AN ENGLISH CRITIC.

The Financial News published in London, England, of June 25, contains a long article on the Canadian Pacific. The following are its opening sentences:

"Shareholders in the Canadian Pacific Railway, when they remember the dangers which beset their investment in its early days and consider the marvellous good fortune which has attended it of late, must, one would think, be asking themselves whether their present position is not too good to be true. To carry £300,000 to reserve after paying a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. is a feat that can have been accomplished but seldom; but to reduce working expenses by £60,000 in face of a gross increase of traffic amounting to six times as much is an exploit that hitherto has never, so far as we know, been so much as attempted. The average investor, who knows nothing of the special local conditions of the Canadian Pacific, will be apt, from these remarkable figures, to come to one of two diametrically opposite conclusions. If he be of a sanguine turn of mind, he will assume that here is an undertaking to be compared only to some Mount Morgan or Broken Hill Mine, and will look forward to the future down an unending vista of advancing prosperity and increasing dividends. If, on the other hand, he be of a pessimistic temperament, he will take it for granted that the whole thing must be a gigantic fraud; somewhere or somehow, he will assume, the accounts must have been juggled."

The prospects of the Canadian Pacific are then discussed fully and impartially, and this is the conclusion to which the Financial News comes:

"The moral of all this is that the directors of the Canadian Pacific will be wise not to falter in their liberal policy of reducing rates and increasing facilities, nor to hesitate to make necessary extensions at the earliest practicable moment, that so they may stave off rivalry. If this be done, the shareholders may rest assured that their immediate future is likely to be yet more prosperous than their past, although the virtual monopoly which they in some respects enjoy will naturally come to an end in time."

That the Management of the Canadian Pacific will continue in the wise and prudent course they are now pursuing there is every reason to believe. The president and directors have shown that they understand their business well, and that they have found out what are the conditions necessary to success. We believe that what the Financial News designates "the marvellous good fortune" of the road is nothing more than the natural consequence of measures in the inception of which there has been a union, as rare as it is wonderful, of sagacity and enterprise, of courage and caution. We believe that the success of the Management in the past is only an earnest of what it can do and will do in the future.

CITY SEWERS.

The City Council is again bestirring itself in the matter of drainage. It is to be hoped that it will, this time, act with prudence and good judgment. This city needs good drainage more than it needs anything. Few people realize the full extent of the evil it suffers for want of a good system of sewers. How much of the sickness that there is in the city is attributable to the poisoned air which the citizens are obliged to breathe not even the physicians themselves can tell with certainty. If the citizens only knew the number of deaths that have been caused and hastened by want of drainage, they would be appalled. The contaminated air does its work insidiously and continuously. It undermines the constitutions of the children and it destroys the health and comfort of those who have attained the years of maturity. Let the town be well drained and sickness will immediately decrease, and the death rate will at once be lowered. This has happened in places that did not need drainage as much as this city does, and this is what would happen here.

The city councillors, as are the citizens at large, are at a loss in selecting the best system of sewerage. This is a matter in which dependence must be placed on the decision of professional men. What seems best to those who have not made the matter of drainage a special study may not be by any means the best. The best thing to do in a matter of this kind is to choose an adviser of known skill and integrity, and to follow his advice. The opinion of a first-class sanitary engineer is to be preferred to that of a layman let his estimate of himself be ever so high. Ordinarily the men who are most self-opinionated and dogmatic in a matter of this kind are those who are least to be depended upon. Smatterers are usually blunderers, and necessarily the unprofessional man is, with respect to the construction of drains and the selection of the system most suitable to the situation and circumstances of a city, a smatterer. We do hope that the city fathers in this matter will get the best counsel obtainable and be guided by it. We think that the great majority of the ratepayers will approve such a course. They do not want the sewers, which are to last as long as the city endures, to be unskilfully planned and badly constructed. This is a work in which the best is the cheapest, and it is only fair that the sewers for which our children will have to pay will be so constructed as to be of use to them. Care should be taken that Victoria's sewers will not be of the cheap and nasty class.

There is some difference of opinion as to how the taxation necessary to pay for the construction of the sewers should be imposed. This is a matter worthy the serious consideration of the City Council. That body is not bound slavishly to follow old systems of taxation. It should find out that system which is fairest to the whole body of property-owners and adopt it. It will not be difficult to ascertain what measures are taken to provide for the construction and maintenance of the sewer system of these cities, and there should be no hesitation, if it is possible, in adopting the most equitable.

