The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1891.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

W. H. ELLIS, A. G. SARGISON. } ELLIS & CO.

THE COLONIST BUILDING, GOVERNMENT ST.

TERMS:

THE DAILY COLONIST

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY EXCEPT MONDAY

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THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

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Six Months..... 1 25
Three Months..... 75

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Where Cuts are inserted they must be ALL METAL—not mounted on Wood.

THE INDIAN RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR:—An Indian talks as sensibly as a paleface, and says: When the white man came here we were nearly a thousand in number; now not a twentieth remain; had the white man not come, we should still be a thousand strong. He brought vile diseases and poisonous spirits, which killed my people. You prate about the benefits conferred! Did you come here for our benefit? You know you did not. When you came we surrendered our land for a few blankets, and you gave us this piece of land, upon which we now exist, promising, by written deed, that it should be for us and our descendants for ever. Do you mean to be dishonorable—to break your solemn agreement? True, we are weak now and helpless,—our manhood and our people have been destroyed by what you call civilization! Were we as strong as we used to be and you as weak as formerly, you dared not speak as you do now or attempt to despoil us. Have we not always treated you kindly? Did not we do so when you were entirely at our mercy? Vipers, this is our reward. We are glad to see Victoria growing—pleased to find cultivated fields; the land of which supplied us with roots and provisions. They are gone from us now—we sold them, reserving, however, certain rights of hunting, which you would even now ignore. Although these lands have become valuable, have we ever asked you to give us any more pay for them? Have we not allowed you peaceable possession? Does your boasted honor not prompt you to do the same with us? It is a very one-sided and curious sort of honor! You say our land has increased in value, and you want it, the excuse being the desire of enlarged limits for the town. Well give us the present value of our land, and we may make a bargain, but we will not have any arbitration by interested parties. You have killed our ancestors, but you have made the land valuable, not, however, for our, but your own sake. How many people hold land which they do not improve and yet receive the benefit of surrounding improvements? Have our people the same right as these? We have more, because you made roads, streets, bridges for them, supplied them with water, light and sewerage. Have you done anything of the kind for us? You pale-faces know that you all take the increased value of your town lots and put the increase into your pockets. If anyone attempted to take your lots away at less than its full value, how you would squeal, and yet, very likely, you have not improved this property one bit. You speculators want to get hold of our land too! But you won't get it whilst the Government retains its honor and adheres to its solemn engagement, and you know perfectly well that when the railroad wanted to give the owners of unimproved land the original cost of the land how the owners kicked! They did not agree that because the railway improved their property, therefore the railway was entitled to the value of the improvements. The railway had to pay. It is of no use talking, we are as much entitled to the improved value of our land as they,—socialistic and abstract principles do not pertain to us. Covetousness it is that makes you sink into oblivion your boasted honor, this being only used when compulsion refuses. You would barter your so-called honor, honesty, principle—nay, even your soul—for gold; and yet you have churches and parsons! What we will do with the money? What is this to you! We will settle this matter with the Dominion and Provincial governments, our protection and our shield. We have taken lessons in civilization, if not by teaching, at all events by observation, and mean to make use of them. You are the savages now, although covered with disguising mental and bodily habiliments.

J. S. H.

PLUMPER PASS.

TO THE EDITOR:—The gushing and wordy effusiveness of the article in your issue of August 31st, under the above heading, signed "Mayne Island," contains such a gross mis-statement relative to the road from the wharf to the light-house as the following: "Although it is to be regretted that one hundred dollars of this appropriation might have been put to better advantage had one settler not refused right of way, thereby causing the road to take a circuitous and unnecessary course of at least a mile," &c., &c. I am the settler referred to, and I most emphatically say such statement must be made with intention to mislead. The course of such road was sanctioned by the Hon. Mr. Gore and Mr. Booth, our member, and I fail to see what right a man, who owns no land on the island, has to interfere. The facts of the case will have no interest for the general public, but can be had at any time by anyone sufficiently interested. I only write now to put on record, in the interest of right and justice, a refutation of such a gross misstatement which, I assert, has not a shadow of truth.

W. H. MAWDSLEY.

PORT CRESCENT JOTTINGS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

PORT CRESCENT, Sept. 5.—The development of the Pacific slope of the Olympian peninsula is one of the marked features of the present year, and the future will demonstrate that one of the richest regions of the State will thus be brought tributary to human needs. Many of the valleys are as rich as Puyallup, and Washington sunshine and moisture combine to make them productive. The Northern Pacific railway line for Gray's Harbor to this point on the Straits of Juan de Fuca will furnish the outlet for this favored section.

