment upon every one's business. The fact that a matter is no concern of theirs, and that they have not the shadow of a right to interfere in it one way or another, does not restrain them in the least. They *will* have their say, and they cannot be prevented from freely expressing their opinion, whether it is asked for or not. Some of their neighbors are so unreasonable as to find fault with these heaven-born critics, and to speak of them in language that is not altogether respectful, and not such as is to be found in the prayer book. But it is not worth while paying attention to these irascible and impudent people. The critic must be allowed his freedom. He does not consider it a work of "supererogation" to criticise enterprises in which other men put their money. The motto of the class to which he belongs is, "You supply the money, and we will find the criticism."

It is just possible that the men who put their money in the undertaking and who have an interest in its progress and its success believe that they have the best right, in fact the only right, to criticise. It is most likely that they are of the same opinion as the Times, that it is a work of "supererogation" for those not interested to criticise what is "essentially a private enterprise."

We are very much of the Times' first opinion in this matter. It is the stockholders and those who intend to become stockholders who have a right to pronounce upon the desirability of the site of the hotel in which they invest their money. If they are satisfied it is not for those who have put no money in it, and who do not intend to do so, to find fault.

The gentlemen who subscribed to the hotel stock list are, we submit, quite as good judges regarding the proper place in which to erect a first class hotel as any of their fellow citizens. They have, too, shown their confidence in the soundness of their opinion in the most emphatic way possible. How many of their critics are prepared to express their approbation of any other site in the same substantial and impressive way?

BLAINE'S CANDIDATURE.

The indications are now, that Mr. Blaine is to be the next Republican candidate for the presidency. His popularity has been continually growing since the party has made up its mind that Mr. Harrison is not, in any sense, a strong man. There was a time when the President's prospects for renomination appeared somewhat bright, but it was only a transient gleam. Mr. Blaine is evidently now the hope of the Republican party. It appears to be admitted that he is the only man in the party, who can meet Cleveland with any chance of success. He is a man of brains and of unbounded energy. He is also magnetic. He knows how to make partisans and to keep them. It is quite evident that there are men in all parts of the Union, who are prepared to fight for him through thick and thin. And there is no doubt this enthusiasm will extend and increase. It seems on the other hand, impossible to get up a hurrah for Mr. Harrison. Those who support him do so because they look upon him as a safe man and, on the whole, the best candidate available. They advocate his candidacy because they regard it as a political duty to do so, and not because they like him or have any faith in his ability to advance the interests of his party. But if the popular current runs long in the direction which it has now taken, when the time comes for nominating a Republican candidate for the Presidency Mr. Harrison will be simply nowhere.

The state of Mr. Blaine's health has been urged as an obstacle to his candidature, and his enemies, of both parties, have made the most of it. He was said to be dying, that his constitution had given way; that his mind was failing; that he was a broken man and not fit to perform any public duty. Reports of all kinds were circulated, and attempts were made to create the impression on the public mind that Blaine was out of the running. But these reports had not the effect intended. People got to believe that they were lies, invented on purpose to injure Mr. Blaine's prospects, and they did not attach as much credit to them as even they deserved. Of late, however, very little has been heard of Mr. Blaine's illness. It is generally admitted that he has recovered from the temporary indisposition on which all the rumors were grounded, and that his nomination in 1892 depends upon his own consent. And it is now said that he has consented.

ASYLUM ATROCITIES.

The Seattle Post-Intelligencer of the 12th contains an article which strongly confirms the statements we made a few days ago relative to the necessity of keeping a strict watch over persons entrusted with the care of the insane. Commenting on the Harrisburg revelations it says:—

"These frightful tales of official cruelty to the helpless wards of the public are reported every year in nearly every state, and the worst of it is that the charges are in nearly every instance found to be true. The fruitful cause of those outrages committed upon the public insane, its paupers and its convicts, is the fact that in nearly every state these public institutions are made the prey of politicians, and are part of the political machinery of the state. This is the experience of Oregon, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. Dr. McDonald, the head of the New York hospital for the insane on Randall's Island, told the committee of the legislature that brutal attendants were forced upon the superintendent by political influence and interference."