The city must have a system of sewers. Its present condition as to drainage is a reproach to its government and its inhabitants. The system chosen should be the one best adapted to the situation and the circumstances of the city. It should be effective and it should be substantial. The burden of taxation necessary to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of the money borrowed should be equally distributed. We think that these conditions could be met by men of integrity and fair business ability. If the ratepayers are convinced that the City Council has used the right means to arrive at a wise decision with respect to the choice of a system of drainage, and if the by-law is carefully drawn up and its provisions are fair to all, there will not, we think, be much trouble in securing its passage by a large majority.

CANADA'S DEFENCE.

Lieut.-General Brackenbury—who, by the way, died a few weeks ago—discussing the invasion of Canada by the United States, came to the conclusion that the Americans would have more difficulty in conquering Canada than the men of the North had in subduing the South. He believed that the Canadian winter would be Canada's best defence against invasion. He is quoted as saying:

"Winter campaigning, which was far from difficult in the warm climate of the Confederacy, would be impossible there, and an army caught in the winter snows would be either hemmed in with imminent risk of destruction by an energetic and tireless enemy, or would have to retreat under circumstances not dissimilar as to weather from Napoleon's disastrous retreat amid snow and the piercing gales of a Russian winter. Besides, the ports of Canada would not be blockaded as were the ports of the South during the war, and the supply of men and material would be abundant. Americans of British and Irish stock are undoubtedly, with proper discipline, soldiers equal to any in the world, but it must be remembered that of emigrants from the continent of Europe, a very large proportion are fugitives from military service."

We do not think that Canadians should put too much reliance on the winter frosts as a means of defence. An American invader would be in a very different position from Napoleon in Russia. He would never be far from his base of supply. Canada is a narrow country, and no part of it is at any very great distance from the American frontier. If, therefore, he was forced to retreat he would not have very far to go. Besides, a winter campaign in these days would be very different from what such a campaign was in the days of Napoleon. Canadians will have to depend on their courage and the goodness of their cause. They can defend their hearths and homes as bravely and as resolutely as any men in the world. An invader would find that he was in the presence of an enemy who was both courageous and intelligent—an enemy that could readily be taught to profit by all natural advantages. They would have, too, the assistance, both by sea and land, of one of the most powerful nations on the earth. Canadians would be able to do now, as they did in times past, give a good account of themselves. They belong to a fighting race, and there is no reason to believe that they have degenerated in the slightest degree. The Americans, would, we believe, think twice before they attacked such a people so aided. But there is no reason in the world to suspect that the Americans have the slightest intentions of putting Canadians on their mettle. They have lived side by side for nearly a century without quarrelling, and the probability is that they will remain the best of friends for a century longer. The continent is big enough for both peoples; they are both peaceful, and the occasions for disagreement are very few indeed.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

There is trouble in Central America. The five little republics into which it is divided do not appear peacefully inclined and in one of them, San. Salvador, there has been a revolution inaugurated by murder. Some little time ago the President of that Republic was poisoned at a public banquet, immediately after his death General Ezeta, with a considerable force, took possession of the Presidency and the public offices and had himself proclaimed by the guests and the soldiers provisional President. He assured the members of the murdered President's Cabinet that they would not be interfered with and that the Government would go on as usual until a new President was elected. However, he soon forget his promises, for next day he sent them to the right-about and, forming a Government of his own, became Dictator. The displaced ministers and the friends of the murdered Menendez naturally plotted to depose the usurper, they were found out and some thirty of them were shot and about forty more sent into exile. General or Dictator Ezeta fearing that his neighbours would interfere, armed every citizen who was well disposed to his cause, and took possession of the towns. The people seem to have acquiesced in the change. Nicaragua and Costa Rica appear to have made terms with Ezeta, as they desire to have peace at any price, but Guatemala, which is the largest and the most powerful of the Central American republics, is not pleased with the change that has taken place in San Salvador, and is inclined to interfere. The reason of this is that in Guatemala there is a strong union party. Its leaders have been trying to effect a union of the small republics, and it was to defeat this movement that the revolution was effected in San Salvador. Yesterday's telegram showed that war between Guatemala and San Salvador is imminent. If it breaks out it is more than probable that the Provisional Presidents will be put out of the way, and the negotiations for a union, which were by the violent and murderous revolution interrupted, will be resumed.

