Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, JUNE 22ND, 1888.

AT REST.

Yesterday morning at Potsdam, in the presence of his mourning relatives, all that was mortal of the late Emperor Frederick III. was laid lovingly at rest. The ceremonies were lacking in ostentation; they were singularly pathetic in view of the monarch's untimely demise, and a hushed city told by its awful silence of the load of grief which it bore. Over his tomb the whole world mingles its tears—for the valiant soldier, the man of peace, the devoted husband and father. Not in the palaces of royalty alone, not in the chambers of statesmen and diplomats alone, is the Emperor's death mourned—in the humble homes of his loving subjects will there be lamentation for one who was cut off just as he had entered into power. Who can estimate his loss! He hated war and loved peace. Had he lived there would have been no fear of strife, his would have been the desire to turn the spear into a pruning hook, and to have guided Germany on to commercial and social progress. The future, it must be confessed, does not look auspicious. But, mayhap, the forewarnings which come to us through the press of a change of policy on the part of the new Emperor may prove to have emanated from no true prophets. If William II. becomes aggressive, if he seeks for military fame at the expense of France, he will have left unheeded the rich inheritance of loving-kindness which was left him by his father. We may well hope that the warlike desires which have been attributed to him have no foundation in fact; that now that he has been called to the sovereignty of a mighty nation he will be guided by those aspirations which made the life of the late Emperor beautiful in its God-fearing and humane spirit. Frederick III. has solved the great mystery; for him the toils of life are over; he has reached the goal to which we are all treading, but upon earth his memory will be ever imperishable. May his wise precepts guide the actions of his first-born, who now holds in his hands the fortunes of the Fatherland!

DEFENCELESS LONDON.

A feature of the war scare in England is that attention has been strongly directed to the defenceless condition of London. The alarmists say very truly, that the great metropolis has neither natural nor artificial defences against an invading army; that the city is within some three or four marches of the coast, and that if an army of sufficient force were once landed, and no sufficient force were ready to meet them the invaders could march on London and capture it. There are, however, those several contingencies in the way: How is the invading army to cross the channel? It would take a big fleet to bring them over, and the crossing could not be done secretly. The British fleet must, in fact, be evaded or overcome before the crossing could be effected. It is, after all, only from France that the danger of invasion would be likely ever to come. France is now a strong naval power, but unequal to a naval contest with Great Britain. As against a possible combination of France and Russia, England could simply count upon the alliance of Germany and Italy. But, with only one of these in alliance, she could command the sea, and render any large invasion impossible. It is doubtless well enough to consider how London could be defended in an emergency, and to have a plan of defence. But the maintenance of England's naval supremacy is the main point. Aside from this, there are other great cities in quite as bad a plight as London. New York is to-day vastly more defenceless than London, being on the coast, and with no national fleet that could cope with even the third-rate vessel powers of the old world. Yet our sensible cousins are in no way afraid of the sudden capture of their metropolis. We venture that the war scare in England, in so far as the safety of London is concerned, will also be of short duration.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE.

Indignation is generally expressed by the public at the action of the licensing court in granting a license to retail liquor to Mr. Fee. As before pointed out, petitions from the residents of the district in which the saloon is situated were presented to previous licensing boards, and respected by them. A resolution of the council is also on record, stating that it was undesirable that further saloon licenses should be granted. In the face of these facts the licensing board, composed of Mayor Grant, Hon. A. N. Richards, P. M., and Messrs. R. Ward, Geo. Morrison, T. Shotbolt, H. E. Croasdaile, and R. B. McMicking, Justices of the Peace, granted the license, Hon. Mr. Richards and Mr. Ward being the only two who offered a remonstrance, the latter having opposed the application on two or three previous occasions. We are at a loss to understand upon what principle or precedent the assenting Justices came to a decision, and it is remarkable that the chief magistrate of the city, knowing the wishes of the people as represented by the council and by the petitions presented, should have remained silent when the matter was being discussed. A word from him explaining the position of affairs would probably have convinced the board that under no circumstances could the application be justly allowed. However, his worship remained silent, and gave passive assent to the decision. Residents of the neighborhood are greatly incensed at the action of the board, and consider an outrage has been perpetrated upon them in granting permission to carry on a saloon business in that locality. If any action can be taken by which the matter can be rectified they are determined to take it, and if not several who are tenants of houses adjacent to the saloon premises have stated their intention of removing to some other quarter of the city. The incident demonstrates in a very striking way the necessity for a better license law, one that will more accurately define the meaning of the various licenses, and one providing for a more responsible board than that which may be drummed up by an applicant. Three license commissioners appointed by the Government would probably be the best method to inaugurate. In the present case the applicant solicited the votes of the magistrates before the court was in session and succeeded in securing a majority favorable to his application. Another bench of magistrates could be called together to-morrow which would be averse to granting the license. It is thus seen that the system is greatly at fault, and a radical change will have to be effected before the public will be satisfied that the matter of licensing liquor houses is being transacted in a manner that is in accord with justice and public opinion.

