Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 1888.

COMPARISONS OF 1884 WITH 1888.

Just now the leading papers of the United States are contrasting the Republican ticket of the last national convention and that four years ago, and find elements of strength in one that are not found in the other. Gen. Harrison's attitude on the Chinese question will, it is thought, affect him seriously on this coast, although his friends pretend they have smoothed that over. The recent election in Oregon, it will be remembered, swelled the normal Republican majority from 2,000 to 7,000, which may be a straw indicating the success of that party in November, but then Gen. Harrison had not been selected as a candidate, the delegates from that state being fully pledged to Blaine. In 1884 Blaine and Logan, despite Mugwump defection, carried the following states by pretty substantial majorities:

		Electors.
Nevada	1,615	3
Oregon	2,236	3
New Hampshire	4,063	4
Rhode Island	6,639	4
Colorado	8,263	3
California	13,128	8
Wisconsin	14,298	11
Iowa	19,773	13
Maine	20,060	6
Vermont	22,183	4
Nebraska	22,512	5
Massachusetts	24,372	14
Illinois	24,227	22
Ohio	31,796	22
Minnesota	41,620	7
Michigan	42,534	13
Kansas	64,274	9
Pennsylvania	81,019	30
Total electors		182

Out of 401 electoral votes the winner must have at least 201. Of this Blaine lacked 19 in 1884. But Indiana, Harrison's state, is counted on to give 15 and the Democrats lost the last State election, that of 1886. But it has frequently been remarked, and proven, that "off years" do not count and the Democrats may derive consolation from this reflection. Another feature that favors the Republicans is that Hendricks, the Democratic candidate for vice-president with Cleveland, was from Indiana, and his death causes a loss that cannot be filled, especially with the head of the ticket of the opposing forces from Indiana. Connecticut, it is thought, can be brought back into the Republican fold, as it is a high tariff state and was carried by Cleveland by the small plurality of 1,284, with a prohibition vote of 2,489, the greater portion of which the Republicans hope to win to their old allegiance in that party. All that they need is the vote of Indiana and Connecticut, conceding that the northern states of four years ago remain constant, but of this there has been some doubt expressed, Illinois being considered debatable ground and the home of Thurman, Ohio, is expected to weaken the Republican vote in that state, although this may be somewhat offset by the fact that it furnished Harrison's birth-place. It may be mentioned incidentally that popular opinion in Victoria, which being so close to the border naturally takes a deep interest in the result of the Presidential election, inclines, so far as success is concerned, to the Democratic ticket. Cleveland has "possession" and that means a good deal in any election fight.

POSTAL SAVINGS' BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

We hear much, and we in British Columbia have been learning it very recently, of postal savings banks in Canada, and but little about similar institutions in Great Britain. But the system there, only slightly different from our own in its principle features, has developed wonderfully. Twenty-five years ago there were no fewer than 175,000 depositors with an average of $47.50 to each. Now there are more than 3,500,000 depositors with a credit of nearly $70 to each, or $245,000,000, an amount about equal to the net debt of Canada. Nearly every money order post office in the kingdom has a savings bank attachment. Any person can open an account at any place, the postmaster making a record of the depositor's name, occupation, and place of residence. Amounts from one shilling upwards are accepted, and when the deposit has increased to £1 it begins to draw interest at 2½ per cent a year. Drafts are made by filling out a printed form, which is forwarded without charge to the central office in London, and thence a warrant comes back which the local postmaster is required to cash. To limit the privileges of the system to the class of citizens for whose benefit it was devised, deposits exceeding two hundred pounds cease to draw interest. The advantage sought is the cultivation of habits of frugality and thrift among the people, and the postal savings' banks have accomplished much in that way wherever they have been established. While it is no object for the British Government to borrow money in this way, as it can be quite as cheaply obtained in the great money markets, there is little doubt that the savings' banks method contributes at once to the popular welfare and the stability of the state. The cost of management of the postal savings' banks amounts to only ⅝ of one per cent.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THE Mercier govenment has increased the members' indemnity from $600 to $800 per session. This is a *liberal* government indeed.

MR. HENRY NORMAN's article on "The British Naval Base Upon the Pacific," which appears in this issue is a valuable contribution to the mass of current literature upon this subject. It will be read with interest in this city and Esquimalt, more especially, both of which look forward to great things from the establishment of the *place d' armes* on Vancouver Island.