The five republics, if united, would make quite a respectable nation. It will have an area of about 170,000 square miles, and a population of between three and four millions. The new republic will occupy the territory between the isthmus of Panama and the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and it has the Gulf of Mexico on one side and the Pacific ocean on the other. Near the coast the land is fertile, producing the plants of the tropics, but the interior is mountainous and the climate varied. It is naturally a rich country, and if under a good government it would, no doubt, prosper. The United States is taking an interest in the political movements in these states, for commercial reasons chiefly. The Nicaraguan canal is to run through the country, and it is expected that the citizens of the new republic will become good customers for the products, raw and manufactured, of the United States. It is to be hoped that the counter-revolution, which is now in progress, will be successful, and that a new and strong nation will be established in the place of the five weak and ill-governed republics.

MIDDLETON'S SUCCESSOR.

There are many surmises as to who shall be Sir Fred. Middleton's successor. There are many who would like to see a Canadian in command of the forces of the Dominion. But, unfortunately, there is no Canadian eligible to fill the position. According to law, the Commander of the Canadian Militia must have the rank of Major-General in the Imperial army. People who think must see that the man who holds that very important position must possess skill and experience in military affairs. The man on whose knowledge and ability the defence of Canada may depend should be no drawing-room soldier. He should be a tried officer, who could be depended upon with confidence by both the militia and the rest of the people in an emergency. The law that requires the officer in command of the militia to have seen service and to have a high rank in the Imperial army is a good law.

It is true that the Canadian Military College has turned out quite a number of good men. But none of them have been long enough in the service to have risen to the rank of Major-General. When there is a Major-General of Canadian birth in the Imperial Army and a vacancy occurs, he should stand a good chance of being appointed; but he should not get the position in preference to a better man, who is not a Canadian. Kissing may go by favor, but merit should have everything to do with the selection of men to fill responsible positions requiring for the proper fulfilment of their duties courage, knowledge, skill and ability.

We have no sympathy with those who prefer an inferior article because it is produced at home to a superior article that comes from a foreign country. There is a good deal of nonsense talked about home productions. When the selection is to be between two things equally good it is natural and right to choose the home product, but when the home-made article is decidedly inferior it is foolish to give it the preference. This holds good as well of soldiers as of poems. On the other hand, to choose the foreign production because it is foreign is simply idiotic. This, we trust, will never be done, when the man to fill the position of Commander of the Canadian Militia is to be selected.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The effort that is being made in the United States Congress to make seventy-five cents worth of silver pass for a dollar is likely to be successful. The bill which has passed the Senate, allows the Government to coin 4,500,000 ounces of silver a month. This is equal to the whole silver product of the United States. It is expected by thus allowing the Government to give an artificial value to silver that it will raise the price of that metal all over the world. It is boasted that the prospect of the legislation before Congress has already raised silver sixpence an ounce.

But the silver men may find that they have made a mistake. Governments have tried before this to give a fictitious value to base coin and to paper money, but they have never succeeded. People cannot be induced, for any length of time, to take anything even from a government above its real value. It is within the memory of many people how greenbacks were depreciated during the war. The government of the United States could not prevail upon its own citizens to give one hundred cents in gold or the worth of one hundred cents in gold for a pieces of printed paper called a dollar. It will be the same with the silver dollars as soon as coinage is made free or virtually so. The coined dollar will be worth its intrinsic value in the markets of the world and no more, and the price of silver in the rest of the world will regulate the price of silver in the United States. No one will be fool enough to give a gold dollar for a silver dollar worth only seventy-five or eighty cents, or goods that a gold dollar could buy. There is a law which regulates these matters of greater force and much more general in its operation than any that are enacted by Congress. The United States Legislature may as well try to make a corner in wheat as a corner in silver. Silver is a commodity just as wheat is, and no magical change is made in it by passing it through the machinery of the mint and stamping upon it figures and letters. Silver is almost as liable to fluctuations as wheat is. In fifteen years the value of the silver dollar decreased from 103½ cents to 72 cents. The silver men of the United States may make themselves sure that no law which Congress can make will be able to compel even United States citizens to give a gold dollar, or the worth of a gold dollar, for seventy-five cents' worth of silver. Congress may, by giving a fictitious value to the silver dollar, do grievous injury to many people and cause others to make big fortunes at the expense of honest men. It may create temporary confusion, but it can never make seventy-five cents one hundred.

THEY POISONED THEIR HUSBANDS.

Ten Hungarian Women on Trial for this Crime.