The steamer Michigan was here, yesterday, on its regular trip, and took a shipment of cedar lumber from the Port Crescent mill for the Portland market.

R. McDonnell has a formal opening, to-morrow, of his hotel at Lake Crescent, which has just been completed.

Miss Margaret Carrigan, the accomplished sister of Mr. M. J. Carrigan, of the Port Crescent Leader, who has been visiting here, started, this morning, for her home at Chillicothe, Ohio.

ALASKA NEWS.

Governor Knapp's Son Threatened with a Coat of Tar and Feathers.

Custom House on Mary's Island—Two American Schooners Seized and Taken to Sitka.

Steamship Mexico, which arrived from Alaska on Sunday, brought the following news:—

Sitka, the Alaska capital, furnishes a first-class family scandal, involving Lyman K. Knapp, Governor of Alaska, his son, George Knapp, until recently special deputy collector of customs, and other equally prominent citizens of Alaska.

One year ago George Knapp married Miss Patton, a school teacher at Sitka, sister of the wife of ex-United States Commissioner Brady. Latterly Mrs. Knapp presented her husband with a male heir, and the latter accused his wife of infidelity, and while the woman was ill brutally assaulted her in a violent manner.

Neighbors interfered, but the husband would not desist until arrested upon the complaint of ex-Commissioner Brady.

Governor Knapp and several high officers appeared for the defendant. The court discharged young Knapp. The citizens of Sitka were thoroughly aroused and a mass meeting at the town hall was held, and it was finally concluded to treat George Knapp to a coat of tar and feathers. The presence of the marines from the revenue cutter Pinta prevented trouble.

A citizens committee waited on Knapp and demanded that he leave Sitka. He accepted the invitation and was dismissed from the customs service. Every effort to settle the difficulty with the citizens was made by Governor Knapp, but without avail, and his son, accompanied by his mother, came down on the str. Mexico. He says:

"The statements published in the Alaska papers are totally false. I was not dismissed from the customs service, but had tendered my resignation several months ago, to take effect Sept. 1. John Brady, formerly missionary, has since my marriage done everything in his power and has at last succeeded in destroying my life's happiness. He had me arrested, but the case was dismissed on evidence adduced by the prosecution, and Brady paid the costs."

The customs authorities have selected a site on Mary's Island, Alaska, near the British Columbia boundary, for a custom house and other Government buildings. Schooner Alice leaves Port Townsend in a few days with material to construct the buildings at a cost of $8,000.

John D. Baker, formerly of Baker City, and now customs inspector afloat on the steamer Mexico, has been appointed deputy-collector at Mary's Island.

Deputy Customs Collector C. H. Bullard has been authorized to select a site at Sand Point, on Schinnagin Island, for customs building.

Two American vessels, the brig La Nymph and schooner Ethel, were brought to Sitka under seizure from Behring Sea, by officers of the revenue cutter Corwin. The vessels were detected sealing in the sea, and refused to leave when ordered away by the cutter. They were libeled by the United States, and the cases will be called at the next term of court in Sitka.

Edward DeGraff, commissioner of Alaska to the world's fair, will come down on the next steamer en route to Chicago.

Lieut. Emmons, of the revenue cutter Pinta, has gathered a large amount of Alaskan curios for exhibition at the world's fair.

The Alaskan salmon pack this year will exceed the output of last season.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Summary of Henry Clews & Co.'s Circular Dated New York, August 29.