WE are glad to learn from the *Inland Sentinel* that the success of the Columbia Milling company in manufacturing first-class brands of flour at the Enderby Mills, is a matter of great importance and gratification to the people of the interior country, and of Spallumcheen and Okanagon in particular. For some time it has been questioned whether the Enderby Mills could successfully compete with Manitoba flour and from various causes the result seemed doubtful. But success is now assured. The company is manufacturing an article that cannot be excelled and repeated tests by almost general use throughout a section of the interior and in other markets has given entire satisfaction.

MR. Geo. A. ROSS, M.P.P. for Lunenburg, N.S., died on Wednesday last. He was a staunch supporter of the Fielding Government, and a warm repealer. The cause of his death was paralysis.

MR. JOHN T. HAWKE, editor of the Moncton, N.B., *Transcript*, who has been spending two months in Fredericton jail for contempt of court, was met at the station on his return home by a large crowd which followed in procession, and, accompanied by a band of music, escorted him to Robinson's hall, where an address was presented, to which Mr. Hawke made a lengthy reply. A purse containing one thousand dollars accompanied the address.

IT is rumored that the delegates have been appointed who are to proceed to Ottawa to negotiate the terms of union which the Dominion Government is prepared to offer Newfoundland should she decide to enter the confederacy. The names of the delegates are said to be:—Sir Robert Thornburn, Premier, and Hon. J. S. Winter, Attorney-General; Hon. E. D Shea, President of the Council; Hon. M. Monroe, M.L.C., and P. J. Scott, Esq., M.H.A., Leader of the Opposition.

MR. OWEN JONES, a former New Brunswicker, brother-in-law of Lieutenant-Governor Tilley, and now a prominent civil engineer of Melbourne, was among the passengers on the steamship Zealandia which arrived at San Francisco from Australia on Sunday. He represents the colonies in an important mission which the Imperial and Canadian government have had under consideration for some time—*viz.*, the project of direct cable communication between Canada and Australia. The Colonial government was asked to send a representative to a conference shortly to be held at which a course might be considered. Mr Jones will act for the colonies. This project is regarded with favor in the colonies and if subsidies can be obtained the scheme will be undertaken.

THE Liberal Association of New Brunswick's recent meeting at Moncton was a great *fiasco*. Mr. John V. Ellis, the "Annexation" member for St. John City, was the only M. P. present, and none of the leading Grits put in an appearance. Neither Mr. Skinner nor Mr. Hale was ruled out of the party, nor were their names even mentioned. Messrs. Ellis, Gregory and the immortal John T. Hawke, the distinguished author of "Prison Thoughts," seem to have taken charge of the meeting, and declared themselves "We, the Liberals of New Brunswick." Attorney-General Longley, the "Annexation" Attorney-General of Nova Scotia, made one of his elaborate "Unrestricted Reciprocity" speeches and the Tooley street tailors, after passing several wordy resolutions, shook the mud of Moncton off their feet and hied them home, to meet in St. John next year. Gritism has received its death-blow in the Maritime Provinces.

THE CHINESE AFFAIR.

TO THE EDITOR:—Having read in your issue of Wednesday last a letter from Mrs. Jennie Menzies, I wish to deny some of the statements contained therein, and ask you to publish the following:

With regard to the Chinese girl Ah Lin, Mrs. Menzies in her letter speaks of the difficulty they had in finding a home for her, and says "No one could or would have her." This statement is not correct. About the last of January Mrs. Menzie's sis er, Miss Hopkins, visited me, for the purpose of ascertaining whether I would give the girl Ah Lin a home. She told me that the girl, in company with another, Ah Hoe, had run away from the Home; that Mr. Gardner had refused to have anything further to do with them, and that they had finally found their way to Mrs. Fowler's, the former matron of the Home. Mrs. Fowler, she said, had taken them to her mother, who had also been matron of the Home. The girls begged them not to take them back to the Home, and they did not know what to do with them. Finally Mrs. Menzies secured homes for both. One of them, Ah Hoe, she stated, was then living at Mr. Cohens, but she and her mother were not satisfied with the place secured for Ah Lin. She was the first girl rescued and taken to the Home, and they had become attached to her, and after having been under Christian influence for so long a time they did not wish her to go into a family where she would not be taught the same principles; therefore, before consenting to let her go to the place open for her she thought she would come to me as a last resort and see if I would give her a home. Mr. Menzies, she said, did not believe in anything and said that one place was as good for her as another, but she did not have the same opinion about it. I told Miss Hopkins I would consider the matter and let her know next day. I had kept the girl for a few weeks, some time previous to this, and felt badly that she should be in so needy a position and concluded to take her for the time being, until some arrangement could be made either to find her another home or to keep her myself. My husband saw Mrs. Hopkins next day (Sunday) and told her to bring the child out to us and we would take her. This she said she would do next morning.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Menzies came to my house to explain why her mother did not bring the girl to us as she had promised, and said that on Sunday evening, while the other members of the family were to church, she was at home with Ah Lin, whom she was amusing by showing her pictures; presently her baby cried, and she went into an adjoining room to attend to it, was only a few minutes away, and when she returned Ah Lin was gone. At the time she did not think anything serious had happened to her, but supposed she had gone to see Ah Hoe, at Mr. Cohen's, as she had that day expressed a wish to do so, but had been refused. Her coat and hat were hanging in the room, and some of her wearing apparel laid on a chair ready for her to put on next morning, but she had taken nothing with her except her doll and box of patchwork. This convinced her further that she had taken the opportunity of going to see her friend. Almost immediately she said her mother returned from church, and on hearing of the disappearance of the girl, went directly to Mr. Cohen's, but she had not been there and they had not seen anything of her since. Mr. Menzies had been searching for her all morning, but could find no clue whatever as to her whereabouts, and Mrs. Menzies left saying that as soon as they found her they would bring her out to me.

Now, Mr. Editor, there is a vast difference between the statement made in Mrs. Menzies' letter with regard to the disposition of the girl and in the statement Mrs. Menzies herself made to me. In the former she says: "Mr. Menzies got her a place at Mrs. Whittier's, on the Esquimalt road, but Mrs. W. could not keep her, and finally, as they could not leave her to wander on the streets, Mrs. Crawford took her to board." When Mrs. Menzies' sister applied to me, I consented to take her, though I did so under trying circumstances, as I was ill at the time, and I knew from former experience that she would be quite a burden, but Mrs. Menzies herself came to me and told me of her sudden and mysterious disappearance, and I heard nothing further of her until I read the publication in the *Times* referred to by Mrs. Menzies.

I have no desire whatever in this matter but to see "right" prevail, and when I read Mrs. Menzies' letter felt it was my duty to contradict statements which I knew to be incorrect.

MRS. W. H. SPOFFORD.

Victoria, July 7th, 1888.

THE FEE LICENSE.

TO THE EDITOR:—Every inhabitant residing in the vicinity of North Park, Quadra and Pioneer streets cannot but thank you for the firm manner in which you have exposed the disgraceful granting of the license to Mr. Fee. The mayor, I am informed, takes the view that the justices' of the peace are bound to grant any and every license applied for; that their powers are merely ministerial and not judicial, and that they have no discretion, and instances the case of the Chinese pawnbrokers who by *mandamus* compelled the city to grant them their licenses. If his contention is correct, why has the judicature directed in sec. 95 that: "Licenses for the sale of liquors shall be granted in open court *only* and by a bench of magistrates composed of the mayor, police magistrate and any one or more of the magistrates resident in the municipality?" No such provision applies to other licenses and the reason must be obvious to anyone (except the mayor).

NORTH PARK STREET.

THE BRITISH NAVAL BASE UPON THE PACIFIC.

Esquimalt: What it is and What it Should Be.

Under the above caption the Manchester, Eng., *Examiner* of the 12th inst. contains the following article from the pen of its travelling commissioner, Mr. Henry Norman, who recently paid Victoria a pleasant visit. A sketch map accompanies it:

"The British Naval base upon the Pacific." The phrase sounds excellently well. Upon the Island of Quadra, Esquimalt holds a commanding position, facing the Russian bases across the ocean, and practically at the terminus of the greatest transcontinental railway in the world. The First Admiral of the American navy has also just conferred upon the place an unexpected dignity by making it the text for a voluminous report upon the hostile designs of England against the Pacific states of the Union, as shown by what he alleges to be the commanding and extensive fortifications erected there. Altogether Esquimalt is a very impressive place—until one has been there. Then it provokes, first, a laugh at its utter insignificance as a fortified point; and second, a sigh as one reflects that it takes up the well-known tale of British neglect of vital British naval interests the world round.