VIENNA, July 14.—Marriage must be deemed a failure, at all events in the district of Mitrovitz, at which town ten women are now having their trial on a charge of poisoning their husbands by means of arsenic procured, as suggested in the Maybrick case, from fly-papers. The accused are Makrena Stankekick, mother of one child, and charged with administering arsenic to her husband, her niece, her father-in law and a neighbor, and also with having supplied the arsenic which caused the death of five other persons poisoned by their wives. Nata Nestorovy, the mother of four children, charged with poisoning her husband with arsenic; Milica Plavaic, the mother of one child, and charged with having aided and abetted the last two named prisoners in poisoning their husbands by buying fly-paper for them; Stephena Ilicic Baillic, the mother of one child, charged with poisoning her husband with arsenic; Maeta Danilovia Savkaric, charged with having by some means poisoned her husband and another man, together with Jean Rodokoic Ostjic, the mother of four children; Stevka Jugrnovic, with three children; Ljubt Djckookki Illinacki, the mother of one child, Ijuba Gavrilovic, the mother of three children, all charged with poisoning their husbands by the administration of arsenic. Simon Sremcic is charged with providing the poison which caused his brother's death, and finally Malka Mardlic, living at Nestinkisch, also charged with poisoning. All of the prisoners are peasants. They are all accused of murder excepting Simon Sremcic and Milica Plavsic.

A judicial expert chemist declared that traces of arsenic in the human body would be perceptible in the hair and beard long after the complete decomposition of the intestines. His testimony was borne out by the condition of several bodies exhumed in connection with the Mitrovitz trial. The deaths occurred in 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886 and 1888, yet distinct traces of arsenic were found in each case. It had been obtained from fly-papers. According to partial confessions made by some of the accused, their victims did not all suffer the same length of time. In certain instances death followed rapidly, while in others it came on gradually. Eva Sarac, who died in prison, was the instigator of the various crimes. She was a kind of a village witch who prepared love draughts for the girls of the locality as well as poison for men.

SLANDERING MRS. MACKAY.

Scurrilous Newspaper Clippings Sent to All Her Friends in London.

LONDON, July 13.—The advertisement whereby John W. Mackay offers a reward of £200 to anyone giving information to prove the identity of the person who is circulating slanderous reports about Mrs. Mackay, promises to lead to some interesting details concerning the methods of Americans of wealth and social ambition in London. On Monday, most people, both English and American, on Mrs. Mackay's visiting list received by mail a cutting from a Washington, D. C., newspaper, in which a direct attack was made upon the lady's character. The envelopes contained only the newspaper clipping, and the address was written by typewriter. They were mailed in London. Mrs. Mackay's friends attribute the circulation of the newspaper article to an American family, the members of which are jealous of her social success. Her solicitors feel confident that they will be able to detect the guilty persons, and a suit for criminal libel will then be at once instituted.

Charlotte Smith, editor of the paper called Working Women, published in Washington, is the person who has been attacking Mrs. Mackay. Of her, Nathan Bijure, an attorney, says in a cable dispatch sent to Mrs. Mackay:

Her weakest point is a craze for notoriety and a pitiful delusion as to her own importance. Any proceedings against her would merely intensify this craving and still further injure her weakened intelligence. A complete disregard of her silly actions is the only sensible and charitable course for you to pursue.

Hector DeCastro, one of the wealthiest of New Yorkers, said, speaking of Mrs. Mackay:

Mrs. Mackay is a daughter of Colonel D. E. Hungerford, who was a surgeon in the United States regular army, and served with credit to himself throughout the Mexican campaign. Mrs. Mackay's first husband was Dr. Bryant, of Brooklyn, whose mother and brother still live in that city, highly respected people. After the death of Dr. Bryant, which occurred in the east, the widow met Mr. Mackay through mutual friends, and married him after an acquaintance of little more than a year. Mrs. Mackay is thus the daughter of a gentleman, and was married as a gentlewoman. There is no doubt that the authors of these several scandals will be hunted down.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

A Way to Furnish the Empty Wards.

TO THE EDITOR: In yesterday's issue you print an exhaustive and interesting account of the Jubilee Hospital by which it appears there are still 12 single wards to be furnished. This leads me to make a suggestion.

In London some years ago it was found very difficult to furnish similar private wards for special cases in several of the large hospitals, and benevolent persons were invited to furnish and endow these wards, getting in return for their liberality the right to name them after their deceased relatives, or in compliment to living friends, as they thought fit. Such endowment carrying the righ of sending patients for treatment, on payment of a fee, to occupy the particular ward so soon as vacated.

The plan succeeded well at the London hospital, St. Thomas's, London Temperance and numerous country cottage hospitals, which latter have been found very useful institutions.