Judging from present symptoms, there is a reasonable probability of the boom in the New York stock market being supported, and of an active and rising market being maintained throughout the Fall season. Perhaps the only danger lies in the usual tendency of speculative movements to rush from one extreme to another and thereby quickly exhaust themselves. The spectacle of such an extraordinary harvest as the present one is naturally calculated to arouse a speculative enthusiasm which may carry prices up at railroad pace to an elevation far above what the occasion really warrants. Such movements end in explosion and reaction, and entail heavy losses upon the over-sanguine class, to whom the over-doing is mainly due. Much of the financial force behind the present speculation centres in the hands of some half-dozen men of great wealth, whose policy is to give encouragement and "taffy" to the mass of sanguine operators and then sell out upon their dupes. A prudent operator will regularly take his profits, and not use them as new margin for increased purchases so as to find himself finally among a mass of weak holders, who are unable to sustain the market against strong men who want to break prices. And at the present moment, there seems to be, in certain potent quarters, a desire to force and inflate the market and then get out of stocks. They are willing to pocket the advance that has come in sympathy with the harvested winter wheat; but they think it prudent to let the immature spring wheat, corn and cotton crops stand over for a future speculation, the drift of which can be much better judged when the contingencies of frost have passed. The sanguine holder of a few hundred shares, who takes every good thing hoped for as sure to happen, is the kind of ailment on which the more prudent and bigger fish fatten; and my word to these averaged sized operators is that they keep a sharp look out for the safety of their profits. The money market affords, on the whole, an encouraging outlook. The reserves of the banks have at last begun to decline freely under the drain of money to the interior, and large as the surplus is, it is necessary for the banks to depend upon being liberally reinforced with cash from some outside source. The main dependence of the banks must be upon the return of gold from Europe, which seems inevitable, the only open question being that of amount. The national exports are showing a large increase—those for July being $8,200,000 above the same month of 1890—whilst the July imports fall $11,200,000 below those of last year. The securities movement with London has, within the last few days, changed from one of return to that of export; and the rates for sterling exchange show a weakening tendency in sympathy.

The Zambesi Released.

The steamer Zambesi, which was libelled by the owners of the Fanny Dutard on Monday, secured her release yesterday, a cash bond for $25,000 being given. The steamer is expected to sail to-night, and as the case cannot be heard until the expiration of the long vacation, the courts will probably be ready for it by the time the steamer calls inward. It is understood to be the intention of the Upton Co. to libel the Fanny Dutard to-day for $10,000 or $11,000, claimed for salvage.

GAVE HIMSELF UP.

A Murderer in England After Being in Concealment Seven Days Surrenders.

Confesses to Being the Author of a Murder Which Puzzled the Police.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—On August 30, the inhabitants of the manufacturing town of Linwaithe, near Huddersfield, were thrown into a fever of excitement by the news that a young girl of 16, Catherine Dennis, employed in the family of an Ivy Green tavern keeper near that place, had been cruelly murdered by some unknown person. The murder was a most mysterious one. The girl had been left alone in the house by her mistress, all the members of the family were absent, and there was no witness to the crime, the inn being without guests at the time.

A neighbor, who chanced to call, found Catherine lying dead on the floor, covered with blood. The furniture and walls of the rooms were also spattered with blood, and all the indications pointed to the fact that Miss Dennis had died struggling bravely for life and honor. The fatal wound was a stab in the neck, which had severed the jugular vein, though there were a number of other cuts and slashes, sufficient from the loss of blood they caused to have resulted in death.

As soon as the murder was discovered, the entire populace turned out to hunt for the fiend who perpetrated the foul deed. The first arrests made were those of two men, who were hurried before a magistrate and examined, but the prisoners proved their innocence and were discharged. Several other suspicious characters were taken into custody, but nothing could be proved against them.

Finally, it became known that a man named Stockwell had been eating a meal in the kitchen of the tavern when the landlady left the house on her shopping trip, and he had been missing from his usual haunts since that time. No doubt was henceforth entertained that Stockwell was the murderer, and all efforts were directed to discover him.

The police, aided by a posse of the dead girl's neighbors, searched daily for the murderer, and the authorities of all the towns within a radius of 200 miles were interested in the hunt, yet not the slightest clue to the missing man could be discovered.

It has turned out, however, that the vigilance of the officers and the care with which they have been scouring the country was not without good effect, as it prevented the guilty man from finding an opportunity to depart.

Last night, Stockwell, unable to longer endure the pangs of hunger, left his hiding place and crawled to his mother's house. The poor old woman besought him to tell her the truth, and he related the tale of his crime and flight.

He confessed that, finding himself alone in the house with Catherine, for whom he had conceived an ardent passion, he could not resist the temptation of making advances to her. When she resisted him, he attacked her, but being unable to subdue her in this wise, he snatched up a knife and stabbed her time and again until she ceased to struggle. He then fled in terror from the spot.

Where he was surrounded all that he could find to eat was herbs and wild currants, which formed his entire diet for 7 days.

Hunger and remorse tormented him until, growing mad and unable to longer endure the tortures, he turned his steps toward his home.

The sorrowing mother was nearly prostrated by the recital of her son. Concealment was impossible. She sent for the officers of the law, who came to the house and placed Stockwell in custody.

He had to be carried on a stretcher today to the court room, where he was quickly arraigned, pleaded guilty and was remanded into the hands of the officers.

