SAN JOSE SCALE ACT.

No One Is Now Allowed to Import Rose Bushes or Nursery Stock From the States.

That Is Why Many People Are Mourning the Loss of Their Order Money.

Ignorance of the law excuses no man" may be true enough, but nevertheless it does not make it any more pleasant, when, after some flower fancier has sent away to the States for a nice variety of roses, the customs authorities promptly seized upon the plants and burn them. That is what has happened in Victoria quite a number of times this spring. It is exasperating to say the least, but it is the law.

Take, for example, the case of Mr. and Mrs. Honeysuckle. The newness of the honeymoon has not yet worn off and they have settled down in a nice little house—say on Vancouver street. They decide that a garden is essential to true happiness and immediately proceed to lay in a varied assortment of seductive catalogues, with beautifully colored plates of such exquisite roses and plants that the delighted couple are quite sure they must be just the thing for them—because they never did see such perfect flowers in any garden in Victoria yet. Nobody else ever did either, but then Mr. and Mrs. Honeysuckle have not had any experience before with flower catalogues and like the children with the fairy books, they think the catalogues must be quite true—for are there not the pictures to bear out the glowing descriptions.

So the happy pair choose the nicest lot in the whole collection of roses "our own growing; the darkest red that has yet been produced; will grow equally well in the parlor or on an ash heap; no insects touch them and the perfume is so delicious and powerful that one small bud would sweeten the breath of the James Bay mud flats."

How Mr. and Mrs. H. hug each other with joy in thinking how they will make those haughty "Newweds" next door mad with envy over the perfect garden and the roses—roses such as never were and never will be seen in Victoria. Mr. H., out of his slender salary gets a post office order for $10, payable to Messrs. Downy & Cunning, of Kalamazoo, U.S.A., and sends away the order. In due course an intimation comes that there is a package at the customs and Mrs. H. puts on her pretty Easter bonnet and trips down to the place where postal packages are delivered. The package is opened by the polite customs officer and there are the bushes, beauties as fresh and green as Mrs. H. herself.

"Very sorry," says the myrmidon of the department. "The new law is in force which prohibits the importation from the United States of rose bushes and so these have to be burned"—and burned they are, in spite of the tears and expostulations of the unhappy lady whose flowery hopes are ruthlessly shattered.

Many people seem not to have observed that under the San Jose Scale act, passed at Ottawa on March 18, the importation of "any trees, shrubs, plants, grafts, cuttings or buds commonly called nursery stock," from the United States, Australia, Japan and the Hawaiian islands, is prohibited.

The plants exempted from this are:

(a.) Greenhouse plants such as palms, ferns, orchids, cacti, chrysanthemums, azaleas, begonias and carnations—but not roses or any other woody plants.

(b.) Herbaceous perennials, the tops of which die down in winter, such as perennial phlox, dielytia peonies, perennial sunflowers, etc.

(c.) Herbaceous bedding plants, such as geraniums, coleuses, verbenas, pansies, etc.

(d.) All conifers.

(e.) Bulbs and tubers, such as lilies, hyacinths, narcissi and all other true bulbs, gladioli, caladium, irises, cannas, dahlias, etc.

Customs officers have been given orders to strictly enforce the law and to seize and destroy all prohibited nursery stock. This stringent measure has been put in force to prevent the importation of that dread pest, the San Jose scale and much as the customs officials may desire to oblige the public, in this case they have to carry out the law strictly and to the letter. Consequently people who desire to stock their gardens will have to content themselves with Canadian products and no doubt though the bright colored pictures are wanting, they will find that the gardens look just as well and the flowers grow just as well as the imported ones.

THE ALTERNATIVE CABLE.

Superintendent Wilson and His Cable Expert Visit the Landing Stations for Inspection.

Now that the new cable is in service between Departure Bay and Vancouver, the old wire that so long has handled all messages to and from Vancouver Island, has been taken up and will shortly be laid between Beechy Bay and Port Crescent, land lines running to Victoria from the former place and to Port Angeles from the latter.