The best and only cure for this most deplorable state of things is indicated in the following passage:—

"Without the prospect of unexpected examination by impartial, fearless inspectors, all public institutions, whether prisons, almshouses, asylums for the insane, public charities and corrections are sure in time to drift into a deplorable, if not infamous, condition. The experience of every state in this Union is identical on this point; human nature is the same everywhere. Superintendents are as a rule humane, but in large asylums they either cannot or do not see everything that takes place, and for that reason every asylum should be visited without notice or ceremony of any sort, by a commission clothed with full power to pass through the institution without delay at any time of day or night. Otherwise one brutal attendant, grown ugly in his disagreeable and irritating employment, may be sure some day to bring scandal upon a too trustful, indolent or indifferent superintendent."

The reports of inspectors whose visits are made at stated times, and for which the officials in charge are prepared, are worth very little indeed. Neither are the remarks of visitors who are only allowed to see what it is convenient to show, worthy the slightest consideration. Institutions of which officials have given the most favorable reports and which could produce quires of testimonials from persons of high position and most unblemished character, have been found, when a really searching enquiry was made, to be in a disgraceful condition. The visit of the inspector should be sudden; he should be impartial and determined, and he should thoroughly understand his business.

SUCCESSFUL.

The Hon. Mr. Turner's mission to England has, it is evident, been completely successful. Although the time was apparently unpropitious, he, according to the best financial authorities, obtained the money he wanted on very good terms. This is what the Financier, of August 24th, says on the subject:

"THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA THREE PER CENT. INSCRIBED STOCK.

The list of applications for this stock closed on Saturday. The issue has been a great success, the amount—£200,000—having been more than fully applied for. Its success is due to the fixing of the issue price (86), the public being apparently loth to tender for a loan for fear of offering too much for it."

The success of this loan was, no doubt, in great part, due to the way in which it was put on the market—as "inscribed stock,"—a way seldom resorted to by Colonies, although it is one which British capitalists regard with especial favor. It is pleasant to see that the credit of British Columbia stands so high in the London money market. This shows that the Englishmen who have money to invest have confidence in the men who control its affairs.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

From the outline of the majority report of the sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, contained in our yesterday's special from Ottawa, it does not appear to be the intention of the Conservative members to whitewash anyone implicated in the scandals which have been investigated. The finding of the committee seems to be strictly in accordance with the evidence. It does not go out of its way to condemn the accused persons, neither does it strain a point to exonerate any of them. There is an evident effort to be strictly impartial.

We see that the Times, with its usual impetuosity, declares that the "majority of the sub-committee have covered themselves with infamy," and that they have "stultified themselves." Would it not be prudent, as well as fair, for our contemporary to wait until it sees the report before it pronounces judgment on the men who drew it up? The outline of it that appeared in our issue of yesterday, which is evidently all that the Times had to base its judgment upon, was altogether too meagre and too fragmentary to justify our contemporary's sweeping and unqualified censure. There are men on that committee who are believed to be both able and honest, and it is not likely that they will, even in the interests of party, set their hands to a document which will either stultify them or cover them with infamy. Sir John Thompson is not the kind of man to draw up a decision which he cannot successfully defend. He knew when he signed the subcommittee's report that every phrase and almost every word in it would be subjected to the fearless criticisms of opponents, both in and out of Parliament, and it is not likely, we submit, that it is so utterly indefensible as the Times makes it out to be.

It will be time enough to declare that the members who signed the report are fools and scoundrels when the report is published in full, and when those who signed it have given their reasons for deciding as they did. To prejudge them unheard, as our contemporary has done, must convince everyone who reads its condemnation, that it is not in a position to consider either the report or the arguments by which the members of the sub-committee support their decision with even the appearance of fairness. Its opinion, therefore, of the report and of the men who drew it up is altogether unworthy any sensible man's serious attention. By pronouncing judgment in such hot haste, and with so little consideration, it proves to all the world that it is wholly unfit to occupy the position of a judge in the matter.

LET US HAVE A RE-COUNT.

