Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1889.

A GOOD MOVE.

We are glad to see that the board of aldermen have decided to appoint a permanent assessor. Such an official is badly needed, and if the right man is selected he will be of great use to the corporation. But judgment must be used in the selection. This is a position to which a man should be appointed for his fitness, and for that alone. There should be no partiality shown in making this appointment. The best man available should be chosen to do the work, independently of the likes or the dislikes of the aldermanic board. He should be a man of sterling integrity, who is acquainted with the circumstances of the city and the value of property in the different localities. His judgment should be sound, and he should have firmness and honesty enough to stand by his decisions no matter what influence may be brought to bear upon him. His position will be a trying one, and if he does not possess strength of mind and firmness of purpose, he will be a failure. We trust, too, that the board of aldermen will decide upon a sound principle of assessment. They should not encourage men who possess property in good situations to keep it unimproved in order that it may increase in value by the growth of the city and the improvements made by their enterprising neighbors. The value of property of this kind should be carefully appraised and the owners should be required to pay a tax in proportion to its actual value at the time the assessment is made. The owners place a high value upon these unimproved lots and they are continually raising their price. The assessment should be made according to the owner's selling price and not according to some fictitious valuation placed upon them for the purpose of assessment. Let the right principle be laid down and rigidly adhered to. The Corporation should encourage enterprise and energy, and it should deal justly with the unprogressive and obstructive men who expect to get rich at the expense of their neighbors.

A CRUSHING REPLY.

The Provincial Secretary's reply to the Opposition's criticisms on the Government's public schools policy was literally crushing. He showed by a reference to some very hard, undeniable facts, that the gentlemen who form Her Majesty's loyal Opposition in this Province are merely making themselves ridiculous when they so ostentatiously pose as the champions of the school teachers. He reminded Mr. Humphreys that he was the man who demanded the dismissal of a school teacher, because in the exercise of his rights as a free man and a taxpayer he had the audacity to take part in a political contest and to oppose the would-be great man who now represents the district of Comox. It ill becomes the man who could be guilty of such an act of intolerance and tyranny to pretend to be indignant because the Government asserts its right to take cognizance of the real offences of teachers. Mr. Halliday, who Mr. Humphreys, if he could, would have deprived of the means of earning an honest livelihood, is quite as able to form correct opinions on public questions as Mr. Humphreys himself, and has as good a right to express them either privately or publicly. We are free to admit that as a general thing it is not judicious for school teachers, any more than ministers of the Gospel, to take a prominent part in political contests, but when it comes to be a question of right both teachers and ministers would not be true to themselves if they admitted the power of politicians to deprive them of any privilege enjoyed and exercised by their fellow subjects. But the members of the Opposition when they were in power, fearing, we suppose, the influence of as intelligent a class as there is in the community, despotically and most unjustly deprived them of the most valued right of free men. They did what they could to degrade the teachers—to affix to them a stigma of unmerited disgrace.

The men who disfranchised the school teachers cannot with any approach to decency endeavor to prejudice them against the Government that restored them to the ranks of free men—that gave them back the privilege of which they had been tyrannically deprived by those who now form the Opposition—because it asks the Legislature for legitimate authority to be exercised in a legitimate way. The Provincial Secretary did well to direct attention to the manner in which the teachers were treated by the men who now manufacture grievances for them, and hypocritically pretend to sympathise with them, when nothing is required of them more than the faithful performance of their professional duties. The present Government have given substantial evidence that its members, and the members of the party which support it, respect the teachers of the province and are their true friends. They have, as we have seen, taken from them the reproach—the unmerited reproach—which was cast upon them by the men who deprived them of political privileges, and they have done all in their power to perfect the system of education and to place them in a position of comfort and respectability. The party in power can point to what they have done for the teachers' profession as the best possible evidence that the accusations preferred against them by the Opposition are groundless.

