

SALE OF THE LE ROI.

The Deal May Go Through—The Price is \$3,500,000.

From advices received from Spokane and elsewhere it really begins to look as if there was a deal on the sale of the Le Roi mine. The fact that the mine was recently examined thoroughly by experts and that Senator Turner inspected the mine and company with these experts would indicate that something beyond the ordinary is in progress. The miner correspondent at Spokane writes: "I am certain that the Le Roi people really have a deal on and expect to sell the property. While Col. I. N. Peyton and Senator Turner deny this, there is no doubt but that there is much truth in the report. Both these gentlemen leave for London in a few days on business, which is thought to be connected with the sale. It is positively known that they will take with them maps, profiles, reports and photographs, especially made for them, of the Le Roi property. It has also been learned that the English company that proposes taking the property over intends reorganizing and stocking the new company for \$10,000,000, or four times the present capitalization of \$2,500,000. The new company, it is claimed, will greatly increase the output of the mine, as only about one-third of the Le Roi location has been developed and that only to a depth of 600 feet. There are three claims in the property, the Le Roi, the Black Bear and the Ivanhoe fraction. The old working shaft is to a depth of 600 feet and the new shaft which has a double compartment is down about 500 feet. There are over 5,000 feet of horizontal and vertical workings. In addition to this work was started last week on a three-compartment shaft, which when finished will considerably increase the output of the ore. The buildings and machinery cost \$150,000, and when the amount paid out in dividends is considered the mine is a valuable one and the English company will have to pay a pretty good price to secure it. The price is said to be fixed at \$3,500,000. The trail correspondent of the Miner says: "Some handsome samples of Le Roi ore are being shipped to England, and the fact has given rise to the rumor that another deal is about to be considered as a result of the extensive examinations of the property which have recently been in progress. The samples are being shipped to Colonel I. N. Peyton, at Liverpool, Eng. It was stated by a man prominent in mining matters and especially interested in the Le Roi that the consideration was to be three millions and a half in cash.—Rossland Miner.

THE BLIND ABOHERR.

Little Boy Love drew his bow at a chance. Shooting down at the ball room floor. He hit an old chaperone watching the dance. And, O, but he wounded her sore. "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "No word would he say." "But he flew on his way." "For the little Boy's clerk, and how can he stay?" A sad-faced young clerk in a cell apart. Was planning a delicate row. But the Boy's random arrow has sunk in his heart. And the cell is an empty one now. "Heh, Love, you mustn't do that!" "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "He's not for you." "He has duties to do." "But I am his duty," quoth Love, as he flew. The King sought a bride, and the nation had hoped. For a queen without rival or peer. But the little Boy shot and the King has a sore. With Miss No One on nothing a year. "Heh, Love, you mustn't do that!" "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "What are you doing?" "To make game of a king!" "But I'm a king also!" cried Love on the wing. Little Boy Love grew pettish one day. "If you keep on complaining," he swore, "I'll peck both my bow and my quiver away." "And so I shall plague you no more." "Heh, Love, you mustn't do that!" "Hi, Love, what would you be at?" "You may ruin our case." "But we can't do without you, you sweet little tenses!" —A. Oonaan Doyle.

Counsel—Are you a married man? Humble Witness—No; I was hurt in a collision this week—that's what makes me look so bad.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. Suffer from a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress, Stomach-ache, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing SICK HEADACHE, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally reliable in Constipation, and in preventing this annoying complaint, will also correct all disorders of the bowels, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels, even if they only cured.

THE SETTLERS' COAL CLAIMS

Continuation of the Evidence Before the Commission in Session at Nanaimo.

Interesting Points Brought Out in the Examination by Commissioner Rothwell and Mr. Pooley.

William Morgan, sworn—I reside at Northfield at the present time. My claim is for what I bought—for the mineral under land contained in the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company, dated June, 1880, lot 52 in the Nanoose District, V.I., for \$105, subject to the reservations already referred to. I bought from Bruno Mellado. I purchased from Mellado in September, 1882. I believe the grant from him to me was by bill of sale in writing. The document I produced is the one from Mellado to W. Morgan and John Davis, dated 25th of September, 1882. A map was put in drawn by Mr. R. George. The land adjoins the Indian reserve. The bill of sale is for the land referred to and conveyed by the E. & N. Railway Company. I bought the land in the bill of sale with a partner named John Davis. He threw his part up, and I stuck to the part next to the Indian reserve containing 165 acres, and the part I stuck to is the land described in the deed by the E. & N. Railway Company. Mellado told me he went on the land in 1878. Mellado is now at the United collieries now. I do not know of my own knowledge that Mellado applied for this land except that I went to Mr. Marshall Bray, and he showed me the documents that he had from Mellado, and he transferred them to me. I did not see them when I purchased the property. I went to Mr. Bray and showed him this bill of sale. He looked at it. I supposed he read it. He did not say anything, but Mellado's wife was with me. She had a power of attorney from her husband, as he was absent. We both went to the government office. Mr. Bray was there. She said that they had sold to me, and he took some papers and transferred them to me. I saw the papers. I did not read them. I know that they referred to the place, because Mr. Bray said it was no use making out any other papers, but to transfer Mellado's papers to my name. After that I made preparations to take possession. I went on the land in 1882 and John Davis went and lived there. I did not go to live there till 1882, but used to go there off and on. J. Davis lived there a year and a half or two years, and when he left I went and lived there. I lived there for two or three years. The first time I came away and went back again. While I was away I hired a man to live on the land and look after the cattle. I made improvements from the time Davis went on it until the present time. When I purchased the property there was a reserve on it. The land was reserved for railway purposes, but I could not be positive if I first learned that it was reserved when there was a talk about a settlement bill. I never read the bill—no more than what I read in the newspapers. That was in 1884, I believe. I was not positive. I got a certificate of pre-emption record in '84 or '85. I am not certain. I had to find two men to prove that I had made improvements to the amount of \$500, and then I got the certificate of improvement—that was in '84 or '85, shortly after I got my pre-emption record. The improvements were on the land at the time I got the pre-emption record and Mr. Bray was supposed to know that I was going on the land at the time he saw the bill of sale. Mr. Bray did not say anything to me that I am aware of at the time I applied for my pre-emption record. He did not say that I would only get the surface rights. The first time that I learned that I would only get the surface rights was when I got the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company. I had paid for the land before I got the deed. When I paid for the land I supposed that I was paying for all above or under it. When I got the deed I read it over twice, and I could hardly believe my own eyes that they could give such a deed. I objected because I thought it was robbed of all the minerals that I thought I ought to get. I had no other objection to it. I made no protest to the company, as I had spoken to other people and they said the deeds were all alike, and it was useless to object about mine. I paid part of the money to Mr. Bray and part to Mr. Shaw. I paid Mr. Bray half of the amount at the time the land was thrown open on the market. Mr. Bray gave me a receipt. I had to give all the receipts back to the railway company before I could get the deed. I paid the balance of the money to Mr. Shaw, the agent of the E. & N. Railway Company. He gave me a receipt for the money and was handed over with the rest. I don't remember what the receipt contained. I had no knowledge that I would only get the surface rights when I saw my deed. The land was surveyed at the time I went on it. I sent to Mr. Trutch, the railway land commissioner, and asked him if Mr. R. George's survey would stand, but he never answered my letter. The railway company sent surveyors and had it surveyed, and charged me \$30 for the survey, but they never gave me a map of the survey. A map is attached to my deed. When the squatters called a meeting we signed a petition and sent it to the Hon. Thomas White. I think I don't remember if it was before or after I got my deed. The signature on the petition to the Marquis of Lorne is in the name of the Marquis of Lorne, and the last time in 1891, when Patterson went to Ottawa. I subscribed with the rest to send him. He went to make an application for the mineral rights for himself and others. There was no result from the protest, and I still claim the mineral right under the land that I now hold. Mr. Pooley—I stated in my examination that I only heard by rumor and hearsay that these lands were re-

served in the railway belt until I got my deed, and that is so. After hearing the rumor I did not go to Mr. Bray to inquire. I paid Mr. Bray the money without asking him whether I would get the mineral or not. When I bought the improvements from Mellado I did not buy the land by the bill of sale. I did buy Mellado's right to the land. I supposed Mr. Mellado's interest in that land was a squatter's interest. I signed a petition to the Marquis of Lorne in 1882. The squatters had a meeting and sent a petition to Hon. T. White. I don't know if it was in 1885 or 1887. These petitions were sent on account of the rumor that we had heard that we would not get the minerals with our land. I saw Mr. Bray in 1884 and got a certificate of pre-emption. I do not own any other land around Nanaimo or anywhere else.