A large crowd had gathered, the news of the murderer's surrender having quickly spread, and the police had considerable difficulty in getting their prisoner safely through the angry mob to jail, where he remains under a strong guard.

UNCLE JOE IRWIN'S FISH JOKE.

How He Got a Great Mess of Rock and Striped Bass on the Potomac.

Uncle Joe Irwin, the veteran disciple of Izaak Walton, relates a good story of the way in which he once secured a fine string of bass and rock fish that had been caught with a seine, says the Kansas City Star. Mr. Irwin was spending a few weeks at Washington, D. C., and one day went out for a day's sport with the rod and line on the Potomac above Georgetown, a place noted for bass, rock fish and white perch.

"On arriving at the place where I usually fished," says Uncle Joe, "I saw some fishermen landing a seine. I was anxious to see what luck they were having and waited until they began to throw out their fish. I noticed they had large baskets in which they put their shad and herring, but occasionally noticed them throw a rock or striped bass into the grass of the meadow that adjoined the fishing ground. The law is strict in the District of Columbia in regard to taking game fish during certain seasons, and I soon became satisfied that it was not the intention of the fishermen to throw them back into the river as the law required, and as I was a stranger to them they did not care to take the risk of putting them into the baskets in my presence. I then concluded to play a little joke on the fishermen and innocently asked if the fish thrown into the grass were unfit for food, and they assured me that such was the case and that the fish were not worth a cent. Having thus led them into the trap I told the boy who was carrying my habit and lunch basket to gather them up and string them, as I might not be lucky enough to catch any myself and poor fish would be better than none and save me from being laughed at on going back to the capital. The boy obeyed orders, selecting the finest to be found, and filled the fish baskets. I thanked the fishermen kindly and started off for my usual fishing place, but before getting out of earshot I heard one of the men who had been watching me very quizzically remark: 'That old man is pretty sharp. He knew what those fish were and that we were not allowed to take them at this time of the year.' They did not invite me to call again."

AERIAL GIANTS.

A Meeting of the Cyclone and the Anti-Cyclone at Sea.

However uninteresting the monthly budget of weather reports furnished to seamen by the hydrographic office may ordinarily be to landsmen, the data gathered by Lieut. G. C. Hanus, of the United States steamship Enterprise, regarding a recent norther at Colon tell a picturesque story of a battle between aerial giants. It happened, says the New York Sun, at a certain time that a vast cyclone or storm area (area of low pressure, the report calls it) was sweeping along to the westward just north of the equator. Within a circle many hundreds of miles in diameter the wind drove around and around under lowering skies and with increasing speed until the vortex was reached, when the hurrying vapors that had been carried along were suddenly released to shoot up in a vast column and float away in feathery clouds that told the story of their origin to a practiced eye a thousand miles away.

As this storm came whirling with its heavy northeast gales in advance across the Caribbean sea, an anti-cyclone, or area of high pressure was developed over the broad prairies of Texas. Its course was easterly and its pathway was swept by heavy gales from the northwest. It was inevitable that the two giants of the air should meet. Such giants often do meet, and in the conflict that follows ships and sailors and every living thing beneath suffer in wind and rain or snow for many days, before one or the other yields or is worn out.

But when these two giants met they for a time joined hands in their efforts to clear the sea of ships. The gale from the northwest met the breath of the cyclone coming from the northeast fairly over the Yucatan straits between Cuba and the mainland. The two winds became one that headed directly south. With growing force they drove the great waves before them and "sent the dogs before their master." The vessels in every port along the isthmian coast slipped their moorings and hastened into open water and there made everything snug for the hurricane that came down upon them a few hours later. For twenty-four hours they were tossed about "in the severest weather experienced for years," and then the anti-cyclone triumphed, though badly worn by the conflict, and dragged itself off across the Florida peninsula and disappeared.

How some ships failed to get to sea and so were driven ashore, while others that got away did not and never will return is a story that only will be completed when the insurance companies are called on to pay for the vessels marked missing in their annual reports.

THE JINRIKISHA.

Japan's Favorite Mode of Transportation Quite a Recent Invention.