To begin with, do not confound the word "Esquimalt" with the word "Esquimaux" (pronounced and sometimes spelled "Eskimo"); the name of our naval base on the Pacific is pronounced Ess-kwy-malt, with the accent strongly placed on the middle syllable. It is an Indian word meaning something or other, and has nothing to do with the Laplanders. One reaches it by a four-mile drive from Victoria over a very bad and extremely muddy road, by the side of which there is a raised wooden platform to accommodate the sailors of the British ships in walking to and from the town. The harbor itself, as everybody knows, is a very large and completely land-locked one, affording perfect anchorage for the largest fleet at all times. There is an excellent dry-dock there, and a few structures, which are flattered by the title of navy yard. When I visited it there was one gunboat, the White Swan, riding at anchor, the officers of which were lonely and bored, and proportionately hospitable to an inquisitive visitor. The point of interest, however, lies in the fortifications, present and future, which have earned or are destined to earn for Esquimalt the magnificent appellation of "naval base."

Admiral Porter has scared the American authorities by his description of the "heavy works commanding the Strait of Fuca," which have "at their mercy all the magnificent chain of islands, inlets, bays and rivers for which this region is so famous." "Every large gun," he says, "that has been sent from England for the heavy fortifications now being built, ... all the stores, implements of war, machinery, in fact everything wanted for a navy, are no longer shipped around Cape Horn, but are transmitted *via* the Canadian Pacific." What now are the facts? The first is that Admiral Porter, gallant and famous seaman as he is, knows no more about Esquimalt than a crow knows about Sunday. Nor in England are we much better informed. I have been all over the fortifications of Esquimalt; I have conversed with everybody there that knows anything—those, by the way, who know most will not tell; and the simple, literal truth about this boasted "naval base" is this: that there are hogsheads of nine-pounds in position, and that, with one exception, half a dozen rounds would blow them all off their mountings; the exception, the only gun that is ever fired at all, being a 64-pounder at Finlayson Point, used by the militia twice a year. There is not a modern gunboat afloat that could not steam in and blow everything at Esquimalt to pieces in two or three hours.

To go more into detail, it is necessary to look at the accompanying sketch map, of which I am able to guarantee the absolute accuracy. The guns at present in position are three 7in. muzzle-loading guns, mounted in earthworks, at Macaulay Point; one 8in. muzzle-loading gun at Brother's Island; two 64-pound muzzle-loading guns at Esquimalt itself; and three 64-pounders at Finlayson Point, just south of Beacon Hill, thrown up in a hurry for the protection of Victoria during the Russian scare of 1878. The troops there consist of the School of Gunnery of a hundred members, three battalions of militia artillery and one company of rifles. Thus Esquimalt is practically undefended, and Admiral Porter's picture of the heavy guns and stores shipped over the Canadian Pacific Railway is painted from his imagination purely and simple. Indeed, his statements are, in view of the facts, nothing less than extremely funny. He says, for example, "I do not hesitate to say that the late rapid movements of the British government in strengthening its naval depot at Esquimalt, building heavy works commanding the Strait of Fuca, indicate a policy antagonistic to the United States, viz., to obtain possession of that territory which they claimed in 1858." And he adds that this "must be considered an offensive act, for under the present circumstances of peaceful relations between the two countries such extensive preparations do not seem to be necessary!"