The more the matter is enquired into, the more clearly it appears that the census of this city was not accurately taken. The slight enquiry that has been made shows that whole households have been passed over by the enumerators. It occurred to Mr. Bullen, the manager of the Albion Iron Works, to enquire how many of the employes of that concern and those connected with them were not counted by the census enumerators. The result was that he found that the names of as many as fifty-five of the employes and members of their families do not appear on the census returns. This is quite a large percentage of the whole number, probably ten per cent.

This and other facts point to but one conclusion, which is that Victoria contains many more inhabitants than are shown by the census returns. It is evident, therefore, that, in order that justice may be done to Victoria, and that she may take her proper place among the cities of the Dominion, her inhabitants should be carefully and accurately numbered. It is not at all difficult to do. All that is required is that the right men should set about the work in the right way. We trust that it will not, from apathy and indifference and want of public spirit on the part of the citizens, be allowed to drop. Let us have an honest count, so that the world may know what the population of Victoria really is.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS OLD.

The French Republic was twenty-one years old on the fourth of the present month When it was established very few believed that it would live to half of twenty-one years. It had very few real friends and a great many bitter enemies. Even the first president, M. Thiers, was not in principle a republican. He favored a constitutional monarchy. He was only reconciled to the republic because he saw that, at the moment, it was the only possible government for France. Since then the republic has struggled on in the face of many enemies and great difficulties. Its destruction was for a time almost daily expected. What with Imperialists and Legitimists and Anarchists it had a hard time of it. It, for a long time, continued to exist not because it was itself strong, but because its enemies were weak and widely divided.

But the republic in France has, of late years, been growing stronger and stronger, and its enemies, weaker and weaker. Boulanger was the last enemy by whom it was seriously threatened, but he and those who were at his back were cleverly checkmated by the rulers of the republic. Imperialism has now almost entirely disappeared in France; the Legitimists continue to drag out a sickly existence; the Anarchists are still dangerous. They are quiet just now, waiting not very patiently for their opportunity. One of the great objects of the statesmen of the Republic is not to give them the opportunity for which they are watching.

In the meantime the Republic is, so to speak, solidifying. As time advances a greater and a still greater number of the people are becoming reconciled to it. Frenchmen are regarding it now as well established, and have ceased to look for a revolution whenever there is a civil disturbance or whenever there is an unusual excitement in the political world. There is not as yet much enthusiasm for the Republic, but it is liked by not a few, and a still greater number have come to look upon it as inevitable. The prospects of the Republic of France are therefore to-day very much brighter than they were twenty-one years ago. It has fewer enemies and a great many more friends. The indications are that, unless something very unusual occurs, in the near future, Republicanism will become general in France, and that the Republic will be so firmly established that it will be impossible to overthrow it.

New Books.

Russian Traits and Terrors	35c
Maid Marian, by M. E. Seawell	50c
It Happened This Way	50c
A Group of Noble Dames.—Hardy	75c
Anecdotal Life of Sir John A. Macdonald	50c
Those Western Girls, by Florence Abaden	30c
A Life for a Love.—L. T. Meade	30c
A Freak of Fate	30c
Harper's Magazine for September	
Frank Leslie's Magazine for September	

For sale by T. N. HIBBEN & Co.

Subscribe for the WEEKLY COLONIST and Encyclopedia Britannica.

CHILI'S GOVERNMENT.

The Provisional Government of Chili seems to be gladly accepted by the whole people of that country. Balmaceda does not appear to have left the ghost of a party behind him. There is no opposition to the new Government and it is evidently proceeding more judiciously and with greater moderation than might have been expected. There have been disturbances in some places. The people who were repressed under Balmaceda's iron rule have proceeded to inflict summary punishment on men whom they believed to have been the instruments of his tyranny, and they have committed some lawless acts, but the Government itself does not appear to be actuated by a spirit of revenge. It has set to work to reorganize the administration and to prepare the way for the reestablishment of the Republic. The members of the Junta have been successful in this part of their work, as they appear to have succeeded in placing the finances of the country and its commerce on a sound footing. As far as appearances now go, Chili will not suffer very much from the disturbance effected by Balmaceda in its public affairs and its business.

