LONDON BUYS LE ROI.

Greatest Gold Mine Passing to Greatest Corporation Operating in the Dominion.

Three Million Dollars the Figure at Which the Sale is Reported Closed.

"Crazy" Brown's Mountain of Copper Passes Under Same Enterprising Control.

Rossland, May 7.—Word has been received from Spokane that the directors of the Le Roi company have unanimously agreed to sell the Le Roi mine to the B. A. C. for $3,000,000. For several days past Messrs. Mackintosh and Durant of the B. A. C. have been in Spokane negotiating with the principal stockholders of the Le Roi. At the same time Colonel Peyton, one of the largest holders in the Le Roi has been in London conferring with Whittaker Wright, the managing director of the B. A. C. The result of all this is that the offer of the Corporation has been accepted and the greatest mine in Canada passes into the hands of the largest mining company operating in the Dominion.

The deal means much for Rossland. The enormous dividends of the Le Roi have so far been sent out of the country and four-fifths of the amount has been spent in Spokane. Now, however, these profits will go to England and undoubtedly will have the effect of stimulating the British Columbia market in London, and hastening the coming of the long expected and much hoped for Kootenay boom there. The fact that a British company will own the Le Roi will almost assure the smelting of the ore of that mine in Canada. Should the output of the Le Roi eventually go to the Trail smelter it will be a great benefit to this camp as the large amount of tonage thus assured at those works will enable the smelter company to reduce the charges for smelting.

The rate of freight and treatment now quoted at Trail is $7.50 on Trail Creek ores, but it is expected that if the Le Roi ore is sent there the quotation will be lowered to $6.50 and probably $6.

The entire camp is greatly enthused over the consummation of the Le Roi sale. Whittaker Wright, managing director of the B. A. C., is expected to arrive in Rossland about the end of July. Governer Mackintosh is now en route to Vancouver, where he will remain several days and then return to Rossland for a short time.

The Sunset mine in Okanagan country, near Princeton, has been bonded to the B. A. C. for a large figure. The locator of the mine, "Crazy" Brown, a well-known prospector and trapper, retains an eighth interest in the property. The Sunset is said by competent judges to be by far the largest and richest copper mine in Canada.

There has been quite a flurry in Monte Cristo stock during the past few days and large blocks of shares have changed hands, but the price has not increased to any extent. The present quotations are 19½ and 20 cents. The extensive trading in Monte Cristo is said to be caused by the strike of a large body of pay ore in the Monte Cristo mine and the supposition is that in a comparatively short time the company will commence to make heavy shipments to the Trail smelter.

There is also increased interest in mining circles concerning Red Mountain properties and a number of properties in that vicinity have recently been bonded.

Ore shipments for the week ending May 7: Le Roi, 1,268; War Eagle, 780; Iron Mask, 94; Poorman, 75; Centre Star, 45; total, 2,262 tons. Shipments same week last year, 1,240 tons. Shipments since January 1, 1897, 100,203 tons.

WHAT NEUTRALITY MEANS.

Principles of International Law Involved, Arising out of Civilization and the Growth of Wealth.

Washington, April 25.—Now that a state of war exists between this country and Spain, the treatment of belligerents according to the established law of nations becomes a matter of much consequence. This is especially the case in view of the fact that outside of Cuba, which is expected to be the battle-ground of the land forces of the two countries, most of the struggle will be one fought to a finish on the sea. The modern battle-ship is an immense engine of destruction of complicated mechanism, and propelled entirely by steam. It cannot remain at sea any considerable length of time, and must frequently seek port for provisions, coal or repairs. The fact that neither our own fleet nor that of the enemy can cross the Atlantic and be prepared to meet the other without first touching port may cut a large figure in preventing a general engagement of the squadrons. The naval warfare, it is possible, will partake more of the old-time single ship contests between vessels of the two countries in different parts of the world than had been foreseen. The ships of both countries, in such case, will be forced to resort largely to neutral ports. The treatment they will there receive will be of utmost importance. Outside of the Canaries, the Philippines, Porto Rico and Havana, Spain has no coaling or provisioning stations except those on the coast of the peninsula. We have already promptly established an effective blockade of the last two. The United States have only those on their own coasts.