So much for what is. As for what is to be, there are two difficulties in saying. First, that information of this kind is always treated as confidential, and the few people who have it are the last to impart it; and secondly, that probably the authorities hardly know themselves. I can state, however, that plans for the fortification of Esquimalt Harbor were sent to London in December, 1886. With the characteristic alacrity of Whitehall no answer whatever has yet been returned. And nothing had been decided between the Canadian and the Home governments up to Sir Adolphe Caron's visit three or four months ago. The Canadian government is quite willing, however, to do its part, and everybody hopes that next summer may at least see the work begun. What that work is to be there is little difficulty, after one has thoroughly examined the neighborhood, with any previous experience whatever of fortifications, in telling; and with the exception of two points, of which it would be a serious indiscretion to make anything public, the following scheme will not be found to be far wide of the official one. Referring again to the above map, it will be seen that the object of the defences must be to render Esquimalt harbor impregnable by making the bombardment of it impossible, and preventing at the same time the landing of any field force to attack it in the rear. The best guns for the purpose or, at any rate, guns sufficiently powerful, would be the 9-in. twelve-ton guns, which stand high in the approval of naval men at present. One battery of these will be erected on Sangster's Plains, to command the Royal Roads, where hostile ships would moor. Another battery at Macaulay Point, exactly opposite, will cover the whole bay with a cross fire. A third battery at Rodd Hill, and a fourth in front of the naval yard itself will command the direct entrance to the harbor, which entrance itself will be made further absolutely impassable by means of mines. At Vancouver a battery of three six-inch breech-loading guns should be erected, and a couple of torpedo boats permanently stationed. The character of the works in which these guns should, and indeed will be mounted, is one of the points which it is unnecessar2 to publish except to state that they must be of the kind known technically as "semi-closed," strong enough to prevent a detachment taking them in the rear. Port Moody also must have a battery strong enough to leave free any naval force that may be at Esquimalt. As for Victoria, I believe it is not contemplated to defend it at all. It will thus be seen that Esquimalt is the easiest place in the world to render impregnable, and the whole scheme, as I have here outlined it, could be carried out for a total expense of no more than £130,000. The coal from Nanaimo, which is used by the ships now, is too soft, and would not do for consumption in war time, and it would be, therefore, desirable to have a depôt of anthracite. Esquimalt will never be attacked by a powerful fleet—that the authorities regard as out of the question. In time of war, however, it would always be open to dangerous attack from gunboats, and the object of the proposed fortifications is properly described as to make it impregnable from the sea even against a long-range bombardment, and to secure it, at the same time, from attack by small landing parties. The chief ammunition stores, I may add, are kept out of harm's way at the extreme northerly point of the harbor, not included in this map.

Major Lang [whom we congratulate on his rapid promotion], of the Royal Engineers, an officer with a deservedly high reputation for work of this kind, has been occupied for some time making an ordnance survey of the whole district here, on the scale of an inch to the mile, for use by the officers in case a big landing were attempted. This occupation, however probably corresponds not a little to the old naval one of "scouring the anchor," and Major Lang is here, it is to be hoped, for work much more serious, and more worthy of him and his Government. As for the land force to correspond with the defences as outlined above, the commander at Esquimalt should be able to put 1,500 men under arms; that is, not only men enough to fight the guns, but a free land force, including a field artillery of 1,000 men. A section of submarine miners should be sent from home and attached to the Halifax command; and it would be far better, from every point of view, to carry out the much needed process of fortifying by sending out Royal engineers to superintend it and employing Chinese labor than to have it done, of necessity unsatisfactorily and very expensively, by civil contract. More than any detail, however, are the main points, that Esquimalt is absolutely unprotected at present; that it is a naval station of the greatest Imperial importance; that plans prepared by thoroughly experienced officers have been lying unheeded at home for sixteen months; that a paltry part of the half-million which the Home Government (as we have all known for some time) have determined to expend on Imperial defence would make Esquimalt really impregnable; and that therefore, finally, nothing but a few ounces of initiative at home is lacking.

QUAMLET DEAD.

He Expires at Nanaimo Last Night of Consumption.

A telegram was received last evening from Nanaimo announcing the death of Quamlet, the Indian who was to stand his trial on Wednesday for the murder of Dring and Miller. The man had been wasting away for some time, the cause of his death being consumption. His demise will bring the proceedings to a close, and it is thought Dr. Walkem will not hold the post-mortem on the bodies of Dring and Miller.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitudes of low test short-weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall Street, New York. ap15 ly

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

13 CASES 13

MEN'S FINE HAND-SEWED

Boots and Shoes

FROM BOSTON,

AT

ERSKINE'S Boot & Shoe EMPORIUM,

Corner Government and Johnson Streets.

INSPECTION INVITED. mar23-d&w-1yr

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SITTINGS of the County Court of Kootenay will be held at the following places, viz:

At Farwell, on Friday, the 20th proximo.
At Donald, on Friday, the 27th proximo.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
27th June, 1888. je29

EDUCATION BRANCH.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIA, June 4th, 1888.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Examination of Candidates for Certificates of Qualification to teach in the Public Schools of the Province will be held in the Legislative Hall, Victoria, commencing on Saturday, July 7th, at 10 a. m.