The course pursued by the commanders of some foreign vessels which were in the Chilian ports when Balmaceda was defeated and his Government broken up, has irritated the triumphant party, and not without reason. When the leading men under the Dictator saw that all was lost, several of them took refuge in foreign ships lying in the harbor of Valparaiso and other ports. When the new Government demanded the surrender of these men, whom they held to be violators of the law of the land, the commanders refused to give them up to the authorities. This the Chilians regard as an abuse of the privilege of asylum. When a political offender escapes and finds his way to a neutral country they recognise the right of that country to afford him shelter and protection, but when he takes refuge in a ship in a harbor of the country whose laws he has violated and against whose constitutional authority he has fought, they consider the offender should be given up when his surrender is demanded by the government *de facto*.

It is hard to show that the contention of the Chilean Government is unsound. Foreign ships are expected to be strictly neutral in all civil disturbances. Their commanders may afford protection to their non-combatant countrymen whose lives are in danger, but they are not expected to extend aid and comfort to one side or the other. To harbor traitors or rebels whose hands are red with the blood of their fellow-countrymen and who have done their best to destroy the constitution which they had sworn to uphold, and to aid them to escape is, the Chilians maintain, to abuse the hospitality with which they have been treated. It is, therefore, not surprising that they are angry when they see the sham president, whose election Balmaceda fraudulently procured, and others who conspired against the liberty of Chilians, escaping in vessels flying a foreign flag. Ships under similar circumstances would not be allowed to leave the harbors of Great Britain, France, Germany, or any other powerful nation. They would be blown out of the water if they made the attempt.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE Government and the Corporation, we are pleased to learn, have consented to extend the sidewalk to the extrance of the Exhibition grounds. The promptness with which both the governing bodies have attended to this important matter is worthy of all commendation. In doing this they have not only contributed to the success of the Exhibition, but have consulted the comfort and the convenience of all classes of the community. The street cars, although they can accommodate a great many, will not be able to carry all those who desire to visit the Exhibition. A large number will have either to walk or to deny themselves the pleasure of seeing the show. When it is known that there is a good plank sidewalk the whole distance it will not be considered a hardship to walk, or a misfortune to miss the car.

Mr. Gilbert W. Clayton-East, who is employed in the City Clerk's office, is anxious to have Police Officer Kenny bound over to keep the peace toward him, and will take legal action accordingly. Kenny remarked that he would walk around Mr. Gilbert W. Clayton-East's collar.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Province of British Columbia for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land situate in the Goldstream District, described as follows: Commencing at the northwest post of J. Pheonix's pre-emption claim; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement.

JOHN BARNSLEY.
Victoria, B. C., Sept. 12, 1891. W se18 2m

se2/-eod-d&w

THE GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION.

A successful Medicine used over 30 years in thousands of cases. Cures SPERMATORRHEA, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY and all diseases caused by abuse, indiscretion or over-exertion. Six packages GUARANTEED TO CURE when all others fail. Ask your Druggist for the Great English Prescription, take no substitute. One package $1. Six $5. by mail. Write for Pamphlet. Address EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., DETROIT, MICH.
For sale and mailed by LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, B. C. jly17-d&w-eod

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their EXPRESS and P.O. address.
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 186 ADELAIDE ST. WEST, TORONTO, ONT.
se18-1y-w

RUPTURED
AND DEFORMED PEOPLE.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
Chas. Gluthe's
Annual Visit To
MANITOBA
N. W. TERRITORY
AND
BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A rare opportunity to consult with the head of the largest firm in Canada, personally, for manufacturing of Trusses and Appliances, to overcome or assist all deformities of the human frame. It is wonderful to know the advance made in treating Deformities the last 15 years. Club Feet made natural without Cutting on Pain. A complete system (PATENTED). Instruments for Spinal Disease, new and most improved. Appliances are made half the weight of others and more practical (patented.) Come and see my goods, it costs nothing and you may gain by it.

CLUB FEET MADE NATURAL (BY THE PAT'D.)

I defy the rupture I cannot hold with comfort. Send for illustrated catalogue.

Chas. Gluthe,
Surgical Machinist.
134 King St. W., Toronto.