By the Commissioner—There are 165 acres in the land that was conveyed to me by the E. & N. Railway. There are 320 acres of land in the conveyance to Davis and me from Mellado. The land conveyed to me by the E. & N. Railway Company is part of those 320 acres. J. Davis and I did buy Mellado's right for the whole 320 acres, and to the improvements on it we bought these in partnership with the right Mellado had in the land and improvements Davis and I bought. I know that in the bill of sale from Mellado that he sold me his squatter's right, and that he would have no other claim on it. I don't know if he had any right from the government. I simply bought his improvements or any right he might have. The company has never interfered in the land yet. I do not live on it at present. It is rented. It is rented to Geo. Bevilacqua. He pays me rent for the land. He has been living on it for about three years. He is using it for farming. While Davis left I got on the 165 acres. He abandoned it. It was his loss. Davis and I dissolved partnership. I kept about half of the land after Davis left. Another party pre-empted the piece that Davis left. It was on the 165 acres that I now live on. We never lived on the part abandoned.

Mrs. Ann McDonald, sworn—I reside in Cranberry district. It will be nineteen years on Christmas day since we went to Cedar district. Michael Halloran owned the property. The deed is from the E. & N. Railway Company to Annie Rowan. The land was located eleven years ago. I have lived on it nineteen years next Christmas. I live upon the land in question today. It was a mistake when I said eleven years ago—it was twenty years ago. We had men working for us then. I know the district, but not the lot. It will be in the deed now shown me is the same deed. The deed was made out in my name at that time was Annie Rowan. I had subsequently become the wife of John Lewis Rowan. The deed has been in Mr. Bray's office. I could not swear if the deed now shown me is the same deed. When my first husband died he did not leave a will. Letters of administration were applied for. I was appointed administratrix. I got letters of administration. After receiving letters of administration the estate was properly administered and all debts paid. The deeds of the estate were all in the house at the time. This deed came afterwards. I know that the deed came afterwards. I saw Mr. Shaw. He told me that he had the money and the papers. The deed came back to M. Bray. Mr. Shaw was employed by the E. & N. Railway Company. I inquired from Mr. Bray. He told me the deed had come and was filed in court. I don't know for what. I did ask Mr. Bray. He said it was filed in court until the youngest boy came of age. He did not show me the deed. I did not ask him. Under the letters of administration I am named as the administratrix of the estate. I administered the estate myself. No solicitor acted for me in getting the letters of administration. Mr. Bray did it all. I don't know what he did it. I don't know why he holds the deed of the land at the present time. There are several buildings erected on the land. Two dwelling houses and about five outhouses. I mean the 50 acres back of and adjoining the hotel—the Cranberry Hotel. That belongs to Mr. Halloran. Mr. Halloran purchased some land adjoining the land I am now claiming from Charles York. When we moved there the hotel was on the land and was surveyed. The land ran through the house. The land we got from York. I don't know whether it was to the north or south of the hotel, but it was adjoining the 50 acres. I was with the deed that my husband got from York. This is (deed produced), dated 15th March, 1883, from Charles York to Michael Halloran, conveying 6 1-10 of an acre on the northwest corner of section 16, range VIII, Cranberry district. The property in the deed is described in the deed just referred to. I am claiming the minerals and surface and all it contains. I know I didn't get the minerals, because I heard that the deeds of the company were all alike.

Mr. Pooley objected, as the statements appeared to be all hearsay and not evidence. Mr. Crane asked for a subpoena for Mr. Bray, which the Commissioner granted. The witness resumed—Mr. Shaw told me that Mr. Halloran had paid for the property. I did not receive anything from Mr. Shaw. I know of my own knowledge that this land remained the property of my husband when he died. It was proven in the estate as part of his property. I don't know the time when my husband first applied for the property. I can't say that my husband knew that the lands were reserved for railway purposes. I thought myself that it was reserved. That was after we lived on the land.

Mr. Bray was called and sworn—I am provincial government agent and assistant commissioner of lands and works for the district of Nanaimo, also deputy registrar of the supreme court. I know Mrs. Annie McDonald. I knew her as the widow of Michael Halloran. She was the administratrix of the estate of M. Halloran. The letters produced are the letters of administration granted her. Her statement that M. Halloran applied for the 50 acres in Cranberry District is correct, according to my record on the 16th June, 1884. He received a pre-emption record from me for the south half of section 17, range VIII, 50 acres in Cranberry district, record

No. 17. He afterwards took out a certificate of improvement, No. 7. The application was made on the 19th of May, 1884, of M. Halloran, who pre-empted, being under the Island Railway Act of 1884. The date of the certificate of improvement is 18th of June, 1884. I have been government agent and assistant commissioner of lands and works since the 1st of June, 1880. There is no any record in the office that Halloran made any application for the land before the date given above. I don't know that he lived on the property in 1880. The certificates of improvement were granted two or three days after the record. I knew that the improvements were made on the land. I can't say that he lived on it. I inspected the roads regularly then in the Cranberry district past the Cranberry hotel. Halloran occupied the Cranberry hotel in 1881. I don't know what property the Cranberry hotel is on. I always understood that the Cranberry hotel was on the York property, but I am not positive. The property described in the deed referred to from the E. & N. Railway Company is south 50 acres, section 17, range VIII, subject to the usual reservation. The property mentioned in the deed to the north of the York deed, I don't know just where the line runs dividing the property. I know the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company to Anne Rowan. It has been in my possession by order of the court. Order of court produced, dated 19th August, 1888. At the time the order was made the deed had not been issued. The deed was sent to me by the E. & N. Railway Company in pursuance of the order. Under the order the deed is permitted to be issued to Anne Rowan, which is the same party as Anne McDonald. I think she was the deed. I told her it was hers, and filed subject to the order of the court. At the time the order was issued the money for the land had not been paid to me. I don't know if it had been paid to anybody else. I can't tell why the deed is not made to Anne Rowan as an administratrix of the estate of Mr. Halloran, instead of as it is. The deed was made to Anne Rowan by order of the court. The 50 acres is not declared to be the Halloran property in the affidavit, but it is part of the original Halloran property. I don't know if Halloran ever assigned this property to his wife. There was no will. As far as I know the property belongs to the Halloran estate. I made out the affidavit for the purpose of taking out the order. At that time all papers had been left to me and the receipt for payment to the E. & N. Railway Company. When that receipt was made, I don't know if the land mostly under cultivation. I don't know if he was long on the land, but he was cultivating it. I know that he was a long time at Cranberry hotel, and when Mrs. McDonald says that the deed was made out in my name, I can't deny it. I ran the line running north and south. I don't know anything about the other one. I have searched in the office to see if there were any prior applications to the land and I cannot find any.

By Mr. Pooley—I have no book in which there would be an entry of my verbal application. There is no such book. There are no applications of squatters upon the land except informal applications in the shape of letters, but there are none in connection with the Halloran property. I made the affidavit which led to the issuing of the order of the court to grant the land to Mrs. Rowan. I did it at Mrs. Rowan's request. I don't remember him telling Mrs. Rowan that she had the minerals with the deed. I know that the minerals were reserved on the island railway lands. I think Mrs. Rowan has seen the deed. I told her that it was there, subject to the further order of the court. She asked me to have a register made of the minerals. I am named as plain or not about the reservation of the minerals. I could not say whether Halloran was one of the old squatters or not, but by the date of his record I would suppose that he was.

By the Commissioner—If Mr. Halloran had made an entry prior to 1884 it should have been filed, but these applications were informal, and they were not taken care of. There might have been such an application. They should have been, not with Mr. Gore. They were all through the rent of the minerals. The minerals were destroyed. I have looked for it and cannot find it. I never made a protest to the Dominion government, the provincial government or any member of parliament at the request of Mrs. McDonald. I don't know if the railway company and I don't think that she ever asked me to protest. My impression is that she never asked me. The property referred to by Mrs. McDonald as being purchased from Mr. York is described in the deed. I first knew that the minerals were reserved under the Clements Bill. I first knew that the minerals in the land described in the deed to Mrs. McDonald, under the name of Annie Rowan, was at the time of the Clements Bill, if it were within the railway belt, which I believe it to be.

Mrs. McDonald, resumed—I was married to Mr. Halloran when he first took up this property, and we went to live upon it on January 1st, 1878, and I have lived upon it until the present day. When we went on the land there was a dwelling house, two small houses and some land cleared. I expected to get the mineral right in the deed for the land.

By Mr. Pooley—I think the signature of the petition produced is my late husband's signature. By the Commissioner—I never made any protest to the provincial government because the mineral rights were not granted to me by the deed from the E. & N. Railway Company, nor to the Dominion government or the government at the time. I applied to the government agent for that. Marshall Bray was the government agent at Nanaimo when I applied for it. I did not make a written application. I went to him by word of mouth and applied for it. Mr. Bray did not understand the section of the land because I could not tell him the number of it. I was working on part of the land at the time I applied for it. Afterwards I showed him the deeds of the property which he believed it to be. I knew that the land was in the belt of land reserved for the E. & N. Railway Company, but although I knew it I expected when we paid for the 50 acres that we should get

the minerals under it. I never made any protest to the railway company nor to any of its officers. John Hamer, sworn—I reside in Cedar District. My claim is to the right to the land that I went on, under and over and all minerals. The land is in three different sections contained in the patent from the department of the interior. It is dated 22nd of March, 1882, in favor of Albert Fuller, section 12 in range II, and east part section 13 in range II, all in Cedar District, 100 acres. I am the owner of the land since the date of the patent. I got it by purchase from the executors of the estate. Mr. Fuller is dead. When I bought the land I had not seen the deed. The land was put up for sale by the court and I was the highest bidder and got it. The description of the property was advertised. The advertisement did not contain the reservation contained in the deed. I don't think it did. I thought I was getting the land and the surface everything connected with it. Fuller went upon the land in 1874 or 1875. I don't know how he located, or when he went upon it. I land in 1880. I knew the Fuller was then residing upon the land. At that time there were about three acres cleared, a dwelling house and one barn at the first time I saw it. I think Fuller died in 1886. I do not know when he died and he continued to improve it. I was acquainted with Mr. Fuller. I don't think that Mr. Fuller saw the patent. I think that he was dead. I never heard him mention the patent. He was sick in the hospital for some months.

By Mr. Pooley—I came to Nanaimo in 1876. I lived in Nanaimo up to the time I purchased this place. Since then I have resided on the property. The advertisement in the paper for tender was advertised in the Nanaimo Free Press, I believe. I don't know the date, but I believe it was in 1886. I put in a tender for the land. I did not take any trouble to look over the crown grant. I bought whatever interest Albert Fuller had in the land to sell. I had heard about the trouble there was to get the minerals in these lands. Notwithstanding that I did not take the trouble to inquire what I was buying. By the Commissioner—I do not know if Fuller signed a petition. I could not swear if the signature is Fuller's. I did not sign the petition myself. I was not interested in any of the land at that time. After I got the land I concluded that I had not got what I had tendered for as soon as I saw the patent. I paid the money that I tendered for the land to Richard Watkins. He was the representative of the estate. When I made the discovery that I had not got the mineral right by this patent I did not demand the money back. I don't think that I could very well. I made no protest to Mr. Watkins about the matter. The lawyer who made out the deed advised me not to at that time. He said that I had better wait until there was a change of government at Ottawa. I never made any protest to Mr. Bray to let me see the title from the Fuller estate for the land, except Mr. Gordon and by subscribing to the Patterson fund. When I tendered there was about 15 acres of land cleared in the house and a root-house. The dwelling house was burned down at the time the land was sold. My present occupation is that of a farmer. In 1876 I was a blacksmith. I never was a miner. I was aware of the reservation of the land for railway purposes. I heard of it in the papers before I bought the land. I saw a paragraph in the paper that the railway company would get other land in lieu of land granted to settlers on the railway belt. I heard that minerals would not be granted to settlers soon after the railway was built. James Gordon, (witness in Hemen case), (sworn)—I reside in Nanaimo District. I know the property where the late Mr. Fuller used to live. I knew the late Mr. Fuller. I know him I think in 1874 or '75. I knew him when he first went upon the land. I think it was in 1873 that he went on the land. He first took possession of it. I don't know that he made any application to the government for it. He lived on it from that time till he went to the hospital. He never came back. There were no improvements on it when he went on it. It was wild land in its natural state, but was surveyed land.

William Carmichael, sworn—I live at Nanaimo river bridge. My occupation is that of a miner. I am the William Carmichael named in the deed and the certificate of title. The deed referred to is dated 14th of October, 1865, from John Fredericksen to William Carmichael and John Bell, for 3000 conveying to them 100 acres of the north and section 4 in the Oyster District subject to the reservation and provisions contained in the deed from the crown and the E. & N. Railway Company. I do not know exactly what my claim is. The land was pre-empted in 1884, and I never thought it to come out of it. I want to get the same as the rest of the people. I mean the people claiming land before 1884, and expect to get the mineral rights of the same as those who have appeared before you. The Commissioner here explained, to the witness that under the deed from Mr. Fredericksen the minerals were not sold, so that the rest of the minerals being granted to the settlers, Mr. Fredericksen would get them, and any claim he may have would be against Mr. Fredericksen, and not the crown. Mr. Carmichael then stated that he did not want what did not belong to him, nor what belonged to any other man.

Chas. Bennie, sworn—I claim the right of my land, section 3, range IV, section 6 and 7, range III, Cedar district, containing 130 acres. I have no deed of the property. I settled on the property about the year 1881. I am quite sure it was 1881. I settled on the land as a teacher or farmer. The land belonged to the government at the time. I applied to the government agent for that. Marshall Bray was the government agent at Nanaimo when I applied for it. I did not make a written application. I went to him by word of mouth and applied for it. Mr. Bray did not understand the section of the land because I could not tell him the number of it. I was working on part of the land at the time I applied for it. Afterwards I showed him the deeds of the property which he believed it to be. I knew that the land was in the belt of land reserved for the E. & N. Railway Company, but although I knew it I expected when we paid for the 50 acres that we should get

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WE WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT THIS Dixie Ham and Bacon is certified by Government Inspector to be free from disease.

Dixie H. Ross & Co. Port Wine, made in Canada, absolute pure juice of the grape, 40 cts. a bottle. Morgan's Eastern Oysters, in shell and tin, are reasonable.

what land it was when I had it surveyed. The reason he did not understand was the place that we bought ran across three sections, and we could not make out the deeds for more than two sections—100 acres, and when it was surveyed this section of 40 acres was in it in section 8, and 90 acres in section 3 on the island in the lake. He knew that I could do would be to put a mark on the section on the plan. He knew that I was on this property. I told him. I kept on it since we had a dispute about the island in the lake. I had my name in for the island as well as for the 40 acres, Mr. Quennell claimed it. It was left to Mr. Bray to decide, and he decided in Quennell's favor. I was still working on the island I claim. I never made no further application for this land since 1881, but after the dispute about the land and the island, and I lost it. Mr. Bray gave me sections 6 and 7 in range III, instead of the land that I lost. Sections 6 and 7 in range III, contained 90 acres. I believe, I took out a pre-emption record in 1884. The papers now in the commissioner's hands describe all the land I claim to-day—section 3 as well as sections 6 and 7. The whole of the paper as I originally got it is not there. It got torn up in the cash box at home. I think there is a duplicate of it in the government's hands that were complaining about the deeds. We got up a petition and sent it to Ottawa. That was all I ever did. By Mr. Pooley—I signed Mr. Taylor's petition. The last one that went around about three years ago. Kennedy claimed a petition to the Marquis of Lorne. I knew about it. It was signed by my brother for me. My brother and I bought land adjoining from Mr. O. N. Young. I bought 100 acres and heard but saw no proof of it. The land railway belt was reserved. I made no inquiry before I paid my money to Mr. Shaw. The petition was sent to the Dominion government because we thought they had more power than the provincial government. I never made any protest to the Dominion or provincial govern-

ment. I think that the settlers would get the mineral and I heard they would not get them. I heard it 150 times. I never heard that we would not get the mineral except by word of mouth having heard it. I still paid the money to the E. & N. Railway Company. When I applied to Mr. Bray for the pre-emption record he marked it on the section on the plan. By the Commissioner—I was a miner at the time I applied for the land. I took up the land as a farm for a home, and when I asked Mr. Bray to put me down for the land I expected to get the land and all there was there top and bottom. I consider that I was a settler. I do not think that I was a squatter. I settled on the land. Mr. Bray did not object to me settling on the land. Mr. Bray nor any other government officer has never objected to my being on the land. I pay taxes for the land. I first paid taxes as soon as I was allowed, but I cannot say the date. I think I paid the taxes before I got the receipts from the company. I never got a pre-emption record from Mr. Bray. The two parties that I heard were going to get the minerals were the Island railway and the settlers. It was because I was afraid that the minerals would be granted to the Island railway or some other railway that I signed the Geo. Taylor petition. I was not at home the day the petition to the Marquis of Lorne was signed or I would have signed it. I had heard but saw no proof of it. The land railway belt was reserved. I made no inquiry before I paid my money to Mr. Shaw. The petition was sent to the Dominion government because we thought they had more power than the provincial government. I never made any protest to the Dominion or provincial govern-