Intending candidates are required to notify this Department and furnish testimonials prior to June 27th.

S. D. POPE,
Superintendent of Education.

jun5

BRIDGE CLOSED.

Notice is hereby given that the Bridge over Charter's Swamp, on the Sooke Road, has been closed for Repairs.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-Gen'l.

Lands and Works Dep't,
Victoria, B. C., 7th July, 1888. jl8

FONTHILL -:- NURSERIES

Largest in the Dominion.

MORRIS, STONE & WELLINGTON,
PROPRIETORS.

No other Nurserymen in Canada propagate so great a variety of Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Small Fruits, H. P. and Tea Roses, Shrubs, etc., all of which will be furnished at most reasonable rates, and warranted.

WYMAN CLARK,
General Agent for British Columbia.

Office---CLARENCE HOTEL, VICTORIA, B.C.
je16-1t-d&w

TRUSSES FOR RUPTURE

Patented in U. S. and Canada.

Chas. Cluthe's Perfected Spinal Pad Truss.

Children cured in 2 and Adults (at least 80 per ct.) in 3 months, without any discomfort to wear. The most perfect system to secure satisfaction by mail. Every Truss specially made for each case. Orders received by 3 p.m. mailed same day (prepaid and registered). Pad only one ounce. Perfect Ventilation. Warranted for Five years. Highest Awards at Centennial and wherever exhibited. 100,000 sold. Send 6c. Stamp for Illustrated Book: invaluable information.—Address, CHAS. CLUTHE, 186 King St. West, Toronto, or Buffalo, N.Y.

april-eod d&w-1yr

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Quamichan--:-Hotel,

DUNCAN'S STATION.

Within five minutes' walk of the Cowichan River and in the centre of one of the best Sporting districts on Vancouver Island.

The trains of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway stop at the Hotel.

To Sportsmen looking for good hunting and fishing grounds this Hotel offers unrivalled attractions.

Passengers going to Cowichan Lake take the Stage at this station.

PRICE & JAYNES,
Proprietors.

jun7-6mos

SPORTSMEN'S PARADISE.

—BEST—

Fishing and Shooting!

IN B. C. TO BE HAD AT

COWICHAN LAKE.

STAGE will meet Cars at Duncan's Station on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Comfortable accommodation afforded at the Sportsman's Lodge. Boats for hire and Stabling for Horses. For further information apply to Henry Short, Gunmaker, Fort street.

CHAS. GREEN,
Proprietor.

jun7-1m

THE ESMOND HOTEL

FRONT AND MORRISON, PORTLAND.

On American or European Plan.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY APPOINTMENT. Centrally located; coaches to and from every steamer; the comfort of guests closely cared for; prices to suit; a fine restaurant in the building.

my13-1t THOS. GUINEAN, Prop.

NOTICES.

To Brickmakers.

WANTED—A competent Brickmaker, with experience in this Province, to proceed to Cariboo without delay. References required. Apply at the Office of the

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY.

Victoria, July 7, 1888. jl8-1w

NOTICE.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to noon of Saturday, 30th instant, for the erection of a School House at Sooke Bay.

Plans and specifications can be seen, and forms for tender obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 20th June, 1888. je21

NOTICE.

TO ROAD CONTRACTORS.

SEPARATE SEALED TENDERS WILL BE received by the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, up to noon of Saturday, 30th instant, for the construction of a Bridge on the West Saanich Road, near Hogan's; for grading Garbally Street, Victoria District; and for the construction of a continuation of the Beecher Bay and Sooke Road, Esquimalt District.

Specifications can be seen and forms for tender obtained at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Surveyor-General.

Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B. C., 20th June, 1888. je21

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

TENDERS, ENDORSED "LUNATIC ASYLUM," for the supply of Groceries, Clothing, Meat, Vegetables, etc., for the use of the above Asylum, New Westminster, from the 1st August next to the 30th June, 1889, will be received by this Department, at Victoria, until noon on Wednesday, the 18th instant. Lists of the articles required can be seen at the Provincial Secretary's Office, Victoria, and at the Asylum, New Westminster, at which latter place samples can also be inspected.