A REVOLUTION IN TRUSSES.
Rupture held without springs or straps! Only 3 ounce in weight. Positively healed in a few months. Come and see. Patented.
I will be at the following places on time, and to the last train leaving for my next place of visit.
VICTORIA, B.C., Driard House, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 28 and 29
NANAIMO, B.C., Central Hotel, Wednesday, Sept. 30.
VANCOUVER, Leland House, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 1, 2 & 3.
NEW WESTMINSTER, B. C., Colonial Hotel, (arrive Saturday, leave Tuesday for East) Oct. 5 and 6.
au29-sat-tf-w-4t

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease, for lumbering purposes, the following described lands:—Commencing at a post on the north side of Second Gordon Pasha Lake, about two miles from its outlet; thence running north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 320 chains; thence west 160 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence west 100 chains, more or less, to north-east corner of lot 556; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 140 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 180 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence south 20 chains, more or less, to lake; thence following shore-line of lake to place of commencement; containing nine thousand acres, more or less.

JOHN WHITE.
Vancouver, September 3rd, 1891.
se18-1m-w

TAKE NOTICE.

We want all kinds of Poultry and Game. We will pay in cash or in groceries.

QUOTATIONS:

Flour, per barrel		$5.75 to $6.75
Sugar, Granulated	15lbs	1.00
Oatmeal, Rolled	16lbs	1.00
M.M. Tea	5lbs	1.50
Soap, Electric, per box		1.00

AND OTHER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW,
AT WM. ECKERT'S, 106 YATES ST., VICTORIA.
se1-w-1m

HOW THEY ENJOY IT.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF
Is a good food for children, supplying as it does the material that forms "FLESH," "MUSCLE" and "BONE."

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni District: Commencing at a post near the mouth of Kennedy River, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to river, and meandering bank of river to commencement, containing 259 acres, more or less.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. W. J. SUTTON.
aug28-w-2mo

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post near a small lake about four miles south-east of Kennedy lake, thence west 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to a point 80 chains east, thence north 60 chains, thence west to commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.
R. K. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the north-east corner of James Gray's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres. BENJAMIN COOMBE.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, Alberni district. Commencing at a post on a small lake, about sixty chains south of R. K. Sutton's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less. EDWIN J. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni District: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to point of commencement. P. A. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, West Coast, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach 80 chains south of P. A. Paulson's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to the place of commencement. DANIEL CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains for the point of commencement. PATRICK A. O'FARRELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post. LEWIS H. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a point at the south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to post. JESSIE M. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south of the south-west corner of L. H. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering shore to post. HENRY DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post. JESSIE M. DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post. WM. B. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence south to post. FLORENCE A ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south from Wm. B. Allen's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post. MOLLIE C. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 189 . au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post. ANNIE K. PAULSON.
Dated the 27th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south-east corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post. ANNIE S. CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

FOR SALE.

ONE Pool Table, nearly new (5x10 ft.) by Brunswicke-Balke Co, with balls, cues and usual fittings complete. Can be seen by applying to the Steward at the Victoria Club, Fort St., Victoria. au28-tf-w

I HEREBY give notice that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the north-east corner of R. K. Sutton's claim, Alberni district, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres. JAMES GRAY.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of M. C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post. A. J. DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28 w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach 160 chains south of A. S. Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post. WM. JOHN TAYLOR.
Dated the 20th day of August 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post. P. A POWELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about three miles north of Estevan Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post. WM. H. LEIGHTON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post. GEO. H. PURDON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile from Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post. GEO. F. STACY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28 2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following desc ibed land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post. CARRIE L. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post. PATRICK A. COLLINS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of P. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains. J. J. COLLINS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach, at the south-east corner of P. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post. WM. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28 w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the north-east corner of P. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains. HARVEY PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in Hesquoit Harbor, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post in Hesquoit Harbor about 160 chains north of the Hesquoit Mission, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to shore, thence meandering the shore to post. MARIUS MOLVIG.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in Hesquoit Harbor, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of M. Molvig's claim, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along shore to post. WM. H. ADAMS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w