THE POLICE MAGISTRATE.

The Royal Commission Sits for the Second Time—The Attorney-General's Opinion of the Press.

He is Subjected to a Long Cross-Examination—Several Interesting Points Brought Out.

The Royal Commission, sitting on the conduct of Police Magistrate Belyea in the Fried abduction case, was resumed yesterday morning before Mr. Justice Crease.

Before the case was started for the day His Lordship said:

While I don't generally read the newspapers containing reports of cases under my jurisdiction, I glanced over the report of previous proceedings in this case in yesterday morning's COLONIST. I saw at the head of the report something that compels me, in justice to Mr. Belyea, to ask for the production of all the depositions in the case taken before Mr. Belyea in the police court. I said at the last sitting that it would not be necessary to have these but I have changed my opinion. They must be produced.

Mr. Davie then got into the witness box and was sworn. He said:

Now that your Lordship has mentioned the newspapers I would like to say that the report of these proceedings that was printed in the COLONIST yesterday morning was an utter distortion of facts. It contained statements throughout that were never uttered and suppressed a good many things that were. It was a vile distortion. They put words into my mouth that I never said, and reported a great deal that never took place at all.

Mr. Taylor—I could'nt see it. I may say, your Lordship, that the report referred to was brought to my notice as a distortion. I read it through carefully, and I venture to say that the reporter did'nt put a word in but what was said in this room. It struck me as being an accurate report. Of course it was not to be expected that every word should have been reported.

Mr. Davie—It was a vile distortion.

Mr. Taylor—I don't think so.

The Court—I am an old newspaper man myself, gentlemen, and I was able to gather the contents of the report referred to by a glance down the columns. I must confess that I was surprised to find that in such a short time as was at his disposal, the reporter was able to give what semed to me to be an accurate and complete a review of the proceedings. From a casual glance, I must say I thought it extremely accurate.

Mr. Davie—Yes, the documentary part, no doubt. I don't dispute that.

The Court—Anyhow, Mr. Attorney, I don't propose to take into my consideration anything but the notes of the official reporter. I think you know that. I don't think it any part of the duty of a judge to attempt in any way to suppress one side or the other of any question that comes before him.

The Attorney-General then made his voluntary statement in the following words:

August May came to me on Friday, the fifth of September. He told me that his daughter, a child under sixteen years of age, was being detained here by the Frieds, who had taken her from her home in Seattle; also that the Frieds were living in Victoria. I at once wrote a note and told him to take it to the chief of police, and that the proper place in which to lay a complaint was the police court. Much to my surprise, he then told me that he had already been to the police court and seen the police magistrate, who met him with a demand for $20 before anything could be done for him. I made an appointment with May to come to the Attorney-General's office the next day, at 2 p.m., and I at once sent one of the provincial constables with a note requesting Mr. Belyea to meet me there also. I took a clerk with me for the purpose of taking in shorthand what transpired. The same clerk was also a typewriter. When May came there I reduced his statement to writing, in the form of a declaration. A copy of it is now before the Commission. May gave me the particulars himself, which I carefully extracted from him. Presently Mr. Belyea came over into my room, where there were present May, the reporter and myself. I read to Mr. Belyea May's declaration, which at that time was neither signed nor sworn to. After I had read it, Mr. Belyea proceeded to make a statement. After he had proceeded a little way, the shorthand reporter passed me a note saying that he was unable to follow him, as he spoke too quickly. I made a short memorandum myself, at the time, of what Mr. Belyea told me. I produce the document. Of course he said a great deal more than that. After listening to Mr. Belyea, and when he had left, I handed the draft of the written declaration to the clerk at my side, telling him to make some copies immediately. There was no typewriter available in my office, so the stenographer went to town, and shortly afterwards handed me the copies. I then took May to Mr. Shotbolt, J.P., and he read the document over to May very carefully, and explained it. He was very particular in doing it himself. May swore to the truth of its contents, at the same time laying an information against Fried and his wife for abduction. I may as well explain here that it is a criminal offence to take a girl under sixteen years of age out of her parents' possession, and to detain her against her parents' will. On Monday, the 7th of September, I caused the following letter to be sent to Mr. Belyea:

VICTORIA, B.C., Sept. 7, 1891.