This cable will provide an alternative route for telegraphic business, and will also permit of the Victoria office working direct with Seattle and other stations to the south on the Pacific Postal system. The only difficulty in the working of a cross-Straits cable in the past has been the presence of considerable copper in the rocks on which the cable rests, and which eats it out as quickly almost as battery.

Superintendent Wilson and the cable expert, Mr. Girrard, are now in the city and yesterday paid a visit of inspection to the landing stations of the new—or rather old—cable, taking out the steamer Sadie early in the morning.

IMPORT DUTY ON LEAD.

Will It Promote the Smelting of Lead Ores in British Columbia?

To the Editor:—I notice that a delegate is to be sent from Kootenay to Ottawa to petition the Dominion government to increase the duty on lead, in order to encourage the smelting of lead ores in Kootenay, and more especially the low grade ore which has not, and cannot be utilized under existing conditions. Whilst I am thoroughly in sympathy with every effort that is made to promote any industry in this province, still I do not think that the measure of relief proposed to be sought for will accomplish the object aimed at, taking into consideration the state of affairs as they exist. What will be the effect if the tariff on pig lead (now at 15 per cent.) be increased to such a point, as will practically prohibit the importation of lead, on the price of lead in Canada (and necessarily the tariff must be increased on all manufactures of lead and all articles whose value is regulated by the price of pig lead, for granting the advisability of increasing the tariff on pig lead, it would be an anomaly to have the finished article come in at a lower rate of duty than the raw material)? And would such increased tariff secure the Canadian market to the Kootenay? I think not. The price of lead in Canada will always be the value at the point where it is produced the cheapest, plus freight and charges from that point to the point of consumption. I do not think that the conditions now existing are such as will enable this country to produce any article at the lowest possible price. The Kootenay mines, I am told, could (if all the mines were worked) produce in one month enough lead to supply the Canadian market for twelve months. Now the question whether a higher tariff on lead would find a market for eleven-twelfths of our product, which we do not consume—and do the conditions exist that would enable us to produce lead and market it for the same price as our competitors? In other words, are there conditions existing which retard our progress and our industries which can be remedied? There are and they must be faced at a very early date if this country is to get the greatest benefits from its mineral wealth.

There are temporary cures which might promote lead smelting in Kootenay:—

1. A government bonus per ton for pig lead produced;

2. An export duty on ore.

The first is open to objection, why any single industry should be selected for aid; for coal mining, lumbering and salmon canning, which are of equal importance, should also benefit by such a system.

The second is not wanted by the miners themselves, as it would restrict their output. In other words, they want free trade for a certain class of ores and protection for the balance.

Now, sir, if we are really in earnest and wish to help our industries, we must strike at the root of the evil, that which hampers coal mining, lumbering, salmon canning, smelting, and all industries, and it is this: that it costs us more to produce an article than it does our competitors.

Last month I met a number of English experts and they all predict a great future for this country, but they were unanimous in this: "That the great drawback to this country was the great expense attaching to the operation of any industry."

The great future of this province lies in its being able to supply the markets of the world with those materials which bountiful nature has so liberally supplied her with. And to be able to successfully sell those materials either in the raw or in the finished state we must be able to produce them as cheap and cheaper than any of our competitors. We must have cheap transportation, and minimum cost of production. This means skilled labor at a minimum wage, but we must give the wage earners a maximum purchasing power with his wages. We must make the purchasing power of 50 cents equal to that of $1 of to-day.

Increase the purchasing power of money in British Columbia; make British Columbia a cheap place to live in; do not hamper industry with unnecessary legislation. Let this be our motto, and industries that are now struggling along will need no protective tariff.

Given a condition of affairs that we can mine coal and lay it down in San Francisco for fifty cents a ton less than our competitors and I ask you who will do the business in that city. We have a more extensive supply of lumber than our neighbors and still they ship in very much larger quantities to open markets than we do. Why? Because they produce it cheaper. Why are our canners canning in the state of Washington? Simply because they do it cheaper and to avoid unnecessary legislative interference.

The price of any commodity in the markets of the world (providing there is no overplus) is the cost of production at the cheapest point plus charges to the point of consumption. To produce what we wish to export at the smallest possible cost is the point we must reach if our natural wealth is to be of any advantage to us. We must not be hampered by a lot of unnecessary tariff laws and speculative legislation, but we must have "the freest of free trade."