It should be observed that the grievances which Mr. Humphreys and his colleagues have conjured up for the teachers are all prospective. They cannot show that the Government has treated the teachers tyrannically or unjustly, but they declare that it is the intention of the Provincial Secretary and his colleagues to oppress and harass them. The members of the Opposition are neither prophets nor the sons of prophets. They do not possess superhuman powers; they cannot read the hearts of the members of the administration. It will be time enough to denounce the provincial Secretary as a tyrant and oppressor when he takes a leaf out of the Opposition's book and treats the teachers tyrannically and oppressively. When he follows the example set him by Mr. Humphreys they will have reason to complain of him. But we are confident that that time will never come.

A SINGULAR CASE.

A trial took place in England which has greatly perplexed both judges and lawyers and proved that the decisions of courts on what were considered at the time they were made, the clearest evidence, are not always to be depended upon. In 1879 a burglary was committed at Edlingham. A clergyman's house was broken into and both the clergyman and his daughter were wounded by the burglars. Two men, Brannagan and Murphy, were apprehended for the commission of the crime, tried, convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The case was clear, and judge and jury had not a doubt as to the men's guilt. In November last two men named Edgell and Richardson confessed that they, and not Brannagan and Murphy, had been guilty of breaking into the clergyman's house. They told a story that appeared plain and straightforward, and by that story the men who were undergoing penal servitude had nothing whatever to do with the crime. Edgell and Richardson were tried and found guilty, and were sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The two men whom they declared to be innocent were released and made much of as being the victims of a judicial mistake and a pension was granted to each of them. It was thought that too much could not be done for them by way of reparation for the injury that had been inflicted upon them. But the case did not end there. There was still another act in the drama. Three policemen who had worked energetically to procure the arrest and conviction of Brannagan and Murphy were accused of conspiracy and put on their trial. At this trial it was necessary to go carefully over the evidence on which the two men had been convicted for proof of conspiracy on the part of the policemen. After examining that evidence, the judge declared that there was a tremendous case against Brannagan and Murphy and that he would question the intelligence of the jury that would not find them guilty. But the prosecution failed to prove that the policemen had manufactured any of that evidence. Instances in which they had been accused of doing this, when inquired into, proved to be groundless. They were accused of putting a piece of paper into Murphy's pocket which fitted into another piece found on the vicarage grounds. But the charge wholly broke down. They were also accused of surprising and entrapping a man named Redpath, with whom the prisoners lived, into identifying a chisel which was picked up near the scene of the robbery. But it was proved that Redpath had voluntarily identified the chisel twice and he adhered to this identification when cross-examined by the counsel for the prisoners. The trial resulted in the acquittal of the policemen. It was found that they had done no more than their duty. But the judge was evidently bewildered. The new evidence that came up during the trial of the policemen pointed more strongly than ever to Brannagan and Murphy being the burglars. Both the clergyman, Mr. Buckle, and his daughter identified Brannagan as one of the burglars, and Miss Buckle positively declared that Edgell was not the man. There were footmarks in the garden of the vicarage, of which casts in plaster had been taken at the time. These footprints corresponded exactly with clogs owned by Brannagan. It was said that the policemen made the marks with the man's clogs, but this was disproved. When the judge found that the evidence against the original prisoners was stronger than it was at their trial he might be excused for suspecting that the men who confessed to committing the burglary were really innocent and that they had some motive in charging themselves with a crime that they did not commit. This suspicion was strengthened by an admission which was extorted from one of them at the trial of the policemen which was that when they made their confession they were under the impression that they could not be punished, as the two men had already been convicted and were then in penal servitude. Of course it was hard to understand why these men should confess to a crime that they did not commit, but it appeared equally hard to believe that the men against whom such very strong evidence had been adduced were not the real criminals. The whole case was a mystery which even the acute mind of Mr. Justice Denman could not penetrate. The general opinion seems to be that in spite of the circumstances which point to Brannagan and Murphy as the guilty men, it was Edgell and Richardson who had committed the crime. Yet the first two men had been tried and convicted and if it had not been for the confession of the others there would not be even a suspicion as to their guilt. Even a review of the evidence on which they were convicted with the light shed upon it by the confession of Edgell and Richardson, the case against them was strengthened. The conclusions to be drawn from these trials seem to be that evidence is not always so strong as it appears to be, and that courts of justice are very far from being infallible.

DOES IT PAY?

Three-fourths of our people are troubled with Dyspepsia or Liver Complaint in some form or other, which by nature of the disease has a depressing influence on the mind or body, preventing them from thinking or acting clearly in any matter of importance. Indigestion, coming up of food after eating, dyspepsia, sick headache, acidity of the stomach or any derangement of the stomach or liver (upon which the whole action of our system depends) are speedily and effectually overcome by the use of *Green's August Flower*. The most stubborn cases have yielded to its influence, as thousands of letters received will testify.

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"BACKING DOWN."

The local organ of the demoralized opposition has endeavored to make it appear that there was a complete "backdown" on the part of the educational department in connection with the amendment to the act having reference to the suspension or cancellation of teachers' certificates, and it was broadly stated by the Opposition, both in the House and out of it, that the minister and the superintendent had been actually "scared into it." From what we know about the minister, we do not think he is very apt to be scared, especially by such an opposition as the present. But an examination into the facts will, we think, tend to show that any "backing down" has been on the other side; and one cannot help suspecting that the Opposition seized upon the withdrawal of certain words from the amendment as an excuse for *their* "backdown"—as something to cover their retreat. As the amendment first appeared on the notice paper it read thus: "With the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, to summarily suspend from teaching any teacher guilty of gross misconduct, or signally failing in the proper management of a school, or for other sufficient reason," etc., etc. But before the time came for inserting the amendment in the Bill the words "guilty of gross misconduct, or signally failing in the proper management of a school, or for other sufficient reason," were withdrawn and the simple words "for cause" substituted; and that is the form in which it has been incorporated with the act. And that is what constituted the ignominious "back down" over which the Opposition pretend to chuckle. We use the word "pretend" advisedly, because it is difficult to assume such an amount of verdancy on the part of the opposition as to believe that they can possibly be sincere. The average schoolboy must see at a glance that the amendment in its present form really places greater power in the hands of the educational department than it would have done as first placed on the notice paper. The words "for cause" leave it to the department to say what shall constitute "cause;" whereas the words specifying cause took that discretionary power away. It must, therefore, be perfectly clear that the educational department *backed up*, instead of down, in this matter; and if the Opposition are honest in believing that they were instrumental in having the words eliminated, they are entitled to lay the flattering unction to their soul—if peradventure they possess such a commodity—that they have been instrumental in investing the educational department with more power than was asked.

A CONCEITED CONTEMPORARY.

The *News-Advertiser* has an abundant stock of modest assurance. It is exceedingly well satisfied with itself, but it has a poor opinion of all its contemporaries. It finds fault with the newspapers of the province—Government, Opposition and Independent—for the way in which they have treated the Budget speech, yet its own performance is about as nice a specimen of the mixing and muddling of figures as it has been our lot to read. It takes up the complaint of THE COLONIST that there is in the public accounts of the province no distinction between ordinary expenditure and expenditure on capital account and then tries, in a blundering way, to make the division for itself. Some idea may be formed of the accuracy of the method adopted by our contemporary when it is known that without an examination of the items contained in the Estimates for the coming year it, at a venture, takes one-third of the appropriation for public works as expenditure on capital account. Now, a very superficial examination of the Estimates will show that by far the greater part of this sum is to be expended on a few public buildings alone. Here are some of the items:

Asylum for the Insane	$40,000
Court House, Vancouver	10,000
Public Schools, Vancouver	10,000
Juvenile Reformatory	3,000
School Houses in various places	11,000
	$74,000

Here is $74,000 of the $92,000 that the *News-Advertiser* allows for permanent works without taking into account the appropriation for boring the artesian well, for the opening up of new roads or for the construction of new bridges and wharves. By such a reckless way of dealing with the public finances the deficit could be swelled to almost any amount by a stupid or an unscrupulous editor. The truth is that only those who are intimately acquainted with the work of the Government can, with any approach to correctness, separate the ordinary expenditure from the expenditure for works of a permanent nature. It is easy enough to show that the *News-Advertiser* is very far astray in its off-hand estimate of what is ordinary and what is extraordinary expenditure, but it is impossible for any one who has not an intimate acquaintance with the business of the department to make any division that is at all reliable.

We think that the Government is doing itself an injustice in not keeping a capital account. It would, if it did, like the Dominion and some of the provinces of the confederation, be able to boast of a surplus when it had actually spent a great deal more than it had received as revenue. The Government of New Brunswick, for instance, declares a surplus for last year of $13,786. But when it does this it takes into account only ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure. It made during the year large expenditures on railways, departmental buildings and other permanent works. If the New Brunswick accounts had been kept in the same way as the British Columbia accounts, instead of having a small surplus to boast of it would have to deplore a large deficit. The Dominion Government has been having surpluses for many years except last year, but it has, nevertheless, been going more and more deeply into debt. This showing could not have been made if the Dominion Public Accounts were kept as those of this province are.

But this is after all a mere matter of accounts. If it is considered wise for the sake of developing the resources of the province to spend on permanent works every year more than the revenue warrants, it is well that the people should know each year exactly how far the expenditure exceeds the income without being obliged to search through intricate accounts which only experts can understand. There are, no doubt, many people who are not by any means unintelligent, who find it hard to understand how the Dominion has managed to run into debt so deeply when they saw, year after year, that there was a surplus in the Treasury. Though the journalists and the politicians boasted loudly of the recurring surpluses, they said no more than they could help about the debt that was steadily accruing. But the British Columbian who pays any attention to the subject is able to see each year exactly how the government stands financially. The showing may not be as favorable to the government as it could be made by a different system of bookkeeping, but it is simple and it is honest. For our part, we must say that we prefer the Dominion system. It gives a better classification of both revenue and expenditure, and it does not give guessers and muddlers, like our contemporary the *News-Advertiser* and the member for Cassiar, such favorable opportunities for misrepresentation.

It may suit our contemporary's purpose to paint the future in gloomy colors, and pretentiously to condemn the Government for anticipating the future, but if the Government refused to give Vancouver the court-house that it needs, and postponed the erection of the school-houses that it demands, it would be the first to complain and to threaten it with its most strenuous opposition if it continued to neglect so important a part of the province. And as Vancouver is, so are all the other towns and settlements of British Columbia. They want public improvements, and they say, and in many cases, most truly, that the province cannot afford to wait for them. It is better to go in debt than to allow it to want what its welfare and progress require.

A CONVERSION.

The Toronto *Globe* after some wavering has completely changed front on the Jesuit question. It professes to be converted to the side of disallowance by articles that have recently appeared in *The Canada Law Journal* and the *Canadian Law Times*. It says:

"The facts, interpretations and arguments set forth in the articles have removed from our minds, and will remove from the mind of the lay public, all doubts as to the nature of the Act in question. To make assurance doubly sure, we have privately obtained the opinion of very well known and learned lawyers, quite dissociated from politics, as to the soundness of the contentions of the *Law Journal* and the *Law Times*. As their opinion tally in every essential we have to repeat with the utmost emphasis what we have alleged somewhat tentatively hitherto, that the Jesuit Act should be disallowed."

The change in the *Globe* shows how strong the current of popular opinion in Ontario runs in favor of disallowance. We very strongly suspect that expediency has had a great deal more to do with the *Globe's* conversion than conviction. It has been all along a strong assertor of provincial rights. It held, indeed, extreme views as to the use of the prerogative of the veto by the Federal Government, and consistently with those views, it contended that Sir John Macdonald was justified in allowing the Jesuit Act to become law. But the agitation against the allowance of the law has been growing in the Province of Ontario, and, no doubt, the *Globe* has found it difficult and perhaps unprofitable, to pull against the stream. Hence the "flop."

The articles in the *Law Times* and *Law Journal*, which carried conviction to the heart and mind of the *Globe* are silent upon what many people consider the most important part of the Quebec Act. They admit the power of the Provincial Legislature to give to the Jesuits $400,000, or any other sum, of the public money. The part of the act which makes the grant of money is according to them perfectly constitutional. It is to the reference to the Pope that those journals take exception. What the Pope is empowered to do by the Act is to make such disposal of the money among the religious orders in the province of Quebec as may appear to him just and proper. "This grant of authority to the Pope, a foreign potentate or sovereign," the *Law Journal* says, "brings up the question whether the Act is constitutional." In order to prove its unconstitutionality it refers to Imperial statutes that are hundreds of years old. It maintains that these old English laws are in force in Canada as well as in Great Britain. The law journals discuss the question at great length, and the conclusion they come to is that the Quebec Legislature does not possess the power to authorize a foreign power to exercise authority of any kind within its territory. The *Law Times* in a recent editorial, in which the whole case is reviewed in all its aspects, says: "The constitutional question that arises is not the voting away of public money, be the pretext ever so shallow, but the subordination of the Sovereign to a foreign authority, and the placing of Her Majesty's funds at the disposal of some foreign authority."

We will not presume to offer an opinion on so abstruse a question in the presence such a high authority, but it occurs to us that the case cannot be quite so clear as the law journals make out, for if the law were plainly unconstitutional there would be an easy way for Sir John Macdonald to get out of an exceedingly unpleasant and embarrassing position. All that he would have to say to the Quebec Premier would be: "My dear Mercier, I have no desire to interfere unnecessarily in the affairs of your Province. I would like to oblige you and your friends, but you see this law of yours is no law at all. Your Legislature did not possess the power to enact it, and it is consequently so much waste paper." Mr. Mercier, provided the law is such as the *Law Times* declares it to be, would have nothing to say. A law that is no law does not require to be disallowed. It is essentially null and void and could never be acted upon. We cannot help thinking that if Sir John Macdonald and Sir John Thompson and other lawyers whom, no doubt, they have consulted on the subject, are of the opinion that the Quebec law is utterly unconstitutional, the Dominion Government would not have waited until now to inform the Government of Quebec of the conclusion at which they had arrived. No one could be offended because the Federal Government had rejected a law which upon examination they had found the Provincial Legislature did not possess the power to enact. We are very much afraid that the *Globe* has either not sufficiently examined the question of the constitutionality of the Quebec Act, or has, without understanding the question, adopted the view which it found is the most convenient to hold. There is a rumor, too, that Mr. Blake is satisfied that the law is constitutional. That being the case, the pressure on the *Globe* must be very severe indeed, when it, in a matter of law, sets its opinion against that of so high an authority. For our part, as we do not believe that Sir John Macdonald is willing to permit a law which he knows to be unconstitutional to be placed on the statute book of the province of Quebec for the mere fun of being kept in hot water and of seeing how fiercely people can fight in a quasi-religious quarrel, we take the liberty of doubting the soundness of the opinion of the *Globe* and the law journals.

Even if that opinion is sound and the Jesuit Act is rejected on the ground of unconstitutionality, we cannot see that the case will be greatly mended. There is nothing to hinder the Quebec Legislature passing another law giving the Jesuits the $400,000 absolutely, without the intervention of the Pope or anyone else. Such a law, according to the *Globe's* own authorities, would be perfectly constitutional and it could not, consistently with its former principles, object to the allowance of such a law. The Quebec Legislature was competent to enact it, therefore it would be an infringement on the rights of the province to disallow it. In that case the last state of the Jesuit question would, from the Ontario agitators' point of view, be worse than the first. It is greatly to be deplored that this question has arisen to disturb the tranquility of the Dominion. But we have faith enough in the good sense and moderation of the majority of our fellow-countrymen to believe that it will be settled without creating any serious disturbance.

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SALE OF LAND FOR TAXES

Remaining unpaid in the Electoral Districts of Victoria and Esquimalt, and in Sayward District.

Name of Person Assessed.	Description of Tax.	Description of the Parcels, Sections or Lots.	Am'nt.
James Bryden	Real property	Sections 19 and 20, Range 3 East, North Saanich	$10 00
William Elford	" "	Part of Lot 2, Secs. 61 & 28, 1 acre, Victoria Dist.	1 00
Mrs. R. Cæsar	" "	Section 67, Lake District	6 67
O. Giles	" "	Lot 29, Secs. 29 & 30, Oaklands, Victoria District	2 00
Mrs. Marg't Hankin	" "	Lot 34, " "	6 00
Walter Hine	" "	Lot 2, 20 acres of Sections 45 and 85, "	2 67
Walter Harvey	" "	27 acres of Section 72, "	8 00
Thomas D. Lindsay	" "	Lot 2, Section 4, "	8 00
N. C. Matthieson	" "	Part of Lot 8, Section 25, "	1 00
Captain E. W. May	" "	20 acres of Sections 45 and 85, "	2 67
Magnus Nelson	" "	Section 83, 160 acres, "	6 67
Warburton Pike	" "	83 acres of Sections 61 and 28, "	6 00
Frank Porter	" "	20 acres of Section 34, "	3 35
Otto Pulvermiller	Real pro. & wild land	23 acres of Section 127, Lake District	2 81
Rev. G. W. Taylor	Real property	Lot 3, Section 36, 14½ acres, Victoria District	5 35
Do.	"	Part of Lot 3, Section 37, 21 acres, "	6 50
H. R Troupe	Real & personal pro.	Lot 21, Section 75, 1 93/100 acres, "	75 85
Do.	"	Lot 26, Section 75, 124 acres, "	
Louis Alfred Blanc	Real pro. & wild land	Section 60, 100 acres, Esquimalt District	11 50
Mrs McMillan	Real property	Section 33, 143 acres, Sooke District	6 00
William Paul	Real and wild land	1/7 of Section 40, 30 acres, Metchosin District	2 05
J. F. Keller	" "	6 acres of Suburban Lot 50, Esquimalt District	37 10
Sarah McDonald	Real property	Lot 74, Section 31, Victoria West, "	1 00
J. W. McMillan	Real and personal	Sections 25 and 26, Sooke District	10 50
Mrs. M. A. Smith	Real property	Lot 8, Section 10, Esquimalt District	5 00
J. Turner	Real and wild land	Section 11, Metchosin	10 00
Robert Weir	Real and personal	Sections 31, 32, 33, 34, 37 and 56, Metchosin	41 14
Adam Weir	Real property	Section 35, Metchosin	6 00
John Weir	" "	Section 36, Metchosin	7 60
Jas. Wilcox, estate	" "	Part of Lots 7, 8, 15 and 16, subdivisions of Lot 113, Victoria West, Esquimalt District	2 00
Thos. Earle	Real and wild land	Section 7, 160 acres, Sayward District	15 74

And, in accordance with the law, I hereby give notice that I shall offer for sale, by Public Auction, any lands of persons assessed by me on which taxes, including Personal Property Tax, together with the cost of advertising and other expenses, remaining unpaid on day of sale, to either of the above Districts.

Under the Statute, persons liable to pay taxes imposed by the Assessment Acts, are personally liable for the amount thereof, and all lands of such persons situate within the Province are also liable therefor. The taxes are a charge on such lands, having preference over any claim, lien, privilege or incumbrance of any party, except the Crown, and does not require Registration to preserve it.

The above sale will take place on Saturday, 27th April next, at the Government Buildings, James Bay, Victoria, at 12 o'clock noon.

C. BOOTH,
Victoria, B. C., 21st March, 1889. mar22 Assessor and Collector.

MEDICAL.

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TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase 640 acres of land in Sayward District, and described as follows: Commencing at a point near the head of Campbell Lake, 20 chains due north of the south-west corner of Lot 81, Sayward District, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement. JOHN E. GLOVER. Dated Dec. 28, 1888. dec29-2m-w

NOTICE.—I, the undersigned, intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, for pastoral purposes, situated in Goldstream District, commencing at the north-east corner post of section 3; thence true north 73 chains; thence true east along the south boundary of section 6, 40 chains; thence true south 82 chains to the north-west corner of section 1; thence southerly 5 chains to the north-east corner of section 2; thence westerly along the northerly boundary of section 2, 40 chains, to the place of beginning, and containing 315 acres, more or less. T. W. PATERSON. Victoria, Dec, 29, 1888. dec30-w-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of land situated in Rupert District, and described as follows: Commencing at a post at the mouth of a small stream on the north shore of Rupert Arm, Quatsino Inlet, at high water and running north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south to the shore, and thence following the shore line in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing three hundred and twenty acres. Dec. 21st, 1888. E. M. SKINNER. dec22-w-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, thirty days after date, I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Graham Island, Queen Charlotte, and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of A. Freeman's claim, thence west 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to point of commencement. B. VAN VOLKENBURGH. Dated, Victoria, B. C., January 21st, 1889. jan22-w2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, to purchase the undermentioned tracts of land situate in Lillooet District, described as follows:—

TRACT 1—Commencing at the south-east corner of section 6, range 6, west, township 4; thence north 80 chains; thence east 50 chains, more or less; thence south 80 chains; thence west 50 chains, more or less, to the point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

TRACT 2—Commencing at a post, 36 chains, more or less, due west of the south-east corner of section 5, range 5 west, township 4; thence north 80 chains; thence east 50 chains, more or less; thence south 80 chains; thence west 50 chains, more or less, to the place of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

TRACT 3—Commencing at a post 40 chains due south of the north-east corner of section 2, range 1 west, township 4; thence west 120 chains, thence south 120 chains; thence east 120 chains; thence north 120 chains to the place of commencement, containing 1440 acres.

TRACT 4—Commencing at a post 40 chains due north of the south-west corner of section 3, range 1 west, township 4; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains to the Indian Reserve; thence west 9 chains to the north-west corner of the Indian Reserve; thence in a southerly direction along the western boundary of the Indian Reserve 22 chains, more or less; thence west 37 chains, more or less; thence south 20 chains; thence west 40 chains to the place of commencement, containing 350 acres, more or less.

Victoria, B. C., B. VAN VOLKENBURGH. January 21st, 1889. jan22-w-2mo

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, 60 days after date, I intend applying to the Honorable, the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following tracts of land situate in Rupert and Coast Districts: Tract 1—Commencing at the north-west corner of Section 4, Rupert District, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south to the shore of Beaver Cove, thence following the shore line of Beaver Cove to the place of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less. Tract 2—Commencing at a post on the east side of Shushartie Harbor, Coast District, near the entrance to Bradley Lagoon, thence east 40 chains, thence south to the shore line, thence following the shore line in a northwesterly direction, and including a small island, to the point of commencement, containing 160 acres, more or less. LEONARD G. LITTLE. February, 6th, 1889. feb8-w-2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT WE have applied to the Hon. the Minister of the Interior for a license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situated in New Westminster District:—

1. Commencing at a post set at the north-west corner of Township 28; thence east 480 chains; thence south 140 chains; thence west 480 chains; thence north 140 chains, to the point of commencement; containing, by estimation, 6,540 acres.

2. Commencing at a post on the east shore of Pitt Lake, four miles from the head; thence west 80 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 60 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 220 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 20 chains; thence west to the shore of the lake; thence following the shore northwards, to the point of commencement; containing, by estimation, 2,400 acres.