A. L. Belyea, Police Magistrate, City.

SIR,—I beg to enclose copy of the declaration of August May, which I read to you in the Attorney-General's office on Saturday last, when you stated the substance of the matter to be that, upon Mr. May laying his case before you as Police Magistrate you could do nothing for him, but that for a fee of twenty dollars you would, as his legal adviser, apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of habeas corpus, which course you considered to be the proper one in the case, in view of the girl being under the age of 16 years; that you had not advised Fried in the matter, but that he had taken the advice of Messrs. Eberts & Taylor; that you had not, as stated by Mr. May, informed him that his daughter had been to your office, and that the reason why May would not pay the twenty dollars was that you and your partner would not give him a guarantee of success.

I have to inform you that it is my intention to further lay the facts of this case before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and I shall also lay before the Government any other matters which you may wish to urge in relation to the statements contained in the enclosed declaration.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
THEODORE DAVIE, A.G.

In reply to this, next day, I got the following letter:

September 9th, 1891.

Hon. Theo. Davie, Q. C., Attorney-General, City:

SIR,—Yours of yesterday, enclosing declaration of August May, received and contents noted. I take this opportunity to say, pending the proceedings now before me in the police court, I do not think it advisable that I should make any reply to the declaration at present, but as soon as the proceedings referred to are closed I shall make a full reply.

Your obedient servant,
A. L. BELYEA.

Subsequently, on the 9th of September, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Belyea's partner, handed me the declaration of Mr. Belyea, which is now before the Court, and in which he gives his version of the matter. That was accompanied by an affidavit of H. Sheppard and Francis B. Gregory. It is not usual to keep draft documents, but occasionally you do see them lying about, and I was under the impression that I must have the draft of this one of August May. I looked for it in my department, but unfortunately I have not been able to find it. There was about this time a complaint against the official magistrate of Vancouver, in which I made a preliminary investigation, laying both matters before the Executive. Subsequently Mr. Belyea in his letter of 8th September, speaks of pending proceedings in the Police Court. Those were the hearing of the abduction case against the Frieds which he dismissed, giving a written reason of which there was a copy. I don't know how it was given to me.

Mr. Belyea—Oh yes, you do. You sent a shorthand reporter up to take a note of the proceedings, and I gave him the original documents to copy.

Mr. Davie—It might have been taken by a shorthand reporter. I didn't send anyone up there, though.

Mr. Belyea—Indeed you did. He said that you did, anyhow.

The copy of Mr. Belyea's judgment was then read by Mr. Davie, who, after finishing it, went on:

It was very likely that a reporter was sent up by the Department to get the judgment; I didn't send anybody. After this judgment was given, a fresh information was laid before another magistrate against both the Frieds. They were arrested, and immediately upon their arrest, the girl was also found, with the result that she was restored to her father and mother, who took her away. Both Fried and his wife were committed for trial. When the assizes came on I didn't think it in the interests of justice to bring the girl over here and expose her conduct in the assize courts. I consequently laid no indictment before the grand jury in the case. When Mr. Belyea wrote to me, asking that May be produced for cross-examination before the Commission, I sent the Chief of Police over to Seattle to find him and bring him over. May is a German, rather excitable, who speaks very imperfect English. It was a very easy matter for Mr. Taylor to confuse him. He speaks altogether in a different way when one is alone with him talking to him quietly. That is my statement. It is all I have to say.

Mr. Taylor then started to cross-examine the Attorney-General, whose answers, brought out by the former, were as follows:

Several specific charges were laid in the case of Mr. Hallock, the Vancouver magistrate. No specific charge was laid before me in Mr. Belyea's case. I proceeded against both. I got the Commission to enquire into Mr. Belyea's conduct. The executive took that course. Under my advice I suppose. I brought it to the notice of the executive.