Now, sir, I would suggest that a similar proceeding be tried here, and if my opinion of the people of this growing city and district is correct the hospital authorities will soon be able to congratulate themselves on the completion of their paying wards.

There are many here who have lost relatives, and what better monument could be devised for perpetuating the memory of loved friends than a neat little ward, nicely furnished, with the name of the departed inscribed over the door, inside and out? Do you not think many a prayer of thanks would go up to the great Creator, thanking him for the beneficence of the donors for the comforts being enjoyed from such kindly acts?

Again, sir, there are many children needing the attention of a hospital, and the comforts of a nice little ward. There are also, we know, several citizens who have lost children, and what better monument could be erected to the memory of those dear little ones, "who are not dead, but gone into that school where they no longer need our poor protection, but Christ Himself doth rule," than a neat ward with a pretty little crib, with the name of the lost darling upon its head? What effect would it have on the occupant of the ward, think you? Would it not be beneficial? Would not the mother of that deceased child at least feel that the child had indirectly done some good to the world if only through the memorial wards at the house of relief for suffering.

Assuredly the wealthy classes of this city only need to be shown the best way to carry out such a suggestion, when they would at once put it into practice, for it must be the sincere wish of all to see that grand memento of the Jubilee of our beloved Queen's reign complete with fittings and furniture, so that on pressure every nook and corner can be occupied with comfort to the patients and efficiency to the staff.

A hospital is the greatest boon a city can have. Let the citizens erect speaking and perpetual monuments to their deceased friends which will be continually appreciated by the people in their necessity for surgical and medical treatment, and be a constant source of real pleasure to the donors.

JOHN KEEN, C.E.,
Victoria, B.C., 14th July, 1890.

NICOLA NEWS.

The crops are looking wonderfully well in this section. It seems as though nature was striving to repair the ravages of the grasshopper and drought of last season, there being more rain than has been known for many years, which is a great boon in a section where irrigation has become a necessity.

Both schools (Upper and Lower Nicola) have closed for the summer holidays, the terms ending with examinations and entertainments that went off very credibly to both teachers and scholars.

Mrs. and Miss Clapperton, of Upper Nicola, arrived on last stage from Victoria, after a pleasant visit to the capital.

Mr. J. J. Austin, real estate agent of Victoria, is in the valley on a business and pleasure trip.

The new roller mill being erected by Mr. H. E. House, of Upper Nicola, the building of which is nearing completion, adds much to the appearance of the upper valley. It is a good, substantial, handsome-appearing structure, and does great credit to the enterprise of the owner. The contract for the work is let to Mr. J. L. Leeson.

There is a rumor of the mill at Lower Nicola being changed to a roller mill.

The farmers have commenced cutting their hay crop, and the yield bids fair to be a large one.

There are one or two weddings on the tapis in the valley, but you shall have to wait till next time for particulars. NICOLITE.

July 9th, 1890.

U. S. Customs Inspector Reilly seized a sloop at Whatcom on Tuesday. The owners are Japanese, who have been making frequent trips to and from British Columbia via the Islands without permission from the Customs authorities.

my23-w-12mos

BY ONE MAN. Write for descriptive catalogue containing testimonials from hundreds of people who have saved from 4 to 9 cords daily. $2,000 now receivable if fully used. Agency can be had where there is a vacancy. A NEW INVENTION for filing saws sent free with each machine by the use of this tool everybody can file their own saws now and do it better than the greatest expert can without it. Adapted to all cross-cut saws. Every one who owns a saw should have one. Sent to any address postpaid in Canada. Ask your dealer or write FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 228 to 231 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Lots for $30, $50, $70 Near Seattle. $10 down and $5 m nthly. Perry & Co., financial brokers, 116 South Second St. Seattle. je15-w

THOROUGHBRED STOCK.

Those wishing to improve their Herds should communicate with the undersigned, who has always on hand choice thoroughbred and high grade Durhams.

MORRISON & ADAMS,
mc11-1y Sunnyside Farm, Alexandria P.O.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land and overflowed land situated in Esquimalt district, and generally known as Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, containing 200 acres more or less: Bounded and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "A. DeCosmos' N. E. corner," situated at the north-east corner of the said Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, then e running south westerly along the shore line of Royal Bay till it nearly intersects the north-eastern corner of section seven, Esquimalt district, thence across the said Coburg Peninsula to the south-west corner of Salt Lagoon, thence following the shore line of section 35, 14, 32 and 15, of the said district in a north-easterly direction till it reaches a point nearly opposite Flagard Light, and thence in a south-westerly direction across the mouth of Salt Lagoon to the point of commencement.