A two-wheeled vehicle called the jinrikisha, now seen on every road and in every village of Japan, says a writer in Scribner's Magazine, is a new invention, not yet quite a quarter of a century old. No one positively knows who introduced it, but it struck such root that in Tokio alone there are at present between 30,000 and 40,000 of these two-wheeled chairs, and they have spread to China and Malay, employing numbers of the working population, and adding an immense convenience to public life. Jinrikisha signifies "man-power vehicle," and if you have two men to pull you the phrase for that is "ni-nim biki," the letters being a little altered by what Japanese grammar calls "nigori." The Tokio citizens call their little cab "kuruma," which means "a wheel," and the cooly who pulls it is termed a kurumaya. He must bring to his business lungs of leather and sinews of steel; nor does one ever cease to wonder at the daily endurance of these men. In hot and cold weather alike, streaming with perspiration or pelted with snow and sleet, they trundle you along, apparently incapable of fatigue; always cheerful, always, in my experience, honest and easily satisfied; sufficiently rewarded for running a league with a sum equivalent to three of your dimes. The natives, who make bargains with them before starting, go immense distances for incredibly small fares, and constantly ride two together in the same conveyance. I have seen a kurumaya cheerfully wheeling along a father and mother with three children, to say nothing of the flower-pots, bird-cages and bunches of daikon—the great and dreadful radish of the country—carried in the family laps.

At the end of a long run a cup of pale tea, a whiff at the little brass pipe, and, perhaps, a slice of bread dipped in treacle, start them off again, fresh and lively, for another stiff stretch. The men who took us to Nikko from Utsunomiya ran the entire twenty-five miles in four hours with ease, though much of it was uphill, and would have returned had we desired it the same day. A jinrikisha man in good case and fairly paid is not at all afraid of forty or fifty miles day after day; nor is it true that their work makes them specially short-lived, so far as my inquiries have gone. I am persuaded that very advantageous use could be made of this kind of transport in a campaign. A kuruma can go wherever there is a path, and to draw munitions, provisions, stores, or to convey the sick and wounded, a corps of jinrikisha men would be invaluable to an army.

The Scorpion's Self-Sacrifice.

A writer in a paper called "Land and Water" relates that, while in a house in Jamaica, suddenly a moving mass dropped from the cedar roof above on the table near where he was standing, which he found, on examination, to be the body of a large female scorpion, from which ran away in every direction thirty-eight young scorpions, about one-fourth of an inch in length. The mother scorpion lay dying, and soon ended her feeble struggle, as the whole of her back had been eaten out by her own offspring, leaving but the thin outer shell. She had clung to the shingles until death approaching, she had dropped, to expire in a few moments, and thus gave up her life for her young.

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THE

B. C. AGRICULTURAL ASSO'N

WILL HOLD THEIR

ANNUAL

EXHIBITION

IN THEIR NEW BUILDING AT THE

DRIVING PARK

VICTORIA, B. C.,

ON

Sept. 29 and 30, Oct. 1, 2 and 3

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS:

Extensive Prize List, Northwest Firemen's Association Tournament, Horse Racing, Fireworks Sports of all kinds.

A special steamer will leave New Westminster on Sunday, Sept. 27, at 8 a.m., landing at Cadboro Bay to deliver exhibits. All goods delivered free on the Exhibition grounds from Cadboro Bay landing.

Return fare at single rates, and freight returned free on payment one way, on all C. P. N. Co's steamers, good from 26th September to 4th October, inclusive, from Vancouver, New Westminster, Chilliwhack and way ports.

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Royal Agricultural & Industrial Soc'y OF B. C.

EXHIBITION

AND GRAND CELEBRATION.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 22, 23, 24 and 25 Sept, 1891.

$13,000 IN PRIZES. The Celebration will include Official and Society Procession on the 2nd day, and Grand Calithumpian Show on the 3rd day. International Sculling Race, open to the professionals of the world, at which Hanlan, O'Connor and Peterson have already signified their intention to compete. Lacrosse Tournament. Grand Illumination and Torchlight Procession on the river. Fire Works.

Further information will be gladly furnished on application to

T. R. PEARSON, Sec'y R. & A. I. Society.
A. B. MACKENZIE, Sec. Celebration Com.

au22-1m-d&w

THE

JAPANESE BAZAAR

JUST RECEIVED FROM FRANCE,

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DOLLS, FANS, CORSETS.

JAPANESE CURIOS, PORCELAINS, SILKS, ETC., ALWAYS ON SALE.

Also, Sainsbury's Celebrated Lavender Water, and Choice Manilla Cigars.

T. S. FUTCHER,

41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B.C. 1a30

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 30 days after date we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to lease, for lumbering purposes, the following described tract of land situate in Alberni District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia:

Commencing at a stake about 5 chains from Raymore Point and Raymore Creek, head of Great Central Lake, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east 180 chains to post, containing 1000 acres more or less.

Commencing at a stake on the south side of Great Central Lake, at the northeast corner of Group No. 14 in D. Carmody & Co's advertisement of October 16th, 1890, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence east 100 chains, thence north to lake, thence meandering lake to post, containing 360 acres more or less.

Commencing at a stake on Taylor River about 5 miles west from Kiee Coot Lake, thence north 60 chains, thence west 200 chains, thence south 140 chains, thence east 60 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 140 chains, thence south 30 chains, thence east 160 chains, thence north 30 chains to post, containing 1,660 acres more or less.

Commencing at a stake about one mile from the southwest corner of the above mentioned tract on an unknown river that empties into Clayoquot Sound, thence west 40 chains, thence south 100 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 100 chains to post, containing 400 acres more or less.

Commencing at a stake on the north side of Sproat Lake, about 5 chains from the beach, at an old lumber camp about 30 chains east from Group No. 15 of D. Carmody & Co's advertisement of October 16th, 1890, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence north 20 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains to post, containing 80 acres more or less.

Dated 6th August, 1891.

au7-w7 D. CARMODY & CO.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni District: Commencing at a post near the mouth of Kennedy River, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east to river, and meandering bank of river to commencement, containing 250 acres, more or less.

Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. W. J. SUTTON.
aug28-w-2mo

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post near a small lake about four miles south-east of Kennedy lake, thence west 40 chains, thence south 60 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to a point 80 chains east, thence north 80 chains, thence west to commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

R. K. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the north east corner of James Gray's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres.

BENJAMIN COOMBE.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land, Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the south east corner of R. K. Sutton's claim, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less.

EDWIN J. SUTTON.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described land in Alberni district: Commencing at a post on the east shore of Kennedy lake, about three miles east of W. J. Sutton's land, thence east 60 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west to lake and meandering lake to commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less.

JOHN S. TOLTON.
Victoria, Aug. 11th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, British Columbia: Commencing at a post on the beach at Escalante Point, about three miles south of Nootka Sound, thence 80 chains east, thence 80 chains north, thence 80 chains west, thence south meandering along shore to the point of commencement.

F. A. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, West Coast, Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach 80 chains south of F. A. Paulson's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to the place of commencement.

DANIEL CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

PATRICK A. O'FARRELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w 2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancover Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

LEWIS H. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a point at the south-east corner of Daniel Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to post.

JESSIE M. ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate at Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south of the south-west corner of L. H. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering shore to post.

HENRY DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. a28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Henry Drum's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to post.

FLORENCE A ALLEN.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach about 160 chains south from Wm. B. Allen's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

MOLLIE C. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 189 . au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate south of Escalante Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to post.

ANNIE K. PAULSON.
Dated the 27th day of August, 1891. au 8-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of Mollie C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

ANNIE S. CARMODY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at the north-east corner of R. K. Sutton's claim, Alberni district, thence west 40 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south to commencement, containing 320 acres.

JAMES GRAY.
Victoria, Aug. 10th, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of M. C. Northey's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.

A. J. DRUM.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28 w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach 160 chains south of A. S. Carmody's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

WM. JOHN TAYLOR.
Dated the 20th day of August 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Escalante Point and Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post.

F. A POWELL.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au'8-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about three miles north of Estevan Point on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering the shore to post.

D. M. EBERTS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate about three miles north of Estevan Point on the West Coast of Vancouver island: Commencing at a post on the south east corner of W. J. Taylor's claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.

WM. H. LEIGHTON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I in end making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the coast about 160 chains south from D. M. Eberts' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering the shore to post.

WM. F. TOLES.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north from Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to post.

GEO H. PURDON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile from Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach at the south-west corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

GEO. F. STACY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1991. au28 2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate one mile north of Estevan Point, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the south-east corner of W. F. Toles' claim, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north to post.

CARRIE L. PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making appli ati n to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the south east corner of F. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east to post.

J. J. COLLINS.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post on the beach, at the south east corner of F. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence meandering along the shore to post.

WM. NORTHEY.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28 w-2m

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate between Estevan Point and Hesquoit Mission, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post at the no th east corner of P. A. Collins' claim, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west to post.

HARVEY PAULSON.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land, situate in Hesquoit Harbor, on the West Coast of Vancouver Island: Commencing at a post in Hesquoit Harbor about 160 chains north of the Hesquoit Mission, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to shore, thence meandering the shore to post.

MARIUS MOLVIG.
Dated the 20th day of August, 1891. au28-2m-w

NOTICE is h