C. E. RENOUF.

AGENT-GENERAL'S REPORT.

How the Business at the London Office Has Grown of Late.

In his report for the year 1897 Hon. Forbes G. Vernon, agent-general for British Columbia in London, states that the volume of business transacted was in excess of that of the two years, 1895 and 1896 combined and judging from the number of visitors and letters received during the first three months of 1898 the work promises to be three times that of 1897. To the gold discoveries in the Yukon district is attributed the greater part of the sudden interest now exhibited about British Columbia in Great Britain and the continent of Europe. Mr. Vernon says: "As, through the instrumentality of the offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, the C.P.R., the Imperial Institute, public lectures and the exertions of this office, the marvellous resources of the province, its climatic and other attractions become better understood there can be no doubt but that this interest will year by year grow in intensity. It is gratifying to be able to report that a great deal of European capital has been invested in provincial industries during the last eighteen months and that there is every reason to expect a large additional amount in the near future." The report refers to the illustrated lectures on British Columbia as being of great interest to the large audiences who were present. Mr. Vernon calls attention to the fact that the Incorporated London Chamber of Mines has recently been formed and with it are affiliated the Australasian and Canadian Chambers of Mines. The council of this chamber intend holding an international mining, metallurgical and machinery exhibition in London next year and a letter has been received asking the province to exhibit and inviting Mr. Vernon to join the honorary committee of advice. To illustrate the growth of the business in the office the report states that for the first quarter of 1898, there were 863 letters received as against 336 for the same period in 1897; 428 visitors called and 12,170 reports, pamphlets, etc., were distributed as against 281 and 608 respectively for January, February and March, 1897.

The report points out that "this office would be more useful if it was established at some more central point in the city of London, similar to," but on a smaller scale to that of the office of the agent-general for South Australia in Bishopsgate street, and a reasonable sum allowed for the purpose of calling attention to the many advantages offered by the province as a fiel dfor settlement and for the investment of capital. All the other colonies advertise largely, but it has not been possible with the amount allowed in the past for rent and office contingencies to do more than advertise in the Canadian Gazette. This paper has not a large circulation and even the small weekly notice inserted with one copy of the paper costs £11 4s. 6d. a year To secure office accommodation in the city similar to that afforded by the presidency towns would from the high rents obtaining cost about £300 a year. With the advertising necessary, this would necessitate the vote being raised from $1,000 to $3,000. The increased expenditure would, however, immeasurably enhance the usefulness of the office and repay the province tenfold.

An appendix to the report shows the following increase of business:

	1895.	1896.	1897.
Letters received	662	930	1,745
Letters sent	622	813	1,286
Callers interviewed	439	737	1,201
Reports, maps, etc., distributed	3,511	4,255	23,406

The expenses of the offices for rent, clerical assistance, postage, etc., were £272.

A PRICE ON THEIR HEADS.

Seattle Authorities Offer a Reward for the Arrest of Tom Roberts' Murderers.

The Seattle authorities are offering a reward of $500 for the arrest of the two men who shot and killed special police officer Tom Roberts on Sunday, 10th inst. One of the circulars has reached the police department here. It describes one of the men as being 5 feet 11 inches in height, medium build, weight about 170 pounds, smooth face, rather dark complexion, about 31 years of age. He wore a round black, soft hat and a long black gum coat.

The other is about 5 feet 7 inches in height, medium build, weight about 150 or 155 pounds, medium dark moustache and complexion. 28 or 30 years of age. He wore a black slouch hat and a long black gum coat, and talked in a mild voice and in a deliberate tone.

The latter man did the fatal shooting with a 44-calibre revolver and it is supposed that he was wounded in the encounter.

In view of the pending war between the United States and Spain the Mexican government has ordered a regiment of infantry and a regiment of cavalry to proceed up border to be stationed at Matamoras, Porfoire, Diaz and Buarez, to prevent an uprising against the United States.

A SIMPLE CATARRH CURE

I have spent nearly fifty years in the treatment of Catarrh and have effected more cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, Free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from this loathsome, dangerous and disgusting disease. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address PROFESSOR A. J. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York.