A. DECOSMOS.
Victoria, B. C., June 24, 1890. jun4-3m

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 small nameless islands on the south and west coast of Prevost Island. J. PEKERS.
July 14th, 1890. jy15-m-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., on the north bank of the Nimpkish River, distant from the Nimpkish River 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence at right angles south 80 chains; thence west to the shore line of Nimpkish Lake; thence along the said shore line to the point of commencement.
Victoria, B.C. F. G. WALKER.
June 21st, 1890. je22

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., F. G. W. and G. F. G., on the west coast of Vancouver Island about three and one-half miles south of the entrance to Nimpkish or Lekwiltok River, at 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.
G. O. PEMBERTON. W. H. GROVE.
A. S. DUMBLETON. G. F. GROVE.
H. S. T. HENDERSON.
Victoria, B. C., 21st June, 1890. je22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described lands in Clayoquot District. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7. Commencing at a post on the south shore of Kennedy lake; thence running south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake; hence meandering lake shore to commencement, containing 320 acres more or less. Lots 8 and 9. Commencing at a post on the north shore of Kennedy lake; thence running north 60 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west to lake shore; thence meandering lake shore to commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less. W. J. SUTTON.
Victoria, June 10th, 1890. je13-2m-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 640 acres of land situate on Valdez Island, Sayward district, described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of Lot 8 (Quathiaski Cove) thence south 80 chains more or less, to the northern boundary of the Indian Reserve; thence west 80 chains, more or less, to Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line of Discovery Passage in a northerly direction to the western boundary of Lot 8; thence south 7 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.
June 2nd, 1890. ROBERT HALL

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 22 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 43.5 chains; thence north 38 chains to squirrel cove; thence following the shore line in a southerly direction to the place of commencement.
VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO.
June 5th, 1890. je6-w

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BY RESOLUTION of a PUBLIC MEETING held at the Agricultural Hall, Duncan's Station, on Saturday, the 10th May, instant, another public meeting of the voters for the Cowichan District of Cowichan will be held at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday next, the 19th inst., at 3 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. MAINGUY.
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.
Alexandria, May 2nd, 1890. A. D. MCINNIS.
my17-w-2m

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 in 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 30 and 29; thence north 160 chains along the aforesaid line; thence west 40 chains to the centre of section six, township 7; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement.
GEORGE POWELL.
WILLIAM DIXON CURRALL.
May 12th, 1890. my15

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 Oxtall river commencing at a stake marked D, 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 chains in a southerly direction, thence about 40 chains to point of beginning.

FRANK RYDSTEDT.
HERMANN BRANTLECHT.
Port Essington, 21 April, 1890. my4-4w

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, and 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 south-west corner of section 10, Winter Harbour, thence north to the north-west 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 Banks Island, Nepean 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 320 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows: commencing at a point on the south side of Horsehoe Lake, about 20 chains from outlet; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east to the lake; thence following the shore line of the lake, to the place of commencement. D. HEMMING.
Victoria, B. C., 1st April, 1890. ap3-w 3m

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 1,000 acres of land, more or less, situated on Growler Cove, Craycroft Island, in Brought-on Straits, and described as follows:—Commencing at a stake at the north end of 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.
Victoria, B.C. H. MALLORY.
April 3rd, 1890. ap11-1m-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 north west 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 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 sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 6,720 acres of land in Westminster District. Lot 1, commencing at a post at high water on Bute Inlet, marked "J. S. H. & Co.," thence north 80 chains; thence east 640 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 60 chains; hence north 120 chains; thence west, 960 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 Southgate River; thence east 120 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to said 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 30 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 post, 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 600 acres, more or less.

J. B. HENDERSON. T. F. SINCLAIR.
ALEX. KNOX. JAS. HATTERMAN.
C. A. WINSOR. A. ST. G. HAMMERSLEY.
J. C. MCLAGAN. A. G. GAMBLE.
JAS. A. LAIDLAW. W. H. ELLIS.
C. G. HOBSON. my1

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 6,720 acres of land in Westminster District. Lot 1, commencing at a post at high water on Bute Inlet, marked "J. S. H. & Co.," thence north 80 chains; thence east 640 chains; thence north 80 chains; hence north 120 chains; thence west, 960 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 Southgate River; thence east 120 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to said 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 30 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 post, 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 600 acres, more or less.

J. B. HENDERSON. T. F. SINCLAIR.
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