All supplies to be delivered at the Asylum without extra charge.

Security for the due performance of the contract will be required in each case.

JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
5th July, 1888. jl5-2w

NOTICE.

A COURT OF ASSIZE, NISI PRIUS, OYER and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be held at Donald, on Monday, the 23rd proximo.

By Command,
JNO. ROBSON,
Provincial Secretary.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
12th June, 1888. jun15-1m-dw

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

27th June, 1888.

ROBERT FRANKLIN JOHN, Esquire, to be Warden of the Provincial Gaol, Victoria. je29

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

28th June, 1888.

THE NAME of the Sheriff for the County of Yale is ARTHUR GORE PEMBERTON, and not as stated in the British Columbia Gazette of the 21st instant. je29

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANOTHER HOME INDUSTRY. TRY IT!

The Best Brand IN THE MARKET. Manufactured FROM THE Choicest Wheats

Red Star Roller Flour

COLUMBIA ROLLER MILLS, ENDERBY, Spallumcheen, B. C.

COLUMBIA MILLING CO'Y,

THE Housekeepers FRIEND. CAN ALWAYS BE Depended Upon.

WELCH, RITHET & CO. AG'TS, VICTORIA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND AND INVESTMENT AGENCY, Limited

THOMAS ALLSOP,
HENRY S. MASON,
GUYLER A. HOLLAND, } DIRECTORS.

HEAD OFFICE, - 56 New Broad Street, - LONDON, ENGLAND.

The business of ALLSOP & MASON has been merged in the above Company and will be carried on by the Company from this date as a general Land Investment and Insurance Agency.

MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. e24-tf-d-w

NOTICES.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INTEND to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, in the Chilcotin District, on trail between Riske's Ranche and T. Swoot.

my2-w2m. E. BERKELEY DRUMMOND.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward district and described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of land applied for by W. F. Madden, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

Sayward District. H. HAGUE.

April 24th, 1888. my-11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have made application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 200 acres of land situate in Cariboo District and known to be occupied by me for the purpose of making hay, keeping stock, etc.: Commencing at a stake on the left bank of Little Deep Creek (or Knife River), about one and a half miles east of my N. E. corner stake, Lot 8, group 4; thence south 50 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 50 chains; thence east 40 chains to stake of commencement.

DENNIS MURPHY.

141 Mile House, 31st May, 1888. jun7-d1-w2m

TO PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS, VILLAGE COUNCILS, Etc.—The advertiser would like to hear of a good opening for a weekly newspaper. Address—Ed. Heywood, 31 Clinton place, New York City.—Edward A. Heywood.

jl6-3t-d&w

In the Matter of the B.C. Stationery and Printing Co. (Limited.)

IN pursuance of an order of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated 27th April last, to me directed, I hereby give notice to all persons having in their possession any property of any kind whatsoever belonging to the said Co., to deliver the same up to me forthwith at my office at the corner of Wharf and Fort streets.

J. R. ANDERSON,
Victoria, B.C., 9th May, 1888. Liquidator.

my10

STAMPS.

I WANT TO BUY THE OLD POSTAGE Stamps of British Columbia and Vancouver Island. I will pay from 10c. to $1 each for every stamp sent me. I also want all postage stamps of United States and Canadian provinces used between 1851 and 1870. None wanted later than 1870. Register all letters containing stamps.

DONALD A. KING,
Post Office Dept.,
ap6-d1t-w3m Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Stolen on Board "Barbara Boscowitz."

THE FOLLOWING REWARDS will be given to anyone bringing the undermentioned articles, which were stolen amongst other things on board the "Barbara Boscowitz," on the 13th May, 1888, to Mr. Redfern, Government Street, Victoria:

Ten Dollars reward for Silver Watch.
Five Dollars reward for Gold Chain and Locket.
One Dollar reward for Ivory Foot Rule.

je27-1wd-2tw

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.

Registered Percheron Horses, French Coach Horses, Savage & Farnum Imp. Clydesdales and Shetland Ponies. Breeders of P. C. Cattle, Berkshire Pigs, Southdown Sheep, Light Brahma Fowl. Eggs for hatching in season. Correspondence solicited. Stock for sale at all times. Farm adjoining town. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address Savage & Farnum, Davenport, Iowa.

nov27-6m

I CURE FITS!