FREE

Let us send you a Free Trial Package pleasant and harmless medicine that will go right to the spot and quickly cure you of Constipation, Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Kidney Troubles, Liver Complaint, Rheumatism and all Blood Diseases It cures nine people out of ten Address EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., Form 30, New York.

200 pairs men's tweed pants, $1.25 pair. B. Williams & Co.

Leather coats with sheepskin lining, made specially for the Yuknon country. B. Williams & Co.

IT WORKED LIKE A CHARM

Paine's Celery Compound, the World-famed Spring Medicine, Gives Mr. Ducharme a New Lease of Life.

This is the Trade Mark of the Kind That Cures---Look for the Name "PAINE'S" and the Stalk of Celery---Refuse all Substitutes and Imitations.

Gentlemen:—For a long time I was subject to spells of weakness that rendered me quite unfit for work. At such times my nervous condition was very alarming, and I felt as if my life was coming to an end. My sufferings were increased owing to violent attacks of rheumatism, and altogether I was as helpless as a child. Friends strongly advised me to use Paine's Celery Compound, as they had seen such grand results from its use. I used the Compound, and the results were astonishing and happy. Paine's Celery Compound has done for we what the doctors failed to do. It has made me active and strong, able to work every day, and has given me a new lease of life. Every sick, weak and broken-down man and woman should use Paine's Celery Compound; there is nothing like it in the world.

Yours truly,
ALFRED DUCHARME,
317 Beaudry St., Montreal.

Prof. Stadling, who has been appointed to continue the search for Prof. Andree, has decided to proceed to the Klondike on the strength, it is said, of the recent report that Andree had been heard from in that latitude. He will start on April 21.

Rev. Dr. Carman, the general superintendent of the Methodist church in Canada, who on Friday evening last lectured in the city on the "Aspects and Prospects of Methodism," was again heard on Sunday, preaching in the Centennial church in the morning and the Metropolitan in the evening. Both sermons attracted large audiences. Dr. Carman will proceed to-day on his way to the Far East, leaving on the Empress of Japan.

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

¼ 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 Fre-man 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, 1885.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, 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 Sta
Gold.....Three Sta

Of all dealers

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO., London.

AGAINST WAR.

We women belong to all lands:
We, who form half the contingent of the nations;
We whom the laws of men have excluded from councils where once our mothers' voices caused peace to triumph;
We, on whom the barbarity and license of War ruthlessly inflict death and outrage;
We, whom it deprives of all that our very beings cling to, father, husband, son and home;
We, whose consciences have not learned to distinguish between the single homicide, justly branded and punished, and homicide in mass, though perpetrated on the innocent, which is rewarded with glory.
We have not forgotten the commandment, "Thou shalt not kill!"
We, whom society deems capable and fitted for its heaviest duties without the corresponding privileges;
We, whose mission on earth is conciliation, peace, self-sacrifice;
We, whom a longer silence would render accomplices in the detestable squandering of human life, this waste of treasure, this desolating of whole provinces!
We protest with All Our Energies
Against war, against this odious abuse of power,
Against the international disregard of the pacific means of international arbitration, so prolific of good,
We Protest
In the name of humanity, whose sacred laws are violated by War,
In the name of the country, deprived of her sons by War,
In the name of the family, dismembered and destroyed by War,
In the name of progress, driven back by War,
In the name of morals, perverted by War,
We, wives, we, mothers, we, caretakers of the family, request from all men, possessed of hearts, brotherly help in this holy crusade.
We address a burning appeal to all legislators, to all teachers of youth;
Let them frame laws, let them second our efforts, let them teach our children,
A horror of war, a horror of carnage, a horror of fratricide!
—From the French of Mmme. Griess-Traut.

"Yes," said Miss Passeigh, "I enjoy the society of Mr. Airplad. He keeps me interested. He is always saying something that one never hears from anyone else." "Really!" rejoined Miss Cayenne. "Has he been proposing to you too?"—Washington Star.

"Did you disperse the enemy?" inquired the General. "We did," replied the Spanish officer, firmly; "they couldn't follow us without scatteringinalldirections."—Washington Star.

Brief Peace of Mind—"Clara, I love to be with you." "Why, Edith?" "When I'm with you I know you are not gossiping about me."—Chicago Record.

A writer has recently described how sham antiquities are made. A Pompeiian tile selling for ten shillings is evolved from a medicine bottle costing less than a penny, and steel files are melted and hammered into Venetian daggers. The final operation is to sprinkle them with nitric acid, to give them an ancient appearance.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send our workers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.

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 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 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

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 is hereby given that I, John Sealy, within thirty days from date intend to make applications to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to cut and remove timber for sawmill and other purposes on the following described land, situated on the left bank of Stickeen River, opposite the mouth of Clearwater River, in Cassiar District, commencing at a post on bank of river, marked John Sealey's northwest post, thence sixty chains down stream, following bank of river, thence twenty chains east, thence sixty chains north, thence twenty chains west to post of commencement.

16th March, 1898.
ap3 JOHN SEALEY.

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

All shareholders of Mugwump Gold Mining Company Stock are requested to send their certificates at once to the Secretary to have them registered in the new books of the Company.

Rossland, B. C.

EDWARD BAILLIE,
m14 Secretary.

NOTICE—Two months after date, we, J. W. Patterson, C. R Hosmer, C. W. Pardey, and W. F. Madden, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate at the head of Kitimat Arm, east District:—Commencing at a post marked J. W. Patterson, C. R Hosmer, C. W. Pardey, W. F. Madden, S. W. corner, said post being situate on the shore of Kitimat Arm, and at the N.E. corner of land applied for by Anderson, Holt, Robinson and Aveling; thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains thence south 80 chains to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less.

J. W. PATTERSON.
C. R HOSMER
C. W PARDEY.
W F MADDEN.
Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898 m3

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

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-lyd&w

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intend to make application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner 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 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 Kitimat Inner Harbor, described as follows: Commencing at T M Miller's southeast corner post, thence 40 chains west, thence 40 chains south, hence 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—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 Kitimat 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—Two months after date, I, Wm. McKenzie, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District:—Commencing at a post marked Wm. McKenzie, N.W. corner, said post being on the shore of Kitimat Arm, and at the N.E corner of D. D. Mann's land, thence north in the east boundary of said D. D Mann's application to purchase 40 chains; thence east 40 chains, thence south 40 chains to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 160 acres more or less.

WM. MCKENZIE.
Kitimat Arm February 24 1898 m3

NOTICE is hereby given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber on the following described lands:—Commencing at a post marked "James Cran," northwest corner, a mate on the north fork of Evans Creek, about four miles from Slocan Lake; thence running 125 chains east; thence 80 chains south; thence 125 chains west; thence 80 chains north to the place of commencement; containing 1,000 acres.

JAMES CRAN.
7th March, 1898. m24

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 Kitimat 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.

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

NOTICE—Sixty days after date I intendto make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land 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.

JOHN CLAYTON.
March 9, 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 described as follows: Commencing at a post on the east side of Kitimat Inner Harbor about one mile from head of inlet thence 40 chains east; thence 40 chains north; hence 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

NOTICE is hereby given that I, W. E. Baines thirty days after date intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special licence to cut and remove timber for sawmill, building, and cordwood purposes on the following described land situate in the District of Cassiar, British Columbia, to-wit:—Commencing at a post planted about three miles southwest of Glenora, thence south 120 chains, thence west 120 chains, thence north 120 chains, thence east 120 chains to the point of commencement, containing 1,000 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, 15th March, 1898.
m31 W. E. BAINES.

NOTICE—Two months after date, we, Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, Geo Robinson, and N. C. Aveling, intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described land situate at the head of Kitimat Arm, Coast District:—Commencing at a post marked Wm. Anderson, T. G. Holt, George Robinson, N. C. Aveling, southeast corner, situate on the shore of Kitimat Arm; thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains, to the beach; thence following the meanders of the beach to place of beginning, containing 640 acres more or less

WM. ANDERSON.
T. G HOLT.
GEO. ROBINSON.
N. C. AVELING.
Kitimat Arm, February 24, 1898. m3