Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 18TH, 1888.

THE LIBEL CASE.

We are very much pleased indeed at the outcome of the libel suit instituted by Hon. Robert Dunsmuir against the proprietors of the Vancouver *News-Advertiser*. That journal has made the *amende honorable* in such a manner as to reflect credit on its proprietors and prove highly satisfactory to the journalistic fraternity generally. It is true the paper in question committed a very grave offence, not so much in republishing the article from the Portland *News*, as in persisting day after day in making editorial references to Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir in a vein which was highly objectionable, not to say scurrilously abusive. As we pointed out to our esteemed contemporary at the time, and as he has doubtless discovered since, such conduct was hardly likely to mollify the gentleman libelled or to assist the libeller when the case came before the court. We have every reason to believe that had Mr. Dunsmuir been attacked in his private capacity he would have treated the calumny with the contempt which his honorable character in this community would quite permit of, but in his public capacity as President of the Council it was impossible that he could allow it go unchallenged to the world that he was a traitor to the Queen and an unworthy Minister of the Crown. We have knowledge that Mr. Dunsmuir instituted the action most reluctantly and we have every reason to believe that, but for the continuous abuse of him, the matter could have been settled long ere this. Under the circumstances the only course to pursue was the one he followed; namely—to take the case into the Courts. In seeing his mistake, even at the eleventh hour, and in making ample apology to Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir our contemporary deserves well of the profession, each member of which ought to take a pride in upholding the liberties and in defending the rights of the press. In another column the apology to Mr. Dunsmuir will be found, and with its reproduction the traitorous charges alleged against him are at an end. Nobody ever believed them, but they were so made to do service by certain politicians as to necessitate the action which has just come to so satisfactory an ending. It would be unfair did we not say that we believe the editor of the *News-Advertiser* was misled by some Island Members of the Legislature whose attempt, in the House, to injure the reputation of Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir ended so disastrously for them. "All's well that ends well," and having learned its first lesson in newspaper management we shall now look forward to seeing our enterprising contemporary taking a more broad-minded and more charitable view of those against whom he may be for the time pitted. Believing, as we do, that the little slip in question was merely an error of judgment, not likely to be repeated, and aware as we are, of the amiable personality of the editorial staff of the Vancouver *News-Advertiser*, we most heartily tender our congratulations to all persons concerned on the amicable arrangement which was come to in the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

MR. HAWKE IN JAIL.

It is now some four weeks since Mr. John T. Hawke, editor and proprietor of the Moncton *Transcript*, was sent to jail in pursuance of the sentence of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick for alleged contempt of court. Before making any comments upon the matter it might be well to give a brief history of the case:

After the general election last year, the Liberals of Westmoreland, N. B., protested the election of Mr. Wood, Conservative. The trial of the protest was fixed for October. In that month the Liberal counsel learned that Judge Fraser proposed to make the date later. The counsel objected, expressing a fear that the protest would thus become liable to the six months' hoist. Judge Fraser gave his opinion that it would not, and fixed the date as November 8. Then the Conservatives raised the six months' objection, and the Supreme Court, including Judge Fraser himself, sustained the objection and dismissed the Liberal protest. Mr. Hawke, in his paper, the Moncton *Transcript*, made a fierce attack on Judge Fraser after the case was ended. He called him a Pooh-bah, and hinted that he was a drunkard, even on the bench. Weeks after this Mr. Hawke was accused of contempt of court, by the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, of which Judge Fraser is a member. He was arrested and informed that his crime was accusing Judge Fraser of being a boodler. This was because he called him a Pooh-bah. Mr. Hawke denied that he insinuated boodling. He said he called Judge Fraser, a Pooh-bah, because Judge Fraser in his capacity as judge of the Supreme Court had reversed his own decision in his capacity as judge of an election court. The Supreme Court refused to accept this explanation, and they also refused to allow Hawke to prove his statement that Judge Fraser was a drunkard—they said they had no business with that, and forced Hawke to strike out of his plea affidavit to the truth of his charges. They took the ground that they knew better than Hawke did what he meant by Pooh-bah, and having invented this crime for him, they tried and convicted him for it without the intervention of law or a jury, fined him $200 and sent him to jail for two months.

As already stated, Mr. Hawke has been some weeks in jail, and from present indications is likely to spend the balance of his term there, unless the press throughout the Dominion, which has actively taken his case up, brings such moral pressure to bear upon the government as will secure the remission of his sentence. No great personal sympathy is expressed for Hawke, who has always been characterized as a violent partisan. But the point where the shoe pinches is that the judges whom the prisoner offended called him before them and passed judgment upon him, thus constituting themselves the jury as well as the judges. It is an axiom that the jury system is a bulwark of British liberty, and no man accused of a crime has the right to be denied a trial by twelve of his peers. Suppose a man accused of murder, would it be fair play or justice to him to appoint a jury composed of the murdered man's brothers? Or better still, suppose a man guilty of a grave assault, would the proper man to try him be the person whom he assaulted? We think not. We have a faint suspicion that prejudice and hatred would enter into the scale and effect the judgment, and yet this is exactly the position in which the members of the supreme court of New Brunswick find themselves. The bench is offended and its members, in star-chamber-fashion, summon the offender before them and without giving him the consideration accorded to the poorest criminal, pronounce judgment and hustle him off to jail. This seems to be a case where the government ought to step in and take action. The *Empire*, which could not be accused of partiality to the prisoner, concludes a lengthy article on the subject thus: "Under all these circumstances it would seem to be time to declare that there should no longer be that anomaly in our constitution which enables one of Her Majesty's subjects, of his own motion, to arrest and imprison without trial another subject of Her Majesty's for offences alleged to have been committed in connection with the exercise of the liberty of public discussion. The judges should, in our opinion, be placed on the same footing as other citizens. If they are libelled by the press, if they are falsely accused, let them appeal to the courts and to a jury of their countrymen, who will not fail to see that ample justice is done." Nobody denies that Judge Fraser was drunk on the bench. Mr. Hawke, if he had opportunity, could probably easily prove it. It is very evident that in other provinces besides British Columbia Russian autocracy prevails. It only remains for the press and people to rob the judges of their borrowed plumage and to hold them up to the public as poor, fallible mortals whose declining years are quite liable to merge into senility.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

JOURNALISTS, why not form a Provincial Press Association? It is high time we did. Let us make a move in that direction!

IT IS suggested by the United States press that the object of England in annexing Christmas, Fanning and Penrhyn islands in the South Pacific Ocean, is to utilize them in establishing cable communication between British Columbia and Australia. A New York paper says: "Great Britain is making much of the strategic position of British Columbia, and the proposed cable between Halifax and Bermuda is another indication of the attention she is giving to military telegraphs."

A CONTEMPORARY gives insurance companies the following words of advice: "Search the world over and you will find that the long-lived man is generally the man who is not robust; he has had to skin along all his life close to the wind, fighting shy of physical exertion and avoiding those seductive employments commonly known as manly sports and exercises. If we were conducting a life insurance company, instead of running a high-grade family newspaper, we should accept as first-class risks those only who were either consumptives or dyspeptics."

THE United States Senate and the Canadian Grits are "amoosin' cusses." Neither likes the fisheries' treaty, but for different reasons. The one thinks the rights of the United States have been sacrificed; while the other is quite positive that Canada is the victim of a "big surrender." Sensible men will draw a line between the whinings of the two and conclude that a satisfactory arrangement has, by wise concessions, been come to, reflecting credit upon both parties to a peaceful settlement of a long-standing difficulty.

MR. H. COOK, member for East Simcoe, entertained the House to a characteristic speech, which at times convulsed members on both sides with uncontrollable laughter. He referred to one gentleman from British Columbia "with a fine, nice white shirt." Having stated that every hundred dollars of revenue collected cost the country four hundred dollars, an outburst of laughter at the astounding statement followed. "I don't think," said Mr. Cook, "that if a man makes a mistake of a few hundred dollars it is anything to laugh at." "Why, Mr. Speaker," he continued, "I have known gentlemen on the other side to make perfect asses of themselves," a remark which fairly brought down the House and actually stirred the risibilities of Sir Richard Cartwright.

WE REFER our readers to the extraordinary remarks of the Chief Justice yesterday morning in the case of the libel suit brought by Hon. Mr. Dunsmuir against the Vancouver *News-Advertiser*. In consigning newspaper men in general, and those of this province in particular, to regions in which those exemplary personages have hitherto been strangers, his Lordship went out of his way to say many things which had better been left unsaid. We have every reason to believe that those who heard Sir Matthew's utterances were inexpressibly pained that any such diatribe could emanate from the Bench, which ought always to deserve the respect of the people. Such intemperate statements coming from so high an office are very much to be deplored. The example set is a bad one.

The New Brunswick liquor license law, adopted only this year, is one of the sternest of license acts. Among the provisions which are new in the regulation of the traffic in that quarter is one declaring it illegal for a licensee to receive anything but money in payment for liquor, and this he may not receive in advance; nor shall he purchase wearing apparel, tools, implements of husbandry or trade, fishing gear, household goods or furniture, the compensation for which is intoxicating liquor, under a penalty of $20 and restitution of the property. For harboring a policeman or constable, or supplying him with liquor when on duty, the fine is $50. For selling to a person under 21 years there is a fine of $20. There is a penalty for supplying liquor in club, society or association by members, where the club or society is unlicensed; penalty $50 and confiscation of the goods. The other provisions are of the same rigid type, the Crooks act of Ontario having practically been adopted by the New Brunswick legislature.

THE Renfrew *Mercury* is authority for the statement that George Ashmore, a hotel keeper of that community, went to canvass during the vote on the repeal of the Scott Act and got so intoxicated that *delirium tremens* followed. His tongue swelled so that his mouth could not contain it, and later he died in great agony.

THE examination of the medium known as Mme. Dia Debar has come to an end the reverse of spiritual. It was found, while she was before the judge, that the spirits are, to say the least, not very choice in their company. It came out in the evidence that the medium had no legal right to the name of Dia Debar. The "General" whose name she had taken is not her husband. Neither is he a general. The woman, though the very personification of impudence and audacity, did not attempt to produce spirit pictures while in the custody of the officers of the law. The proof that she and the "General" are impostors was considered sufficient in the opinion of the judge, and in default of their being able to find $5,000 bail, they were committed to prison. Judge Marah, the victim of the medium's tricks, is completely convinced of the worthlessness of his deceiver, but it does not appear that the exposure has shaken his faith in spiritualism.

SPEAKING at a meeting of the Halifax branch of the Imperial Federation league, His Grace Archbishop O'Brien said that his sympathies had been with the movement from the beginning. In Halifax we move slowly but surely, and the time will soon come when we shall show that we have been alive. Sentiment is an excellent thing, but there is something more in Imperial federation than sentiment—that is utility. The movement cannot succeed without sentiment. But that is not enough. Sentiment and utility combined will ensure success. Previous speakers had referred to the impetus given to the idea by sentiment. But a still greater impetus will be given to it by the utility of closer trade relations and increased postal and transportation facilities. The empire is made up of various nations and peoples, and we must recognize the nobility of all. The grandeur of this imperial sentiment, added to the great utility of the movement, will ensure its success. His Grace said he would do all in his power to forward the movement. The initial stages of movements did not depend for success upon large numbers. It was often better that it should be shaped and guided by a few. We should not be discouraged by a comparatively small attendance. When the scheme was prepared and ready for the people, then the people would enthusiastically participate in its discussion and settlement.

FROM NEW METLAKAHTLA.

TO THE EDITOR:—On reading an article in the *Daily Times* of Friday evening about affairs and opinions regarding *Old* Metlakahtla, though in a free country there is liberty to express opinions, I am constrained to give some information concerning *New* Metlakahtla, derived from those who have been there recently. First, that the number who went to new settlement was much larger than the most sanguine expected, more than could be arranged for comfortably, therefore, inducements were *not required* to draw a multitude; on the contrary, a principle of selection had to be applied—siftnug out some who were not prepared to conform to the rigid rules framed as the constitution of the new settlement. Secondly, in consequence of this large exodus, the people, as they have been trained to industry, had to go off to those fields open to them, *as they have always done for many years past*, to gain at mines and fisheries, support for their families; and until the season came for this annual dispersion, the people of Old and New Metlakahtla being relatives, have, as they will surely do in the future, visited each other, having mutual interest in property not removed and in the graves of their kindred, which must remain. But this intercourse has ceased for the present, as the *Times* says: "All Indians willing to work are receiving employment along the coast." From other sources I learn there is more profitable work for them to do than they can possibly attend. This being the case, that these Indians are perfectly able to support themselves, and have been used to do so, of what value is the statement at the close of the *Times'* article, viz.: "That Mr. Duncan is putting forth desperate exertions to secure financial assistance from Americans, wherewith to keep the Indians in good spirits." The history of these industrious natives render such statements incredible, and those who are well informed in the affairs of New Metlakahtla most emphatically deny them; the prediction in the *Times*, founded on them may fail. It would not be a very wonderful thing if it should turn out that money may be desired at New Metlakahtla, as in most other places; but this I do know from personal experience in the United States, that Mr. Duncan has most positively refused to allow collections to be made on behalf of his mission. This is more remarkable when it is remembered that nearly all other missions are supported by denominational funds, while his is quite independent, and therefore unsustained by any such financial aid; hence it seems to me all the more ungracious in those who assail his efforts, even if they do not agree with his movement; especially so in case of such as are maintained by funds from missionary societies, to obtain which they do sometimes *make desperate efforts*, as can be seen by their published missionary reports. This may be all right, but consistency is a jewel, and those who live in glass houses should not throw stones too freely, and it certainly does not seem good taste to mix up such attacks in the same paragraph with a notice that the Bishop of Caledonia is going home to England for a year, as apart from all distinction and diversity of opinion British Columbians are proverbial for their hearty expressions of "*Bon voyage* and safe return" to those who embark from our shores,—never mingling their good wishes with party spleen. But perhaps the matters got mixed up in some hasty confusion, at least it is charitable to suppose so.

OBSERVER.

Thousands of caterpillars are just moving from their birth-place on fruit-tree branches. Unless prompt action is taken by the fruit growers, and the pests destroyed by fire, the great majority of the fruit crop is sure of being devoured, and the trees in many cases killed.

BISHOP-ELECT LEMMENS.

The Newly Appointed Ordinary of the See of Vancouver Island and Alaska—Method of Selecting a New Bishop.

The announcement made in our Sunday issue that Rev. Father Lemmens, of Clayoquot Sound mission, had been appointed Bishop of Vancouver Island, was the first intimation the Catholic clergy of this city received of the fact, although later in the day Father Lemmens received a letter from Bishop Brondel, of Helena, congratulating him upon his appointment to the episcopacy. It seems Bishop Brondel learned the fact some weeks ago, although for some unexplained reason the news was not received in this city until last Saturday night. The announcement fully confirms what was expected by the clergy, and is believed to be quite authentic. The news was hailed with pleasure, Father Lemmens being the unanimous choice of the priests of this diocese as their new bishop, and it is well known that the rev. gentleman was always looked upon by Archbishop Seghers as his successor. In fact, the late archbishop mentioned his desire to the priests on more than one occasion. Taking this in connection with other circumstances, therefore, there is little room for doubt that Father Lemmens will be the next Roman Catholic bishop of this diocese, although the news will not be officially confirmed until the papal bull is received from Rome. John Nicholas Lemmens will be the fifth bishop of the See of Vancouver Island and Alaska, his predecessors being Bishop Demers, Bishop Seghers, Bishop Brondel, and Archbishop Seghers, re-appointed upon the removal of Bishop Brondel to the See of Helena. The bishop-elect is considered to be eminently qualified in every respect to succeed to the vacant bishopric. He is a learned theologian, a sound scholar, an accomplished musician, a good administrator, and is thoroughly acquainted with Indian mission work, the chief essential required by the bishop of this diocese. Being only 38 years of age, he is in the prime of life and has, under Providence, a long period of usefulness before him. It is not yet definitely known whether the rev. gentleman will accept the dignity offered him, but since he must have some valid reason for declining the honor, and as we believe his fellow priests will do their utmost to induce him to accept, we do not see how he can very well refuse the proffered honor, especially as it would be a difficult task to find another gentleman so well suited for the position. The manner of selecting the candidate for the episcopate is as follows: When it becomes necessary to choose a successor to a deceased bishop, the selection is made by the bishop of the ecclesiastical province to which the deceased prelate belonged. There are generally three names selected and marked as *dignissimus*, most worthy; *dignior*, more worthy, *dignus*, worthy. These nominations are forwarded to Rome and laid before the Pope, and after enquiry into the fitness of the candidates, the Sovereign Pontiff selects one of the three, and if found to be possessed of the necessary qualifications, appoints him bishop of the vacant See. The appointments to the episcopate are from time to time proclaimed, or as it is called preconized, at Rome by the Pope in consistory. An official letter, called a bull, from the round seal attached to it, is sent to the bishop elect, and he is then consecrated. The ceremonies attending this event are of a most imposing character, at least three bishops being required by the canons of the Roman Catholic church to invest the bishop-elect with the purple and elevate him to the dignity of the episcopacy. The See of Vancouver Island and Alaska belongs to the ecclesiastical province of Oregon, the metropolitan, or head, of which is Archbishop Gross; the Sees of Helena, Montana; Nesqually, W. T., and Idaho, being also under this jurisdiction. In October, 1887, when the bishops of the province of Oregon assembled at Portland to participate in the ceremony of conferring the *pallium* upon Archbishop Gross, the occasion was taken advantage of to hold a synod or provincial council, there being present Archbishop Gross of Oregon City, Bishop Junger of Nesqually, Bishop Brondel of Helena, Bishop Glorieux of Idaho, and Very Rev. Father Jonckau, Vicar-General of Vancouver Island. Among other business transacted at this council was that of selecting a successor to the lamented Archbishop Seghers, whose death left the See of Vancouver Island vacant. The names of three candidates were selected by the assembled bishops, and amongst the three, and marked *dignissimus*, most worthy, was that of John Nicholas Lemmens. When the announcement appeared in Sunday's COLONIST, therefore, that the Rev. Father Lemmens had been appointed Bishop of Vancouver Island the news did not occasion much surprise to the Catholic clergy of this city, who fully expected that Father Lemmens would be the one to receive the appointment. Until the Papal bull arrives from Rome and confirms what has already been announced by telegraph, nothing definite will be known as to when the consecration of the new bishop will take place, a certain period being required in order to afford time to the bishops of the other Sees to be present.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Norman MacDonald, of Big Bras d'Or, Cape Breton, is dead, aged 110 years. He was the last known survivor of Waterloo.

While disputing about baseball at Halifax a lad named Corkney struck another named McDonald on the stomach with a bat, killing him instantly.

H. C. Hennebery, wholesale druggist's clerk, Halifax, has been arrested for forging the name of F. G. Simpson & Co. to a check for $75. Liquor is the cause.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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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.
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12 Men's Black Diagonal Frock Suits, all sizes, - $12.00, worth $16.00
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These Goods cannot be replaced at these figures. Just call and be convinced. No trouble to show Goods if we are not busy.

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A. GILMORE,
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Six Cases Just Opened
AT ERSKINE'S
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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

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is one of their Specific trade marks, and name for Teas imported and sold by them. As such trade mark is registered in Ottawa, Canada, at the Department of Agriculture, "Copyright and Trade Mark Branch," all persons or firms using said trade mark will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
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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.
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Post Office Dept., Halifax, Nova Scotia.
ap6-d1t-w3m

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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. anl5 1y

MISCELLANEOUS.

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The Best Brand IN THE MARKET.
Manufactured FROM THE Choicest Wheats
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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. je24-tf-dw

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO FARMERS
—AND—
Owners of Agricultural Lands
THE VANCOUVER REAL ESTATE BOARD is constantly receiving inquiries from England and the East for Farming Lands in the Province. Those having such lands to dispose of would do well to communicate with the Secretary of the Board, giving full particulars, when further information will be furnished.
J. M. WHITEHEAD, Secretary.
Vancouver, B. C. ap13

ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM.
Registered Percheron Horses and French Coach Horses. Savage & Farnum, importers and breeders of Percheron and French Coach Horses. Home Stock Farm, Grosse Isle, Wayne County, Mich. We offer a very large stud of horses to select from, and guarantee our stock, make prices reasonable and sell on easy terms. Visitors always welcome. Large catalogue free. Address Savage & Farnum, Dunsmuir, Mich.
nov27-6m

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated on the North Bank of Skeena River, commencing at a stake marked A, thence running in an easterly direction to a stake marked B; thence 40 chains in a northerly direction; thence 40 chains in a westerly direction; thence 40 chains in a southerly direction to point of commencement.
Port Essington, GUST. HOLMES.
March 4, 1888. mar14-2mo-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That 30 days after date we 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 the District of New Westminster, Province of British Columbia, viz.: Commencing at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve in Townships 22, 23, 25 and 26, in said District of New Westminster; thence due west 323 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 160 chains, more or less, to the 49th parallel, the international boundary between the United States and Canada; thence east along the said boundary line 960 chains; thence north 640 chains; thence west 240 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 135 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement; containing 46,480 acres, more or less, being portions of Townships 22, 23 and 25, District of New Westminster.
JAMES G. ROSS, JAMES MACLAREN, By their Agent,
Feb. 1st, 1888. C. D. RAND.
feb1-4t-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT, 60 days after date, I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land in Kootenay District: Commencing at a stake about ½ of a mile above the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, on the south bank of Kootenay River; extending thence 40 chains in a southerly direction; thence easterly 80 chains; thence northerly 40 chains, to the bank of the Kootenay River; thence following the bank of said river to point of commencement.
Flat Bow, Kootenay, H. ANDERSON.
30th March, 1888. ap28-wkly-2mo

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of land applied for by Geo. Brown, thence running north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the place of commencement. CHARLES McHARDY.
Sayward District, April 9th, 1888. ap17

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 in Sayward district and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of R. N. Jeffreys' claim running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement. WM. LEWIS.
Sayward District, 9th April, 1888. ap17

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make 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 south-west corner of land applied for by Charles McHardy; running west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement. JAMES KING,
Sayward District, April, 1888. ap17

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 the land applied for by Mr. 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 27, 1888. may-11

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Sayward district, as follows:—Commencing at the south-west corner of land applied for by Wm. Lewis, thence running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement.
(Signed) JAMES McDONALD.
Sayward District, 9th April, 1888.

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 described as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of lot 48, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement. MYLES STEPHENSON.
Sayward District, April 26, 1888. may-11

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend making application to 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 Wm. 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, April 28th, 1888. my 11

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. H. HAGUE.
Sayward District, April 24th, 1888. my-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 situated on the left side of the Nass River and described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked "B" near the bank of the river; thence south 20 chains; west 80 chains; north 20 chains; thence meandering the river to place of commencement. A. J. McLELLAN.
March 22d, 1888. my-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, situated on the left side of the Naas River, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake marked "A" near the bank of the river, thence south twenty chains, east eighty chains, north twenty chains, thence meandering the river to place of commencement. A. J. McLELLAN.
March 22nd, 1888. my-11

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 a trail between Riske's Ranche and T. Swords' E. BERKELEY DRUMMOND.
my2-w2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That 60 days after date we 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 the District of New Westminster, Province of British Columbia, viz.: Commencing at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve in Townships 22, 23, 25 and 26, in said District of New Westminster; thence due west 323 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 160 chains, more or less, to the 49th parallel, the international boundary between the United States and Canada; thence east along the said boundary line 960 chains; thence north 640 chains; thence west 240 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 135 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement; containing 46,480 acres, more or less, being portions of Townships 22, 23 and 25, District of New Westminster.
JAMES G. ROSS, JAMES MACLAREN, By their Agent,
Feb. 1st, 1888. C. D. RAND.
feb1-4t-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 125 acres of Pasture Land situated in Highland District, and described as follows: Commencing at the north-west corner of Section 11, thence west 50 chains more or less to the eastern boundary of section 14, thence south 25 chains more or less to the land applied for by Mr. J. Wrigglesworth, thence east 50 chains, thence north 25 chains to the point of commencement.
March 17th, 1888. JOHN STEWART
(Gov't Gazette copy.) mr20-w2mo

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend applying 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 a post planted at the intersection of the 50th parallel of north latitude within the western line of Discovery passage, thence west along the 50th parallel 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains "more or less" to Discovery passage, thence along the sinuosities of the shore line to the place of commencement.
Sayward District, W. F. MADDEN.
April 9th, 1888. ap17-d2t-w8t

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 south-west corner of the land applied for by W. F. Madden, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to the point of commencement
Sayward District, MYLES STEPHENSON.
April 11th, 1888. ap17-d2t-w8t

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 south-west corner of the land applied for by W. F. Madden, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, to the point of commencement.
Sayward District, HENRY HAGUE.
April 9th, 1888. ap17-d2t-w8t

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 south-west corner of the land applied for by H. Hague, thence running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south to the point of commencement. EZRA COOK.
Sayward District,
April 11, 1888. ap17-d2t-w8t

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 640 acres of land, situate in Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of land applied for by E. Cook, thence running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement. R. M. JEFFREY.
Sayward District,
11th April, 1888. ap17-d2t-w8t

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 in Sayward district, and described as follows:—Commencing at the southwest corner of James McDonald's claim, thence running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to place of commencement. GEORGE BROWN.
Sayward district, April 9, 1888. ap-17

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 360 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 20 chains; thence west 20 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 northeast 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