Mr. Taylor—What is your opinion of this charge against Mr. Belyea?

Mr. Davie—Well, I don't know if I am obliged to give my opinion. If you want it I will tell you. I think Mr. Belyea acted most unproperly, and in a way in which no magistrate should act. I believe that he led May to believe that there was no justice for him in this country unless he paid $20 for it. If I had been treated by Mr. Belyea in the same manner as May was I would have had the same impression as he did. That is if I were not a lawyer who could tell the difference between habeas corpus and criminal proceedings. This man May went before Mr. Belyea in his position as Police Magistrate, and he, instead of acting as such, dragged him down to his private office and attempted to get $20 out of him. In my mind it was a subversion of every principle of justice.

Mr. Taylor—Do you think that Mr. Belyea was wrong, then, in telling May that he had better take legal advice?

Mr. Davie—Possibly not.

Mr. Taylor—And do you not know, as a matter of fact, that that is what Mr. Belyea did?

Mr. Davie—I don't know. He may have told May that.

Mr. Taylor.—When the charge was laid against Fried and his wife the second time, why didn't you go to Mr. Belyea?

Mr. Davie—It would have been a most improper thing to do. To allow him to sit on a case after having demanded a fee of $20 from one of the principals. I wish to show you, Mr. Taylor, that I should have been wholly blind in my duty if I had given Mr. Belyea the case.

Mr. Taylor—Do you think it would have been wrong had Mr. Belyea referred May to another lawyer at the time?

Mr. Davie—No, I do not.

Mr. Taylor—Now, Mr. Davie, which would you rather believe, the sworn affidavit of Mr. Belyea and the oath of Mr. Gregory, or this man May's statement and his daughter's letters?

Mr. Davie—I decline to answer that.

Mr. Taylor—If you had a girl at service in your own house, would you consider it a proper course if the girl was at liberty to go or come as she liked, for a magistrate wishing to get possession of her to lay a criminal information against you?

Mr. Davie—Certainly not, that was not the complaint made by May at all.

Mr. Belyea—Yes it was.

Mr. Davie—I was present when the information for the first criminal proceedings was laid before Mr. Shotbolt. I advised the laying of the information. The charge was laid for the purpose of procuring the girl and punishing Fried. I thought it proper to employ the agency of the criminal law for the purpose of recovering the girl. An application for habeas corpus would have been a most improper course to take. My object in bringing out criminal proceedings was to secure to the father the custody of his child and to punish the offender. My primary object in laying the charge was to recover possession of the girl, more than to punish the Frieds. I read the evidence about the first case in the police court in a newspaper, (producing a COLONIST.) It may have been colored and distorted, and it may not.

The Attorney-General, though twice the Bench attempted to stop him, here broke out into a tirade against the newspapers (at the same time holding a copy of the COLONIST in his hand), saying that he wondered how any decent man could, in justice to his wife and children, have such a paper on his table. He continued: The flaming headlines published by the COLONIST when the Hattie May case was before the police court were disgusting. Concerning the abduction charge, in my opinion, the essentials of crime were present before Mr. Belyea, and when the case was heard before Mr. Ward, too.

Mr. Taylor—Then these essentials of crime must have been present at the time of the assizes, too?

Witness—Yes, but there are many cases where circumstances make it advisable for the public good, to let things alone and not push a case. The punishment of Fried was only my secondary object. The city police spent several days in looking for the girl and could not find her. The provincial police were given the warrant, and in half an hour after it was put in their hands they discovered the girl.

Mr. Taylor—Don't you know that the girl came voluntarily, when the Frieds were arrested, and gave herself up? How do you know she was discovered?

Mr. Davie—I can bring evidence to swear to that. I don't suppose I should speak on hearsay.

Mr. Taylor—You say there were some reasons why the case did not come before the assize court. What were those reasons?