The establishment of neutrality, it may be of interest to know, is of modern creation. The Romans looked on all who were not allies as enemies. It was by means of maritime commerce that the principle of neutrality made its way into the law of nations. Armed leagues were formed by maritime nations, especially between those bordering upon the North sea. "As soon as the Dutch achieved their independence," says a writer on international law, "they needed the freedom of the seas to preserve it." Sweeden and Denmark united with the towns of the old Hanseatic league. They resisted the enforcement of England's navigation act. The United States took neutrality as the basis of their political system, and this has given neutral powers a strength they did not possess before. Regarding the duty of neutrals the well-accepted principles declared by the authorities are about as follows:

Abstention from all participation in hostilities.

Impartiality of performance of good offices which the neutral powers ought to render to each of the belligerents.

There are two weighty matters connected with absention, viz., the law of contraband and the law of blockade. Neutrals are obliged not only not to carry contraband of war to belligerents, but also to respect a blockade. "In general," says Saucy, "anything for use in war furnished the enemy by a neutral power is called contraband of war. But this is not taken in its broadest sense, as it would destroy commerce. By treaties between countries certain goods were declared contraband. Only commerce in these is absolutely forbidden. Not only transportation to, but even a sale to a belligerent is, for a neutral, a hostile and forbidden act. The designation of contraband articles, however, changes year by year, as the conditions change. Great Britain's recent decision that coal is contraband grows out of the trouble experienced by that country with our government on account of the Confederate vessels during the civil war taking on supplies of coal in her ports.

Vessels of belligerents have what is called the right of asylum in the ports of neutrals, but, during such asylum all hostilities must be suspended. If an armed vessel desires to put to sea, the pursuing vessel must wait twenty-four hours before leaving the neutral port.

After a controversy of many years, it is now a well-established principle that a neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except contraband of war, and shall not be seized. This was part of the declaration of Paris of 1856, in which privateering was abolished. Spain and the United States did not agree to this declaration, but, as far as the principle that the flag covers the goods is concerned, it is believed both will abide by it.

As now established, and in accordance with England's declaration that coal is contraband, the practice will be that a neutral port can furnish a belligerent warship coal enough only to take it to the nearest port. Of course this amount would be inconsiderable. In settling for the so-called Alabama claims of this country against Great Britain, the Geneva award compelled the payment of large sums, because Confederate vessels obtained large quantities of coal at ports, while the Federal ships were shut off with very limited quantities.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM.

What Will the United States Do With the Islands After Securing Possession of Them.

A great maritime power holding the Philippines ought to be mistress in the Far East; and which of them is to be? America will be owner of the islands, but she will not want to keep them, thus giving hostages to all the maritime empires; and she can hardly invest the medley of dark races who obey and massacre the parochial curas of the Philippines with independence and self-government. Manila is not Spanish like Porto Rico, but Asiatic, and would be only a new Hayti. At the same time, America will not like to transfer the Philippines to a non-Christian power, even if it should be ready to offer the forty millions sterling at which Japan values the possession; and failing herself, Japan, and the Tagals, to whom is she to offer the myriad of islands, harbors and plantations, with their four or five millions of copper-colored people, two millions and a half of them nominally Christian? There will be fierce biddings for that prize, if we are not mistaken; fierce biddings and fierce jealousies among those who bid and who are not triumphant. We can hardly imagine anything which would so excite Russia, Great Britain, Germany and France as the idea that a rival maritime power would for all time be seated on the thousand islands included in the word "Philippines."—Spectator.

MAY STILL SURVIVE.

Direct Evidence May Yet be Available as to How the Clara Nevada Met Her Fate.

After days and weeks of waiting for something beyond mere conjecture as to the fate of the Clara Nevada, there is at last news which comes as an echo of that tragedy of the Northern waters, but which points to the conclusion that some one at least of the little steamer's crew or passengers escaped immediate death when explosion destroyed the ship.

The steamer J. M. Coleman, plying between Juneau and Skagway, less than a fortnight ago picked up a rowboat high and dry and in good condition, on the bank off which the Nevada is supposed to have met her fate. This boat bears the name of the lost steamer, and in it were a couple of coats, two miner's bags full of clothing and a small quantity of provisions; while a short distance away evidences were found of a fire having been lighted—the charred embers proving conclusively that some survivor had reached the shore, and what is more was still in the life not so very long ago.

Parties have gone from Juneau to work inland from the point at which the boat was recovered, searching the woods in the hope of finding this suffering victim of the wreck, or in any event of securing definite information as to his fate and his identity.

No Uncertain Verdict

The Ladies Are Continually Praising Diamond Dyes.

The strong assertion can be made, without fear of contradiction, that no other package dyes for home dyeing ever commanded the praise and admiration of the millions as have the wonderful and popular Diamond Dyes.

Mrs. W. F. Curtis, Albany, P.E.I., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for seven years, and have always had success with them."

Mrs. J. H. Johnston, Manitoulin Island, Ont., says: "I have used your Diamond Dyes for many years with great success, and like them better than any other dyes."

Mrs. Jas. McClelland, Surrey Centre, B.C., says: "I have bought your Diamond Dyes for a great many years and they have proved good and true."

Mrs. Chas. Leask, Arden Station, Man., says: "I am a farmer's wife and have used lots of the Diamond Dyes in my time; they always make old clothes look as good as new."

Mrs. W. J. Porter, Peterboro, Ont., says: "I have been using your Diamond Dyes for years, and they do all that is claimed for them."

Mrs. Aubin, Shefford Vale, P.Q., says: "Have used Diamond Dyes for many years and think they are the best; do not wish to try any other make."

Mrs. Chas. Gagne, St. Chrysostome, P.Q., says: "Your Diamond Dyes are splendid and should be kept in every home."

Mrs. Chas. Lewis, Hamilton, Ont., says: "The Diamond Dyes are far ahead of other Dyes I have tried; they give the clearest and brightest colors. No wonder your dyes are the most popular."

THE DALTON RAILWAY

Hamilton Smith's Bill Endorsed by Senate Against the Wish of the Government.

Minister of Justice Says the Project Savors of Disloyalty in Helping Annexation.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, May 9.—The Hamilton Smith Yukon railway proposition, via the Dalton route, was given a second reading in the senate to-day. The debate was upon the motion of the Minister of Justice that the bill be given a six months' hoist.

Mr. Lougneed, who had moved the second reading, pointed out that he had waited long enough to give the government time to bring forward another Yukon railway proposal, but none was forthcoming. The trend of travel was from Lynn Canal, which was the recognized commercial route, whereas the Stikine-Teslin route had been condemned by the government's own officials.

Mr. Mills said that while the majority in the senate threw out the all-Canadian scheme, he did not think they would commit themselves to a proposition calculated to favor the annexation of a portion of Canadian territory to the States. It was opposed to principles of loyalty and calculated to build up American coast cities against Canadian towns.

In view of the inquiry into routes being conducted by a special committee Mr. Boulton moved the adjournment of the debate till Monday. This motion was defeated by 17 to 14.

Hon. David Mills' motion for the six months' hoist was lost by a vote of 23 to 18, Senators Bellerose, Temple, Macdonald (B.C.) and Perley voting with the government. The bill was then read a second time.

Hon. David Mills stated to-day that the issue of free miners' certificates at the Summit had been granted in return for concessions from the States, of which he declined to give particulars.

CANADIAN NEWS NOTES.

Dalton McCarthy Seriously Injured—Mrs. Sternaman's Second Trial Results in Acquittal.

Dalton McCarthy, M.P., is lying very ill in Toronto as the result of an accident, the nature of which is not indicated in the despatch received. This says that he was conscious yesterday and able to recognize his family, but it was still impossible to speak definitely as to the outcome of the accident, but the physicians in attendance were more hopeful. He received a nasty knock on the head, but no fracture. According to one of the physicians he is suffering from concussion of the brain, which to a man 45 years of age may prove fatal.

D. A. McRae, of Wolf Island, near Kingston, has been appointed government land agent and timber viewer in the Yukon district by the Dominion government. He was the Liberal candidate who did not want to step aside to let J. L. Haycock contest Frontenac as an Independent in the late Ontario elections.

The second trial of Mrs. Olive Adele Sternaman for murder of her husband, for which she was once convicted and sentenced to death, ended in her acquittal and discharge, and an hour later she left for her father's home at Rainham Centre, Ont.

Dominion Engineer Coste passed through Winnipeg last night returning to the Pacific Coast to inspect thoroughly the route via the Stikine river and Teslin lake to Dawson City.

PUGILISTS TALKING.

Corbett's Long Range Effort to Show Up His Vanquisher—A Fight in Buffalo.

Denver, Col., May 9.—After reading the Associated Press dispatch from Boston this afternoon announcing that Bob Fitzsimmons had accepted his offer of $25,000 for an opportunity to regain the heavyweight championship, Jas. J. Corbett sent the following dispatch to W. A. Brady, his manager, who is now in New York: "Go after that man (Fitzsimmons) and make my offer to him again, $25,000 that I will stop him in ten rounds, and put up some money. Show him up."

Buffalo, May 9.—At the Olympic Athletic club to-night there was a twenty round go between Jim Daley and Jack Batty (colored), both of this city. This was Daley's first appearance in the ring since Kid McCoy knocked him out two years ago. Daley was knocked down in the fifth and as he arose caught a left swing on the jaw, which nearly knocked him through the ropes and the referee counted him out.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Canadian Officers as Spectators of the War—Mr. Fraser for Chief Justice.

(From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, May 7.—Col. McKinnon, assistant adjutant general of London, England, district, is likely to be offered the appointment of commandant of the Canadian militia.

It is said that the chances of D. C. Fraser, M. P., for the chief justiceship of British Columbia, have brightened during the past few days, despite the fact that Messrs. Templeman, Bostock, Maxwell and McInnes recommend Mr. Martin. At any rate Mr. Fraser is very confident that he will secure the position.

The revenue for April shows a decrease of $900,000, greatly cutting down the surplus which existed up to a month ago.

The minister of militia will send four officers, two from the permanent corps and two from the volunteers to watch the military movements in the Spanish-American war.

SPAIN DRAWS BLOOD.

But Only to Philippine Savages at Headquarters of Their Insurrection.

Madrid, May 7.—(4 p.m.)—An official despatch received here by way of Labuan, an island and British colony six miles from the coast of Borneo, says the Spaniards have captured the island of Panay, one of the Philippine group which is said to have been the headquarters of the insurrection against the government of Spain. Panay, it is alleged, was defended by 4,000 insurgents, and it is said 172 of whom were killed on the spot, while 500 of the rest were reported to have been killed while retreating. The official despatch asserts that only two Spanish officers and seventy-two soldiers were injured, while Panay is said to have been practically destroyed.

A Prominent School Teacher's Experience.

Paine's Celery Compound Does a Marvellous Work for Him.

HIS LONG YEARS OF SUFFERING ARE ENDED.

Neuralgia is Banished, and a Shattered Nervous System Made Strong and Vigorous.

All who have made use of Paine's Celery Compound have experienced its wonderous strengthening effects upon the nervous system. This disease-curing medicine acts directly and promptly on the blood, taking away every trace of poison from the clogged and vitiated life stream. Thus, when the blood is pure and flowing freshly and freely, and the nerves braced and in good condition, neuralgia and all kindred diseases take their flight never to return.

This is the month to banish nervousness, headache, insomnia, kidney and liver troubles. This is the time when the neuralgic and rheumatic should get rid of their misery and pains, so that they may fit themselves for work and enjoyment during the summer season. Paine's Celery Compound is the only medicine that can effectually rid the system of all unhealthy conditions; it is beyond all question the surest and best medicine that ailing people can use. Mr. Leverett A. Belyea, Hamstead, N.B., writes as ollows:

WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.,

Gentlemen:—In the winter of 1884 I was taken with a severe attack of neuralgia in the head and shoulders. Since then it became seated, and I gave up the idea of ever being cured. Have taken medicine prescribed by different physicians, but all to no avail.

Some three months ago I was induced to try a bottle of Paine's Celery Compound. Before I had taken half of it I began to feel better. Sleep, which in my early days appeared so refreshing, has in these years of affliction been made up of frightful dreams; but not so now, as the medicine began to have a telling effect on my nerves.

I have taken three bottles of this glorious medicine, and to-day I can say that it is the first time in eleven years that I have felt none of those piercing pains to which I had once been a victim. Let me say to any person who may read this testimonial, in this province or elsewhere, that if you discredit this statement, just write me and I will only be too glad to inform you of what has cured me of neuralgia and a shattered nervous system.

Yours respectfully,
LEVERETT A. BELYEA,
Hamstead, N. B.

For some days past an unfortunate Chinaman, who served a term for attempting suicide, has been given lodgings at the city police station, being unable to secure quarters in Chinatown on account of the fearful noise he makes while asleep. In the daytime and while awake he is quite rational and a good workman, but as soon as he goes to sleep he commences to shriek. A subscription is being taken up in Chinatown to secure the unfortunate man a trip to China. In the meantime the sleep of those residing in the vicinity of the lock-up is being rudely disturbed.

Dyspepsia Cured. Shiloh's Vitalizer immediately relieves Sour Stomach, Coming up of Food Distress, and is the great kidney and liver remedy. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

Annual Sales over 6,000,000 Boxes

BEECHAM'S PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache. For a

Weak Stomach
Impaired Digestion
Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

EPPS'S COCOA
ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY in QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING
to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
In Quarter-Pound Tins only.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1886.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

What better can you drink than

JOHN JAMESON
& SON'S (DUBLIN.)
"Own cased" very old Black Bottle
WHISKEY
Please see you get it with
METAL CAPSULES

Blue.....One Star
Pink.....Two Star
Gold.....Three Star

Of all dealers

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.—
C. DAY & CO., London.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land at Bella Coola, described as follows: Commencing at south-east post of lot two (2), Range 4, Coast District, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to the point of commencement.

March 9, 1898. JOHN CLAYTON. m10

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commisioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows:—Commencing at J. James Carthew's southeast stake in the Kitimat townsite, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains east to stake of commencement.

ALFRED MAGNESON.
December 15th, 1897. a4

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, March 14th, 1898.
E. E. BELL.
Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE—Sixty day after date, I, Hugh Sutherland, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate at Kitimat Arm, Coast District: Commencing at a post marked H. Sutherland, south-east corner; said post being situate at the north-east corner of land applied for by D. D. Mann, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

HUGH SUTHERLAND.
Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898. m10

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Henry Chapman, within thirty days of date, intend to make application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill, building and other purposes on the following described land in Cassiar District, B.C. Commencing at a post situate on the east bank of Telegraph Creek about 1,400 yards from Stikine river, and running thence one mile north, thence one mile east, thence one mile south, thence one mile west to place of beginning.

HENRY CHAPMAN.
March 18th, 1898. ap 9

NOTICE is hereby given that I, H. Maitland Kersey, within thirty days from date, intend to make application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill, building and other purposes on the following described land in Cassiar District. B.C. Commencing at a post situated about two miles north of Telegraph Creek on the Teslin Lake Trail, and runing thence one mile north, thence one mile west, thence one mile south, thence one mile east to the place of commencement.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY.
March 18th, 1898. ap 9

NOTICE is hereby given that I, James Smith, within thirty days of date intend to make application to the Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill and building and other purposes on the following described land: Commencing at a post situated on Teslin Lake Trail about three miles from Telegraph Creek, and running thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, thence west one mile to place of beginning.