When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again, I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS, a life long study. I WARRANT my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address, Dr. H. G. ROOT, 37 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

je28-w1y

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE WEST SHORE

PORTLAND, OREGON

The West Shore is the only illustrated magazine published on the Pacific coast, and aside from its excellent literary features, its object is to convey information, by both pen and pencil, of the great resources of this region, and the progress of their development.

Special illustrated articles appear in each issue; also, several pages of notes of the progress being made in every section, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Alaska, Utah, California, British Columbia, and the Pacific Northwest in general, are being illustrated. The subscription price is only $2.50. It is not only the cheapest illustrated magazine in the United States, but contains articles and engravings of great interest to every resident of this region, which can not be found in any other publication.

Subscribers for 1888 receive a large supplement every month. The first one is a beautiful oleograph of the "Entrance to the Columbia River," printed in nine colors, and each of the others represents some feature of our sublime scenery. The supplements are alone worth more than the price of the magazine. Try it for 1888, and after reading, send it to your friends elsewhere. You will find it both entertaining and instructive.

L. SAMUEL, Publisher,
171-173 Second St., Portland, Oregon.

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 30 days after date, I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a lease, for timbering purposes, of the following described tract of land, situate in New Westminster District, viz:

Commencing at a stake planted on the east bank of the east branch of Tsowwatenamiskt River, about 1½ miles from the Forks of said river, and about four miles from Squamish river running south two miles; thence east 1½ miles; thence north two miles; thence west 1½ miles, to point of commencement.

Also, situate in the Coast District, and commencing at a stake marked "H," on the east side of the North Arm of Bradley Lagoon; thence east 120 chains, more or less, to the south-east corner of lot 13, range 1, Coast District; thence south 120 chains; thence west 120 chains, to the mouth of a small creek on the shore of Queen Charlotte Sound; thence west along the shore to Blunden Harbor; thence north east, up the Arm, to a stake at the entrance to Bradley lagoon; thence along the shore line of the east end of Bradley Lagoon to the point of commencement; and containing about 1,600 acres more or less.

Also, situate in the Coast District, near Blunden Harbor, and commencing at a stake marked "A" on the south-west corner of lot 13, range 1, Coast District; thence north 160 chains; thence west 240 chains; thence south 200 chains; thence east 200 chains, more or less, to a stake on the shore of Deer Lagoon; thence north-east along the shore line to the point on the south side of Bradley Lagoon, and nearly opposite the point of commencement; and containing 8,540 acres, more or less.

Also, situate in the Coast District, and commencing at a stake marked "A," at the north-east corner of lot 13, range 1; thence west 760 chains, more or less, to a point on the coast near Shelter Bay; thence westerly along the shore line, through Schooner Passage, to Nak-wa-taw Rapids; thence easterly along the shore line of the south-east arm of Seymour Inlet and Nenahl-mai Lagoon, to the point of commencement; and containing 30,000 acres, more or less.

Also, situate in the Coast District, and commencing at a stake marked "B," near the north-east corner of lot 13, range 1; thence east 160 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence west 120 chains, to the north shore of Ne-nahl-mai Lagoon; thence southeasterly along the shore line of said Lagoon to the point of commencement; and containing about 1,500 acres, more or less.

LEONARD G. LITTLE,
By his Agent, C. D. RAND.

Victoria, B.C.,
May 28th, 1888. jun1-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of land applied for by Ezra Cook, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains to the point of commencement.

W. F. MADDEN.

Sayward District, May 30, 1888. my11

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 380 acres of Land, situate in Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of Lot 48; thence north 80 chains; thence south 30 chains, more or less, to Campbell River; thence west 30 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence west 30 chains; thence south 30 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 5 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement.

Sayward District. W. F. MADDEN.

April 28th, 1888. my11-1d&w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward district and described as follows: Commencing at the north east corner of the land applied for by M. Stephenson, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

J. KING.

Sayward District, April 28th, 1888. may-11

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situate in Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of the land applied for by M. Stephenson, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

J. KING.

Sayward District, April 28, 1888. may-11

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward district and described as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of the land applied for by W. F. Madden, thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

H. HAGUE.

Sayward District. my 11

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase