PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Third Session of the Seventh Parliament.

TWENTY-FIRST DAY.

THURSDAY, March 11, 1897.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

Mr. Rithet presented a petition from residents of Steveston to make changes in the license law, giving the town power to issue licenses. The petition was read and received.

Mr. Rithet presented the report of the railway committee, finding the preambles of the following bills proved: Victoria, Vancouver and Westminster Railway Co.; Stickeen and Teslin Railway and Navigation and Colonization Co.; East Kootenay Railway Co.; Lardeau Railway Co.

The report was read and received.

Mr. Booth presented the sixteenth report of the private bills committee, which stated that the standing orders had not been complied with in reference to the petition of the Bedlington and Nelson railway, but as the proposed bill was presumably in the public interest, and in view of the fact that counsel for the petitioners, and Mr. Hammersley for himself and his co-petitioners, had undertaken to comply with any term as to security for the commencement and completion of the enterprise which the committee should see fit to impose, such term to be inserted in the bill, the committee were of opinion that the standing orders should be suspended so as to admit of the introduction of the proposed bill, and that the amount of the security be fixed at not less than $3,000. The committee recommended the same accordingly.

The standing orders were suspended, and the report was adopted.

Mr. Sword moved, seconded by Mr. Semlin, for copies of all correspondence regarding Mr. J. W. Rudd's claim to record a pre-emption on the north half of the north half of section 7, Mayne island. Also, copies of all correspondence regarding issuance of a certificate of improvement to W. T. Collinson on said land.

Carried.

Hon. D. M. Eberts presented returns of correspondence in connection with the resignation of Dr. A. T. Watt as secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, and applications for the position.

A letter from Dr. Watt to the Premier dated January 12, 1897, officially notified the government of Dr. Watt's appointment as Superintendent of Quarantine in British Columbia. Dr. Watt pointed out that the duties of his new office were not sufficiently onerous to occupy the whole of his time, as it only required an hour or two to inspect a vessel, and the number of these only averaged twenty a month, half of them arriving during the night, it happened that only about once every third day would he be engaged during the day time for an hour or two inspecting a vessel. Under these circumstances, the doctor submitted that he would have ample time to attend to both positions. Should the contingency arise of his being engaged when the board required his immediate attention he pointed out that Dr. Davie would be a more efficient co-worker and he recommended that Dr. Davie be asked to take a more active part in the work and receive a corresponding share of the salary. He suggested that the position of both labor and salary be left to himself and Dr. Davie. Dr. Watt spoke of his own peculiar qualifications for the work, saying that he had devoted much attention to the subject of sanitation since the year 1893 when the health act was passed. He said that he was sure the Dominion authorities would have no objection to his holding both positions simultaneously, and furthermore said that the arrangement would be of mutual benefit to the Dominion and Province. He enclosed a letter from the secretary of the Ontario board of health in which that office bore him out.

In reply to Dr. Watt on February 8, the Premier wrote acknowledging receipt of his letter and informing him that although the government recognized some advantages of a union of the offices, still they thought it would be inadvisable to grant Dr. Watt's request.

On February 27 Dr. Watt wrote resigning his position as secretary of the Provincial Board of Health.

The return also contains the application on Jan. 15 of C. J. Fagan, of Westminster, for the position of Dr. R. Eden Walker, of Westminster, on Feb. 25, and the formal acknowledgement by the department of both letters.

Mr. Macpherson moved for a copy of all correspondence re the granting of power to run trains on the Columbia and Western railway and the Red Mountain railway.

Carried.

SPEAKER'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Speaker in reference to the Lieut.-Governor's visit to the House on Thursday said: "I notice that the writer of a paragraph in this morning's COLONIST seems to have misunderstood the ground that I took. I wish to point out that the Speaker is never summoned to the Crown unless by a special messenger, generally Black Rod, but in this case it would be the Sergeant-at-Arms. I complained because I was not summoned at all on the occasion referred to and the latter part of the paragraph I allude to contains exactly the point that I wish to make. I hope this statement will remove any doubt that remained in the minds of the writer or the reporter, or the house, or the public." After further referring to the occurence, Mr. Speaker continued: "As a matter of fact the Lieut.-Governor never came to my room, nor was the sergeant-at-arms notified to call me. His Honor came to my chair when I was not in the house. I do not wish to have the Lieut.-Governor or any member of the government blamed, nor, indeed, anybody blamed; it was an inadvertence. I desire to point out, however, that we are making history, and I would not like to have it said a few years hence that I had allowed a thing of this kind (which might be quoted as a surrender of the privileges of the house) to pass without notice or protest. I know it was an accident; but I do not want to have it quoted as a precedent. The house has a right to demand that it should be regularly informed, through the Speaker, of the presence of the Governor or the representative of the Queen in this house, and the Speaker must respond to that representative's command. On this occasion the Speaker was never informed of the presence in the house of the Governor until after the bill had been assented to, although I had been asked by the Premier to call a recess and await in my room the Governor's coming."