3. Commencing at a post set at the south-east corner of a lease to the Brunette Saw Mill Company on the east side of Pitt Lake, in New Westminster District; thence north 20 chains to post; thence east 80 chains to a post; thence south 80 chains to a post; thence west 120 chains, more or less to the shore of Pitt Lake; thence northwardly along the lake 80 chains, more or less, to a post; thence along the line of the Brunette Saw Mill Co.'s lease east 40 chains, to the point of commencement.

4. And the following in Yale District:—

Commencing at a post set at the north-east corner of Township 28, New Westminster District; thence north 80 chains; thence east 160 chains; thence south to a post set at the foot of an inaccessible mountain and the same line produced to 160 chains; thence west 160 chains to a post set on the east line of Township 28 aforesaid; thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement; containing, by estimation, 2,260 acres.

JAMES MACLAREN, FRANK ROSS, By their Agent, C. D. RAND. Vancouver, B. C., January 18th, 1889. feb23-w-2m

NOTICE!

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT THE NEXT Session of the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada Application will be made for an Act to incorporate the Society known throughout Canada as the "Independent Order of Foresters," the objects of which Society are:—

1. To unite fraternally all persons of sound bodily and mental health and good moral character (under fifty-five years of age), and educate them socially, morally and intellectually.

2. To establish a fund for the relief of the sick and distressed members.

3. To establish a Benefit Fund, from which a sum not exceeding $3,000 shall be paid to each member, his beneficiary or legal representative, under the provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of said Society. Uxbridge, Dec. 27th, 1888.

McGILLIVRAY & CHAPPLE, Solicitors for Applicants. Jan19-w-9t

FISHERIES, 1889.

FOR SHORT:

WE make intelligently, *every kind of a Net, Seine and Pound*, for Pacific Fisheries, with experienced hands, and feel a confident ability to hand over, in any magnitude, to our patrons, good and well-made wares, fully up to our reputation, at a fair price.

Also, Rope-walk made Cotton Rope, superior to machine kinky rope. Letters replied to, and samples by mail.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO., GLOUCESTER, MASS. Boston Office—94 Commercial Street. dec7-d6t-w3mo

Land for Sale! IN SPALLUMCHEEN.

800 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED AGRICULTURAL LANDS, in three lots. Grand Climate. Short Winters. Terms Easy. For further particulars apply to R. S. HANNA. Vernon, Dec. 13, 1888. dec15-w-tf

G·M·D.

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proved its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre or Thick Neck, and Eating Sores or Ulcers.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating, and nutritive properties, if taken in time. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh in the Head, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. It promptly cures the severest Coughs.

For Torpid Liver, Biliousness, or "Liver Complaint," Dyspepsia, and Indigestion, it is an unequaled remedy. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.

aug9-d&w-1yr

NOTICES.

The Cottonwood Gold Mining Co., Limited, FOREIGN.

[*Registered 22nd day of February, 1889.*]

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have this day registered "The Cottonwood Gold Mining Company, Limited," Foreign, under the "Foreign Mining Companies' Registration Act, 1888."

The objects for which the said Company is formed are:—

(*a*) To purchase or otherwise acquire, to take on lease or in exchange, to acquire by mining sett or license, concession, grant, or otherwise, any lands, mines, mineral rights, buildings, easements, rights, privileges, machinery, plant, or effects whatsoever, and every description of property, real or personal, movable or immovable, in British Columbia or elsewhere, which the Company may from time to time think to acquire.

(*b*) Without prejudice to the generality of the objects mentioned in the memorandum, to make and carry into effect with or without modification an agreement in the form set out in the schedule to the Articles of Association registered herewith, for the acquisition of the properties mentioned in such agreement.

(*c*) To work, win and get any mines and minerals, and to exercise any mining or other rights acquired by the Company, and to wash, crush, reduce, amalgamate, and render merchantable, and sell or dispose of, or otherwise turn