Mr. Davie—Well, here was a young girl, sixteen years of age, who had been taken back home with her parents. While she was here, in this city, I think I can prove that she was very nearly becoming associated with a notorious prostitute. I wanted to let her stay where she was. I can imagine nothing more likely to lead any girl to a life of disgrace and shame than to have her produced and questioned in the court here and subjected to a cross examination such as you are subjecting me to now. For that reason I refused to produce the girl when called on to do so, and opposed her being brought back here all I could.

Mr. Taylor—Then you think that no woman could give evidence in our Supreme Court in a question like this without going out as pure as when she came in. It is a pretty poor compliment to our halls of justice. Don't you know that the girl could have given some very material evidence in the case at the Supreme Court?

Witness—I think so. I think her evidence would have convicted Fried.

Mr. Taylor—And knowing that, and being aware of the criminality of Fried, you kept her from being examined?

Witness—I did. Look what the result is. The girl is back home with her parents, and I am credibly informed that the Frieds have left the country.

Mr. Taylor—Yes. And have you heard that the girl was arrested since her arrival in Seattle?

Mr. Davie—Yes. I heard she was arrested for stealing, but I believe she was discharged from custody upon the merits of the case when it was heard.

Mr. Taylor—When you laid this criminal charge, did you ever intend to go on with it?

Mr. Davie—I told you just now that my primary object was to get possession of the girl.

Mr. Taylor—Please answer my question. Did you intend to go on with the charge?

Mr. Davie—I had formed no intention at that time at all.

Mr. Taylor—When did you come to any fixed intention in the matter, then?

Mr. Davie—I came to a decision very soon after the girl and her father left the province. I decided then not to go on with the prosecution for the reasons I have stated. Very soon after May and his daughter left, Fried and his wife were committed for trial. I think the girl left town the same day as the trial in the police court. I think it possible if she had stayed on here she would have been driven to a life of shame. The facts that helped me to this decision didn't appear in the police court proceedings. I believe that the girl begged the Frieds to take her away of her own accord. Yes. She made that statement to me. Superintendent Hussey took her statement down in writing.

Mr. Taylor—Now, Mr. Davie, regarding the interview you had with Mr. Belyea on the Saturday. You had a short-hand reporter present?

Yes.

You had a screen up between him and Mr. Belyea?

No.

A high desk, then?

Mr. Belyea must have been able to see the reporter over it.

Well, but you see he didn't. What did you go by in making up your mind to proceed in this case against Mr. Belyea?

Witness—Principally from his own affidavit. The material point of the whole business, sborn of everything else, is, that Mr. Belyea, the Police Magistrate, demanded from this man May, before he would administer any kind of justice, a fee of $20. I never had any communication with Mr. Belyea after receiving his affidavit. I don't think there is substantially much difference between the affidavits of Mr. Belyea and May. I don't believe that the girl was ever in Belyea and Gregory's office. I think May was mistaken about that.

Mr. Taylor—Why, in the face of the communication that Mr. Belyea made to you on the Saturday morning, did you allow May to sign and swear to the declaration.

Witness—He made the declaration himself. I didn't help him.

Mr. Taylor—I rather think you did.

The Court—Is that a statutory declaration? I see that it is. Do you wish to infer, Mr. Taylor, that Mr. Davie has been guilty of an act that would be sufficient to strike his name out of any court in the country?

Mr. Taylor—I infer nothing, my Lord. Now, Mr. Davie, will you explain how, when you received a commission in this matter, in October, Mr. Belyea was not made acquainted with the proceedings until the 15th of December?

Mr. Davie—Yes. The matter had been left in the hands of the Deputy Provincial Secretary to communicate, but owing to some misunderstanding there was considerable delay. I discovered, by accident, a few days ago that Mr. Belyea had not been communicated with, and I at once ordered that he be notified. The following letter was then sent on the 15th inst.

A. L. Belyea, Esq., J. P., Victoria.

SIR:—Through an oversight, for which I desire to express my regret, you were not notified, as was intended at the time, of the issue of a commission on the 4th day of November last, to the Honourable Mr. Justice Crease, appointing him a Commissioner to enquire into certain complaints in reference to your office as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Victoria, contained in a declaration of one August May, and to report to report to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council the facts found by him in such enquiry.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. CAMPBELL REDDIE,
Dep. Prov. Sec.

In addition to that, the following communication was sent to Mr. Belyea, on the 18th inst.:

A. L. Belyea, Esq., Barrister, &c., City:

SIR,—I am instructed to inform you that the Honorable the Attorney-General has been advised by Mr. Justice Crease of your having been notified that the Commission directed to him, of inquiry into your official conduct as Police Magistrate, will be opened in the County Court room, in the Law Courts, on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 11 a.m.

In accordance with the request of the Commissioner, I beg to notify you that the matter to be investigated by the said Commission is contained in the complaint of August May, dated the 5th of September, 1891, a copy of which was forwarded to you on the 7th September last.

I have the honor to be sir,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR G. SMITH,
Acting Deputy Attorney-General.

Mr. Belyea wrote in answer the following communication:

DECEMBER 19.

Arthur G. Smith, Esq., Deputy Att. General.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, this day, of your communication of the 18th inst., re Commission to enquire into my official conduct as Police Magistrate, and to request that the specific charge against me be furnished me in writing. I have written to the Clerk of the Commission to this effect, and trust that I may be speedily supplied with the charge or charges in writing, and to notify you that I expect August May to be on hand for examination.

Yours truly, A. L. BELYEA.

Mr. Smith replied as follows:

Victoria, Dec. 21st, 1891.

A. L. Belyea, Esq., Barrister, &c., Victoria:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th inst., requesting that the specific charge against you in your official capacity be furnished you in writing.

I am instructed to advise you, in reply, that no more particular statement can possibly be given you than is contained in the declaration of August May, referred to in my last communication, as the substance of charge, however it may be technically termed, is contained in such declaration. Your action has been characterized as improper (or, to use a more formidable phrase, as a malversation of office), and the object of the commission is to enquire into and verify as to its propriety or otherwise.

I am also instructed to inform you that it is intended that August May shall be present before the commission.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR G. SMITH,
Acting Dep. Attorney-General.

Mr. Belyea replied again, in the following terms:

DECEMBER 22.

A. G. Smith, Esq., Acting Deputy Attorney General, City:

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of 21st inst., in reply to mine of 19th inst., requesting that the charge against me, in my official capacity as Police Magistrate, be furnished me in writing.

You again refer me to the declaration of August May, and I again beg to request that you will point out the paragraph or paragraphs either in whole or in part, which make any and what charges against me. I quite understand that malversation of office is the charge, but I submit that I am entitled to known of the particular act or acts which is or are alleged as constituting that offence.

(Sd) A. L. BELYEA.

Mr. Taylor—Did you send any reply to this last letter?

Mr. Davie—No; I didn't see any necessity for continuing the correspondence. I had given Mr. Belyea all the answer I could.

Mr. Taylor—Now, Mr. Davie, why din'nt you take *Habeas Corpus* proceedings to obtain this girl?

Because *Habeas Corpus* proceedings were practically useless for my purpose. *Habeas Corpus*, in the case of a child over seven or nine years of age, I forget which (the age of nurture), simply gives a girl permission to go with whom she pleases, and there is very little penetration required to show which road a wayward girl, like this one, with hard work, on one hand and a life of comparative ease on the other would have taken. Any Judge before whom *habeas corpus* proceedings were brought, could do nothing more than make an order to the effect that the girl could go where she pleased.

Mr. Taylor—Now Mr. Davie, answer me this. Do you pledge your knowledge as a lawyer on the words you have just uttered? Do you mean to tell this Court that in your opinion that would be the result of *habeas corpus* proceedings?

Mr. Davie—Yes, I do, certainly I do.

Mr. Taylor—Thank you. That is enough.

The Attorney General then stepped down from the stand.

At this stage the Court adjourned the proceedings until next Tuesday morning.

RAILWAY FERRIES.

TO THE EDITOR,—Great authorities have expressed doubts about the practicability and cost of ferrying railway trains over rough water. I do not see any great impracticability in doing this, nor any great expense either—a man must give some reason for the faith of his statements; I will give mine:

Suppose a case, about as follows: The capacity of the boat shall be equal to the transportation of 20 coal cars of 30 tons each, her deck shall be about 200 feet long and four tracks, or about 50 feet wide, each pair of tracks shall be divided by a longitudinal truss, together with a similar truss on the outside of each outer track—being five trusses for four tracks, each truss shall be composed of a longitudinal hollow top and bottom member, enclosing a system of vertical columns connected by adjustable diagonal bracing with proper sleeve nuts. The overhead bracing shall be the height to clear the highest car used, put together exactly as described for the vertical trusses. Each hollow vertical column and hollow top cross strut shall be fitted with two cast iron air pressure cylinders and pistons as used for an air brake. The interior of all the columns, cross struts above, top and bottom longitudinal members shall form a continuous air-tight chamber. On the outer end of each pair of pistons taken transversely of the side trusses and also of the top frames, there shall be a rubber-faced buffer with a good bearing surface.

At one end of the boat there shall be an air compressor and engine of small dimensions.

When the train is made up the opening of a valve will set the piston and buffers throughout in such a manner as to clamp the whole train down solid with a rigidity proportional to the pressure employed. There shall be one or more safety valves set as desired, and there shall be one or more valves for the purpose of unclamping.

The bottom of the boat shall be divided by frequent bulkheads, with connections for the employment of water ballast if desired. The engines and water-power need no reference.

The whole of the truss system shall be thoroughly bolted to the deck beams, and these last to the floor—there shall be one hook and chain to each truck, and two adjustable end blocks to each truck. There shall be two tidal inclines at the landings similar to those in use in the U. S.

The boat may roll as boats do, but that will not affect the cars more than the rolling of any other boat affects the rigidity of the cabins built upon her deck. If you want to send a train of cars from Victoria to Portland by water all the way, this would be the kind of boat to employ, but if you only want to send them from Victoria to Vancouver, or some similar journey, it would be possible to simplify and economize the design, retaining the general principles.

P. B. BELL.

Valdivia, Chili, October [illegible], 1891.

Y. M. C. A. v. Sunflowers.

The return match of Rugby Football between the Y. M. C. A. and the Sunflower Football Clubs, played on the Hill Friday afternoon, after an interesting game, was won by the former fifteen by a goal and try to nil. During the first half the game was very evenly contested, neither side having the advantage, but the superior running and staying powers of the Y. M. C. A. team gained them a well earned victory. The teams were: Y. M. C. A.—Backs, McCullough, Anderson, Bradley, Smith and Tingley; workers, Jorand, Courtney, the Trimen Brothers and Eng[illegible] hard for the winners, while Jorand deserves special mention for the Sunflowers. The tries one of which was converted into a goal by Anderson, were scored by McLeod and McCullough. Members of the above clubs are requested to turn out to practice on Saturday next, when a team will be chosen to represent Victoria in their match with the Vancouver [illegible] on the 19th instant.

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SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres, more or less, beginning at a post 1½ N.E. of North Island, thence 50 chains north, to T. H. Warner's S. W. post, thence 40 E., 50 south, thence following shore to point of beginning.
J. McCORKALL.
Dec. 16, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less, beginning at J. H. Warner's N.E. corner, thence 40 E., thence following meanderings of shore S.W., then N. 60 to point of beginning.
T. C. NUTTALL.
Dec. 9th, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 80 acres more or less on Barclay Sound, beginning at a post on east side of Forbes Isle, thence following meanderings of shore northerly, and thence southerly taking in the whole island.
M. J. CONLIN.
Dec. 10th, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at P. W. Dempster's northwest corner, thence south 80 chains, west 40 chains, north 80 chains, east 40 chains to point of beginning.
J. BREDFORD.
Dec., 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, commencing at P. W. Dempster's northwest corner post, thence north 20 chains, east 40 chains, south 80 chains, west 40 chains to point of beginning.
O. WARNER.
Dec., 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY DAYS after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 40 acres, more or less, water front fractional grazing land, beginning at J. McCorkall's southwest post, thence westerly 40 chains more or less, thence 20 chains north, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains to point of beginning.
ELIZA BARNSLEY.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, beginning at [illegible] post, thence north 80 chains, east 20 chains, south 80 chains, west 20 to post of beginning.
J. DAVIES.
Dec. 9, 1891. de18-w

SIXTY days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres, more or less, beginning at a post 20 chains from shore of Ucuiet Arm, east side, thence 40 chains west, 30 N., 20 E., to shore, southerly, thence 10 chains due south to post of beginning.
GEO. FRASER.
Dec. 10, 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated in Bella Coola River, on the south side, starting from a stake on the northwest corner of John Roots' claim, running in an easterly direction 40 (forty) chains, north 40 chains, west 40 chains, thence following the bend of the river 40 chains (to the starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres, more or less.
THOMAS OSTROM.
Dated 1[illegible] November, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days from date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the north shore of the North Bentick Arm, Whitethroat District, commencing at a post 80 N. E. corner, thence running south 40, west 40, north 40, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.
MISS AMAN ENGVIK.
Dated at Bella Coola the 10th of Nov., 1891. de18

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated at the head of Bella Coola, 40 miles from the mouth, more or less, beginning at a stake, at the south fork of Stuie Creek, 40 chains more or less, north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south to place of commencement, 80 chains more or less.
JOHN ROOD,
Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 10th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, viz.: Situated on south side Bella Coola River, starting from Mr. A. Nicolas' pre-emption claim and running in a southeasterly direction, following a side claim, then in a northeasterly direction 40 chains, thence northwest 40 chains, more less; then following the bend of the river chains, to the place of commencement.
MISS AMAN ENGVIK.
Bella Coola, November 10th, 1891. dec18

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situated on the north side of the Bella Coola River, opposite Frank Rystedt's claim, commencing from a stake at the south east corner, thence in a northerly direction 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement.
W. LEIGH.
Bella Coola, November 6, 1891. de18

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 200 acres, more or less, beginning at a post 20 chains north of Jack McDaniel's claim, running in a northerly direction 40 chains, then in an easterly direction 40 chains, thence in a southerly direction 80 chains more or less, then west 80 chains, following the mountain side, then in a north-easterly direction 80 chains more or less to place of commencement.
FRANK RYSTEDT.
Bella Coola, November 11th, 1891. 18de

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 a lot of land on the south bank of the Bella Colla river, starting at a stake marked F.O. southwest corner, planted at the northwest corner of F. Granton's claim, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, then following the bend of the river south to starting point, the whole to include 160 (one hundred and sixty) acres more or less.
THOS. OLSEN.
November 9th, 1891. de18

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the Bella Coola River, upper side Frank Rystedt's claim, starting from H. Lee's claim, thence in a westerly direction following a side claim 20 chains, thence south 20 twenty chains, more or less, thence east along the river 80 eighty chains, thence 20 twenty chains, more or less, to place of commencement.
FRANK HENRY.
Bella Coola, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. de18

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from stake marked J. R., at N. W. corner of J. R.'s claim; east 40 chains, more or less; thence in a southerly direction 40 chains; thence west 40 chains, thence in a northeasterly direction 40 chain more or less, following the bend of the river to place of commencement.
JAMES RUDLAND.
Bella Bella, B.C., Nov. 9, 1891. de18 w