The Premier said that he and the government felt that the dignity of the Speaker should be thoroughly respected, and he assured the Speaker that the whole incident was an inadvertence and that no disrespect to him was intended. For himself he was in total ignorance at the time that the Speaker was not informed of the Lieutenant-Governor's presence. He agreed with Mr. Speaker that the house should always endeavor to maintain its privileges.

Mr. Hunter remarked that the discussion had been very general, but Mr. Speaker had failed to lay down the rules which governed this question. He would be glad if Mr. Speaker would give some authorities in writing.

This Mr. Speaker said he would do, and the incident then dropped.

LAND TRANSFERS.

Mr. Cotton moved, seconded by Mr. Semlin: Whereas the development of agricultural interests would be to the advantage of the province; and whereas the simplification of the titles to land, by facilitating its transfer and enabling a lender to ascertain, at a trifling cost and with absolute certainty, the borrower's title to the security offered, would be of advantage to this industry; and whereas, by the Assessment Act as it at present stands, no provision is made by which the assessment of the owner is limited to the amount of his interest in the property, i.e., the value of the equity of redemption, or the assessed value, less the amount of the encumbrances; and the owner of an encumbered property is thus called upon to contribute a larger proportion of taxation than his interest, so limited would justify; and whereas, both as regards the question of simplicity and security of title and the question of relief from inequitable taxation, the solution would benefit most immediately and to the greatest extent the agricultural interest: This house is of opinion that the government should give these questions immediate and careful consideration, and should, during the present session, introduce such legislation as would secure to this interest the benefits set forth.

In moving the resolution Mr. Cotton thought no member would dispute that the development of the agricultural interest was of the utmost importance to the province. In no province of the Dominion should the opportunities of the farmers be greater than in British Columbia, but they were not favorable just now because while the population of consumers was increasing the farming community was not keeping pace with it. In no other province could the farmers find at home a greater market than they could supply. In the East and in Manitoba the farmers had to depend on outside markets, but in British Columbia there was a large enough market not only for all their products, but for four or five times more than they now raised. The British Columbia farmers should therefore be in a very prosperous condition, but on the other hand they found the farmers, instead of prospering, were going behind, and now they saw a deputation of farmers coming here to ask the government to give them loans of money at a low rate of interest. He did not think the government could do this, but they would aid the farmers in some other way, and one was by the resolution which he brought before them. Before British Columbia could be prosperous the farmers of British Columbia must be prosperous. An enormous sum of money, about $3,000,000, was being sent out of the province for farm produce.

Mr. Hunter—"And still there is no market."

Mr. Cotton argued that the reason that there was no market was because the farmers did not raise enough to control the market. If they did that would correct what now seemed an anomaly. The government might help the farmers by giving them a cheaper method for the transfer of land and by abolishing the mortgage tax. He found that in Victoria the indefeasible titles issued under the present system were a mere fraction of the certificates of title issued and this, he argued, showed that the present system did not meet the case. He did not think it was necessary to go into the details of the Torren's system. It had been introduced in Australia and then into Manitoba and part of Ontario and even in such a conservative country as England strenuous efforts had been made to introduce it. He read some remarks of the late Chief Justice Coleridge commenting favorably on the Torrens system, saying there was no reason why the transfer of a piece of land should not be as easily effected as the transfer of a ship. Mr. Cotton claimed that by the present system the value of a certificate of indefeasible title ceased when the land was transferred. If the government did not see their way to make the Torrens system apply to the whole province, let them make it permissive in Vancouver district and see how it worked there. Sir Robert Torrens estimated that this system added five years purchase to the value of the property, and Mr. Cotton quite believed this, for people would be much more ready to invest where the transfer of land was so simple and the title so perfect. Mr. Cotton, going into the question of the mortgage tax, held that it was inequitable to the borrower. There was a feeling that it bore on the poorer man, and the government would do well to consider that subject. Of course the payment of the mortgage tax was an agreement between borrower and purchaser, but just as the man who was going to be hanged was told it was carrying out the law, it was disagreeable all the same. He argued that doing away with the mortgage tax would encourage capital to come here, so that even if it lost on the one hand the country would gain on the other.

Hon. C. E. Pooley in reply said that he could not agree with many remarks made by Mr. Cotton. The resolution had been drawn up in a very insidious way, the unfortunate farmer being made a stalking horse to carry through the house a resolution that could not be passed in any other way. The first part of the resolution dealt with the Torrens system. In this connection Mr. Cotton had referred to the number of indefeasible titles and deduced the result that because there were few indefeasible titles taken out it showed that the people were dissatisfied with the present system. On the other hand it showed to Mr. Pooley's mind that the people were quite satisfied with it. For the expenses were only $5 for registering, besides the three months for advertising required. He described as perfectly fallacious Mr. Cotton's statement that if a person received an indefeasible the certificate became valueless after the property had been sold. Mr. Cotton would lead them to believe that the Torrens system would be inexpensive to introduce; on the contrary it would be very costly. All classes of the community must be considered—not the farmer only. When the Torrens system is introduced no one can avail himself of it till he gets his title on the register, and to do this was very expensive. One gentleman who had had some experience of the Torrens system had had to pay $750 to get his property on the register. To make it compulsory to put all titles on the register under the Torrens system was, however, very costly. It was not what it would cost the government, but what it would cost the individual. If it were not made compulsory, but as it was in New Zealand and Manitoba, where they had two systems, some kindred method might be adopted. If it was permissive, however, there was the heavy expense of introducing it, and probably few would take advantage of it. Turning to the mortgage tax, Mr. Pooley said it was a very small argument to endeavor to show that because of the mortgage tax the farmers could not raise enough produce to keep out foreign produce. Could they think that $2 or $3 would prevent farmers from working their land? The farmers' market here was governed by the market across the line. Butter, eggs and hay were brought in at wonderfully low prices, and as long as these articles could be brought in at an extremely low price, this would continue. The only way to stop this was by the Dominion government assisting the farmers by putting on an increased importation tax. He could not bring himself to Mr. Cotton's way of thinking in regard to the mortgage tax. It always came down to the fact that the man who borrowed had to pay the piper. It was simply a question of contract between lender and borrower. A tax charged on a financial company would always have to be met by the people who borrowed from them. No matter the shape or way a personal tax was put on them, they could take it out of some one else.

Dr. Walkem moved the adjournment of the debate, and this was carried.

Mr. Semlin moved for copies of all letters, petitions, or other correspondence between the government, or any member of the same, and any person or persons, in reference to the retention or dismissal of Mr. Hunter, constable, etc., in the Granite Creek and Nicola country.

Carried.

Captain Irving, on a question of privilege, called attention to a statement in the Toronto Star saying that there was dark and crooked work in the legislature in connection with the British Columbia Southern land grant. (Laughter.) Capt. Irving was of opinion that the Premier, Messrs. Helmcken, Williams and the mover might be a committee to reply to it, and he hoped that the newspapers of the province would take up the charge and hurl it back at the Toronto paper.

Captain Irving introduced a bill to authorize the Yukon Mining and Trading Co. to construct a railway from Taku inlet to Teslin Lake.

The bill was read a first time and referred to the railway committee.

Mr. Kidd asked the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works:

1. Are pre-emption claims which were offered for sale by the government for unpaid taxes, and which were not sold, now open to be pre-empted by others?

2. Is it the intention of the government to allow pre-emption claims so offered for sale to be re-pre-empted by others without holding such new pre-emptors liable for previous unpaid taxes on such pre-emptions?

Hon. G. B. Martin replied:

1. No; except in cases where pre-emption records have been cancelled for non-fulfilment of the provisions of the land act.

2. New pre-emptions are not liable for payment of arrears of taxes accrued during a former tenure of the land.

The Premier presented returns relating to the advertisement of tax sales which had appeared in the World.

The house went into committee of the whole on the Land Clauses Consolidation bill, Mr. Stoddart in the chair.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The house then adjourned.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The Speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

Prayers by Rev. J. H. S. Sweet.

Mr. Rithet presented the report of the railway committee which found the preamble of the Kaslo and Lardo Duncan Railway bill proved and submitted the same with amendments. The report was received.

Mr. Kidd asked the Premier:

"1. Did the government in selling real property in New Westminster district for taxes, at the recent tax sale, sell the same subject to the payment by the purchasers, or their assigns, of such municipal taxes as were due on said property?

"2 Did the receipt given purchaser specify that the conveyance to be given for such real property so sold would be subject to any unpaid municipal taxes?

"3 Is it the intention of the government to introduce legislation to amend the 'Municipal Clauses Act' so as to enable any municipal corporation to exercise the right of redeeming properties on which municipal taxes are unpaid, when such properties have been sold for provincial taxes which accrued before the incorporation of the municipality?"

The Premier replied:

1. "No."
2. "No."
3. "Yes."

The Attorney-General presented a message from the Lieutenant-Governor, transmitting to the house "An act to confirm to the crown all unrecorded and unappropriated water and water power in the province, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to the acquisition of water rights and privileges for ordinary domestic mining and agricultural purposes, and for making adequate provision for municipal water supply and for the application of water power to industrial and mechanical purposes."

The message was considered in committee, and the bill reported to the house. The report was adopted and the bill read a first time, and set down for second reading on Monday.

The Land Clauses Consolidation Act was passed through committee and reported, the adoption of the report being set down for the next sitting.

The printing committee reported recommending that certain papers presented be printed.

On Mr. Rogers moving the third reading of the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields bill,

Mr. Macpherson moved to insert his amendment prohibiting the employment of Chinese or Japanese on the works of the company.

Mr. Speaker ruled that the amendment was out of order, travelling beyond the scope of the bill.

The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Revelstoke, Trout Lake and Big Bend Telephone Co.'s bill was read a second time on motion of Mr. Kellie.

Capt. Irving moved the second reading of the Cassiar Railway bill. This, too, was carried.

The debate on Dr. Walkem's anti-mortgage tax resolution was again adjourned.

THE LUNACY ACT.

Hon. Col. Baker in moving the second reading of the Lunacy Act, said very great care had been taken in framing the bill. It had been referred to the medical associations and to medical experts in cases of lunacy. The house might therefore confidently accept it. The interpretation clauses of the old act had been amplified in this bill and some changes made in the method of forwarding patients to the asylum. In ordinary cases two doctors had to certify to the patient's insanity before the patient was sent to the asylum, but provision had been made, so that in special cases, such as in sparsely settled districts where two doctors were not easily obtainable, one doctor's examination was sufficient for a certificate. In such cases, however, two medical men had to examine the patient at the asylum. As it was now, in the event of a lunatic sailor being discharged from a ship the province was bound to look after him. Now it was proposed that in such a case, and in the case of Dominion penitentiary insane convicts the Dominion must be responsible for the charges. Provisions had also been put in to prevent such abuses as had happened in other countries from private asylums, and it must be endeavored as far as possible to avoid private asylums being established. To this end it was intended to enlarge the provincial asylum so as to give accommodation as far as possible for all the lunatics in the province.

On motion of Mr. Semlin the debate was adjourned till Monday, and the house then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Mr. Cotton has undertaken to champion the cause of "the oppressed farmer" and proposes to relieve him by introducing the Torrens system of land transfer and abolishing "the mortgage tax." Mr. Cotton has an agreeable way of presenting his case, and by constant reiteration of the word "farmer" may have succeeded in producing the impression that it is the horny-handed agriculturist whose woes vex his benevolent soul. But those who have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Cotton's intimate acquaintance with affairs will not be deceived into supposing that he does not know that twenty-five cents of a burden which his proposed reform would lift off the farmer they would lift a dollar off the business men of the community, that is if they lifted anything off either—a proposition which is very much more than doubtful. To hear Mr. Cotton and others talk one might suppose that the only people who had to borrow our money are farmers.

The President of the Council rather fractured Mr. Cotton's proposition—punctured his tire, so to speak. He showed that the Torrens system really meant a heavy outlay to the farmer. He also very pithely exposed the fallacy of the claim that the mortgage tax is an obstacle to agricultural prosperity and of the pretence that it is possible so to legislate that the borrower will not be "the servant of the lender."

One of Mr. Cotton's points was that the small number of certificates of indefeasible title taken out is evidence that the people do not like our registry laws; but Mr. Pooley's answer that this only showed that they were satisfied with the ordinary certificate of registry was conclusive against the member from Vancouver. Mr. Pooley also declared the position taken by Mr. Cotton, that the effect of a certificate of indefeasible title is lost when the land is transferred, has no warrant in law. "A certificate of indefeasible title is the root of the title," he said. "It is never necessary to go behind that."

Mr. Speaker brought up the little paragraph in the COLONIST referring to the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to summon him into his presence. The paragraph was not written because it was supposed that Mr. Speaker held that the Lieutenant-Governor had no such right, but simply in answer to something that appeared in the Times. Its publication was justified by the result, since it afforded Mr. Speaker an opportunity for correctly defining his position and asserting the real nature of the privileges of parliament.

If honorable members wish their remarks to be repeated they ought not to turn their backs upon the reporters. Most of them talk straight at the Speaker as though they expected to convince him, or as though he were a phonograph through whom their living words would go out to the world. The phonograph is in the other end of the room, good my masters.

CHEAP MONEY.

TO THE EDITOR:—Will you permit me to make a short reply to Mr. W. H. Hayward's very good letter on this important subject, which I will begin by saying that I am aware of the fact that the Imperial government has made loans to Irish and Scotch landlords and tenants for the improvement and purchase of land, but I am not in possession of accurate knowledge, nor has Mr. Hayward told us what the arrears of principal and interest due the government are, but I believe they are very large. A wealthy country like Great Britain, with control of all its own revenues, and banker and money lender to the whole world, can do very many things and try financial experiments which British Columbia—a borrowing and not a lending province—with little wealth, a sparse population, with control of a part of its revenue only, the larger part of it going to the Dominion, cannot do, or experiment on. The same argument in a small way will apply to New Zealand, as compared with this province. Farming is a business which has no more claim on government aid than commerce has—at the same time I fully approve the policy of helping the young and struggling farmer and immigrant. I still adhere to the opinion that a borrowing government cannot afford to, or wisely become a lending government, and have on its books a long list of arrears, and on its hands a number of incumbered and unsaleable farms.

I think, however, that the borrower should be relieved from the mortgage or personal property tax, which should be borne by the lender, and if the government can constitutionally afford relief in this direction it would be well.

CUMTAX.

CASSIAR TO YUKON.

TO THE EDITOR:—The communication from Mr. Packard, which appeared in this morning's COLONIST, relative to the Yukon route, via Stikeen across Cassiar to Teslin Lake, calls for a few remarks from me on the subject. Giving Mr. Packard all due credit for the self-denial mentioned in not desiring to decry the other routes, advocated by Captain Moore and myself, and probably one or two other parties whose routes are not defined as yet, I cannot agree that the route so highly extolled by Mr. Packard is the best route for the interests of British Columbia, or that I am laboring under a false impression as to the route set forth in my application for a charter for a railway, and of which he says, until last season practically nothing was known. The fact is nothing is yet practically known as to which is the best and most direct route or location from Stickeen river to Teslin lake. It may be that, as Mr. Packard says, the Indian guides who went north along with Mr. Calbreath's goods last season, did get lost in a certain swamp, but that only shows that the Indians were not acquainted with the proper way to reach their destination.

Mr. Packard states he met those Indians at Teslin lake, and that he received considerable information from them respecting the route; which probably would be rather unfavorable; and that later in the season he met other Indians from the Tahl-tan region, who gave him further information about the country they had left. There is nothing new in anything which they could tell him. All the information respecting Tahl-tan and the adjoining country was already known to outsiders such as Mr. Moore; they only knew about their own part of the country.

All that Mr. Packard's letter goes to show is that the Indians had no knowledge of the northern portion of the country, nor of the route which should be followed as the most direct and best from Stikeen river to Teslin lake according to my proposed route. I have examined all the maps I could procure referring to this portion of British Columbia, and I find wide discrepancies between Dr. Dawson's geological survey map and that of P. L. S. Gouvereau's accompanying his survey of 1892. The geological survey map shows (or calculates) the distance from Glenora to Teslin lake to be about 210 miles; Mr. Gouvereau's map, which is evidently incorrect, crowds Dalton river and tributaries eastward, making them reach nearly to the longitude of Glenora.

My suggestion to the government was, as the survey ordered in 1892 did not explore that portion of Cassiar as was intended, or according to instructions, that an exploratory line should now be run to Teslin lake, so that the best route for a trail in the meantime may be located and constructed as a precursor of the railway and to accommodate Yukon miners. This suggestion was endorsed by the request of over a hundred memorialists, composed of the most energetic and best business men and merchants in the cities of Victoria and Vancouver, so that they might have a fair share of the trade of the Yukon country, which is now controlled by the traders of the United States.

ALEXANDER BEGG.

March 10, 1897.

YUKON ROUTES.

TO THE EDITOR:—As the above subject is engaging the attention of several correspondents in your columns at the present juncture, would you kindly, for the benefit of those contemplating a journey into the district, give publicity to the following extracts from a letter just received by me from my son, at Skagwa Bay?

"The canyon above Dyea is impassable, and everything has to be packed on men's backs or on sleighs, the snow being so soft that horses cannot be used, and from present indications the coming spring is going to be the hardest on record for men to get their supplies over the summit. Not a man has got a pound of stuff to Sheep Camp yet.

"The eight men who went through the White Pass are over the summit now with all their stuff. Two of them had 3,000 pounds between them."

Further comment as to the superiority of the White Pass route for winter travel is unnecessary.

WM. MOORE.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of pasture land, situated at St. Peters Springs, about 7 miles north of Alkali Lake, Lillooet District, described as follows: Commencing at the N.W. corner, thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains to point of commencement.

HENRY BOWE
Alkali Lake, B.C., Jan. 8th, 1897. ja16.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, of land situated on Clio Bay, Douglas Channel, Northwest Coast, and commencing at a stake marked S.E. Corner Post, thence due north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence in an easterly direction along the Coast line to point of commencement.

I. M. L. ALEXANDER.
GEO. RUDGE.
Victoria, 23rd February, 1897. fe29-sw

NOTICE—Sixty days after date we intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less, of land situated on Clio Bay, Douglas Channel, Northwest Coast, commencing at a post marked S.E. Corner, adjoining the S.W. Corner of I. M. L. Alexander and George Rudge's land, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence along the Coast line to point of commencement.

JOHN FLEWIN.
GORDON LOCKERBY.
P. CALLAN.
Victoria, B.C., February 23, 1897. fe29-sw

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend applying to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following land situate on the south side of Browning Passage, Clayoquot Sound, viz:—Commencing at a stake marked "N. W. Corner, C. F. & T. Co." thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 40 chains, more or less, thence following the shore line back to point of commencement for 80 chains more or less.

Clayoquot, B.C., Feb. 13, '897.
CLAYOQUOT FISHING & TRADING CO. LTD.
fe18-sw Alfred Magnesen, President.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of unsurveyed land herein described, on the east shore of Rivers Inlet, about 1½ (one and a half) miles more or less south of Good Hope cannery, commencing at a stake planted on the southeast corner marked "J. J.", running east 40 chains; running north 40 chains; running west 40 chains; and back to the place of commencement.

Dated the 12th day of February, 1897.
fe24 JOHN JOHNSTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date we intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Land and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands, situated on the West Arm of Moses Inlet, about one mile from Rivers Inlet, more or less, Coast District, commencing at a post planted on the south shore of the West Arm, about one-half mile from its junction with Moses Inlet and marked "R. Chambers and A. McNeill's N.E. corner"; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains more or less to shore of West Arm; thence following the shore line east to the point of commencement and containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated February 9th, 1897.
fe24 R. CHAMBERS.
A. MCNEILL.

NOTICE.

STOCK CERTIFICATES
STOCK LEDGERS,
STOCK JOURNALS
MINERS' PAY SHEETS,
MINERS' CASH ABSTRACTS
MINING REPORTS,
MINING MAPS AND PLANS
SEALS.

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