JAMES SMITH.
March 18th, 1898. ap 9

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the S. E. corner post of A. Y. Campbell's claim on west side of Kitimat Inner Harbor, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east to shore line, thence north along shore line to point of commencement.

THEO. M. MAGNESEN.
February 28th, 1898. a4

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at T. M. Miller's northwest corner, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains east, thence 40 chains north to point of commencement.

R. H. SWINERTON.
March 9, 1898. m10

NOTICE is hereby given that I, Charles A. Wright, within thirty days from date, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill, building and cordwood purposes on the following described land located in Cassiar District, B. C. Commencing at a post situated about two miles north of Telegraph Creek on the Teslin Lake Trail, thence north one mile, thence east one mile, thence south one mile, and thence west one mile to the place of beginning.

C. A WRIGHT.
March 18th, 1898. ap 9

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates Street, Victoria. Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new. e13 1ydaw

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 20 acres, more or less, of land situate on an island, formerly pre-empted but now abandoned by Dr. Carmody, about one-half mile south of the entrance to Disappointment Inlet in Clayoquot Sound, of Cowichan-Alberni district, B. C., and described as follows: Commencing at a post on the northwest corner of said island, thence east 20 chains more or less, thence south 10 chains, thence west 20 chains thence north 10 chains to post of commencement, covering the whole island.

FILLIT JACOBSEN.
Dated Clayoquot, B.C., March 31st, 1898. ap 13

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at a post on the east side of Kitimaat Inner Harbor about one mile from head of inlet thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north; thence 40 chains more or less west to the shore; thence south along the shore line to the point of commencement

D. R. IRVINE.
March 9th, 1898. m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TRAMWAY INCORPORATION ACT, 1895, AND AMENDING ACTS.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned propose to build a tramway under the provisions of the above named acts from the head of steamboat navigation on Big Windy or Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, Cassiar district, thence in a south-westerly direction by the most feasible route, a distance of fifteen miles more or less through Warm Pass, so called, situate near the head of a branch of the Skagway river in said district of Cassiar, thence westerly to the westerly limits of the Province of British Columbia.

BEN. WILLIAMS,
ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land described as follows: Commencing at the north east corner of D. R Irvine's claim on east side of Kitimaat Inner Harbour, thence 40 chains north, thence 40 chains west, thence south to shore line and along the shore line to D. R. Irvine's northwest corner, thence 40 chains, more or less, east to point of commencement.

Dated March 9, 1898. M. E. OLIVER. m1

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land on the east side of Kitimaat Inner Harbor described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of M. E. Oliver's claim, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains more or less east to shore line, thence north along shore line to W. E. Oliver's southwest corner, thence 40 chains more or less north to point of commencement.

T. M. MILLER.
March 9th, 1898. m10

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land on the east side of Kitimaat Inner Harbor, described as follows: Commencing at T. M. Miller's southeast corner post, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, thence 40 chains more or less east to shore line, thence north along shore line to point of commencement.

A. J. CAMPBELL.
March 9th, 1898. m10

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after the date of the first publication of this notice in the British Columbia Gazette, I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of unsurveyed, unoccupied and unreserved Crown lands situate in Cassiar District on the headwaters of Salmon Creek, a tributary of the Chesley river, and about thirty-five miles from Telegraph Creek Landing, Cassiar District, British Columbia, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the initial post erected at a point on the second or small Salmon Creek lake at the headwaters of Salmon Creek aforesaid, about five hundred (500) feet south of the horse trail; thence running westerly eighty (80)chains; thence southerly eighty (80) chains; thence easterly eighty (80) chanis; thence northerly eighty (80) chains to the initial post aforesaid.

CHAS. E. M'DONALD.
Telegraph Creek, 15th March, 1898. ap 9

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