I HEREBY give notice that sixty days after date I intend applying to the Chief Commission of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands situated in the Bella Coola district, on the south side of the river, starting from Frank Olsen's N W. corner, thence following a side claim in an easterly direction 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence following a bend of the river 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.
JOHN ROOD,
Bella Coola, B.C.
November, 10th, 1891. de18.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres at the Head of Ucluiet, beginning at a stake on east side about mile from head, thence [illegible] chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of beginning.
T. B. SINCLAIR.
Dated December, 3 d 1891. de18 w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres Barclay Sound, commencing at W. G. Pinders S. W. corner post thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.
D. W. MORROW.
Dated December, 5th 1891. de18 w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at J. H. Wanen's N.E. post, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, to place of beginning.
J. CORBET.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-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 160 acres Barclay Sound commencing at P. W Dempster's N.E. corner post, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to point of beginning.
H. HARRIS.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less Barclay Sound, commencing at F. C. Davidge's S. W. corner thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, to place of commencement.
F. B. STRONG.
Dated December, 10th 1891. de18-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres Barclay Sound, beginning at W. G. Pinder's N.E. post, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, to point of beginning.
WM. POWELL.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de18-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 160 acres at the Head of Ucluiet, beginning at a stake on east side about mile from head, thence [illegible] chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of beginning.
PATRICK W. DEMPSTER.
Dated December, 3rd 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less, at Village passage Barclay Sound, commencing at a stake one-half mile from Rowlands Islet, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence following meanderings of shore north easterly to point of commencement.
W. G. PINDER.
Dated 4th December, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase, 160 acres of land Barclay Sound, commencing at Henry Saunders N. W. corner post, and thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement.
A. G. SARGISON.
Dated 4th December, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase 160 acres of land, situated and described as follows: from a stake marked D. R. on the north-east corner of that land applied for by John Flewin, on Moresby Island; thence 80 chains south, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 40 chains, along the coast to place of commencement.
DONALD ROBERTSON.
Victoria, B. C., November 30th, 1891. de6

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land, situated and described as follows:—From a stake placed on the northeast corner of that land applied for by Donald Robertson on Moresby Island; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 40 chains, along the Coast line to place of commencement.
W. H. ELLIS.
Victoria, B.C., Nov. 30, 1891. de6

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land situated and described as follows: From a stake on the northeast corner of land applied for by Peter Rommesen, on Moresby Island, thence 80 chains south, thence east 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence 40 chains west, along the coast line to place of commencement.
JOHN FLEWIN.
November, 30, 1891. de3

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land, situated in Alberni district: commencing where a post has been planted forty chains from the sea shore, between Cape Beale and Pachena Bay, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to place of beginning containing 640 acres more or less.
ALEX. SMITH.
26th November, 1891. nov30 2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres commencing at Henry Saunders S W. corner post near small Indian Reserve thence north 40 chains, thence along Saunders line thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains thence east 40 chains, to point of commencement.
F. C. DAVIDGE.
Dated December. 4th 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 160 acres. Commencing at the S. E. corner of Indian Reserve, east of Rowlands Islet Barclay Sound, and thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, to point of commencement.
Wm. CHARLES BRYANT.
Dated 4th December, 1891. de11-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land Barclay Sound, commencing at W. G. Pinder's N.W. corner post thence west 40 chains thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, to point of commencement.
CHARLES CURWEN.
Dated December, 4th 1891. de11

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of British Columbia, for an Act to amend the "Esquimalt Water Works Act, 1885" conferring on the company authority to direct and appropriate water from Goldstream River and its tributaries; and also, to lay necessary pipes for conveying such water to the town of Esquimalt and the peninsula adjacent thereto, as defined by section 8 of the said Act.
BODWELL & IRVING.
Solicitors for the Esquimalt Water Works Co,
Dated 1st December. 1891. de11-6c-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situated on Daniel's Bay, Hawkesbury Island, Coast District: Commencing where a post has been planted 24 chains east of a stream flowing into Boxer Reach, opposite Amy and Mary Points; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the sea coast; thence easterly following the sea coast to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.
HARRY M. PRICE.
25th November, 1891. de25-2m-w

FROM AND AFTER this date I shall not be responsible for any debts contracted without my written authority.
W. F. TOLMIE.
Dated the 21 day of September, A.D. 1891.
sep3-tf