TWO STATESMEN.

A curious illustration of the difference between the English and German systems of political government is afforded by a comparison of the parliamentary careers of Gladstone and Bismarck, who were born within a few years of one another and assumed the leadership of the parliaments of their respective countries about the same time. A lengthy article in the Boston *Advertiser* on the lives of "the two greatest statesmen now living," refers particularly to this point. Bismarck received his appointment in the Prussian ministry from the King in 1862. Gladstone was "sent for" to form a government in 1868. Bismarck has held his position from the day of his appointment down to the present time in the face of every political storm, while Gladstone has been compelled by circumstances to resign his position no less than eight times. When one of Gladstone's measures has been defeated he has been obliged by parliamentary usage to surrender his office, but when one of Bismarck's measures has been defeated he has simply held on phlegmatically and introduced it again, perhaps with better success. In Germany the law making power is vested in a federal council of representatives of the various states, of which Bismarck is president. No constitutional change can be made if 14 members of this body object to it, and as the king appoints 17 members he has complete control in this respect. In England the Commons control the government by the power of voting or withholding supplies, but in Germany there is a fixed opposition, and the popular body have merely the power of assenting to or withholding assent from changes proposed. If they do withhold their assent the government is not disturbed, as the provision for ordinary expenditures is already made and the affairs of state can be carried on as usual. If the popular representatives are contumacious they may be dismissed. These facts no doubt account for the growing power of socialism in the German empire. The article concludes:

A people so enlightened and so imbued with love of liberty as the Germans will not endure forever to be denied the practical control of their own affairs. Bismarck has gratified their patriotic sentiments by securing German unity. He has indulged their thirst for military glory. He has made the empire dominant in European diplomacy. The people are so proud of him that they will bear from him almost any arbitrariness. But the national liberal party of Germany is growing rapidly in numbers and in the courage of its convictions, and, unless all signs fail, Bismarck will have no successor.

TOLSTOI AT THE PLOUGH.

Many readers of THE COLONIST have perused with more or less pleasure the writings of Count Tolstoi, the eminent Russian novelist. His works have a decided flavor of originality and naturalness. He has, however, ceased to devote his pen to fiction, having concluded that it is morally wrong to write novels. Although one of the greatest and wealthiest of Russian nobles, he now, from a sense of duty, labors and fares like a peasant. He literally earns his bread by the sweat of his brow. A wood-cut represents him behind one of the rude ploughs of his country, drawn by a single grey horse, turning up the soil of his fields. He still writes, but only on religious subjects, and proposes to make the Sermon on the Mount the rule of his daily life. He declares, too, that he never knew what real rest and peace of mind were until he carried his belief into daily life. Tolstoi is undoubtedly eccentric, and in some respects misguided, but no one seems to doubt the thoroughness of his conversion. There has been a great and marked change in his life. We hold in the new world the same parallels of latitude as Russia in the old. But in Canada, when one of our great men professes conversion he does not take to the plough, hard manual labor and coarse fare. Our standards are different, apparently, and more congenial to luxurious tastes. If one can go to Heaven just as well in a palace car, why should he choose to walk thither behind a plough?

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

BY THE return of Mr. Helsterman as school trustee the services of a good man are retained by the city. Lt.-Col. Wolfenden who was returned by acclamation for James Bay ward, will be a valuable addition to the Board. The election in Yates street ward takes place to-day.

PRESIDENTS who have been renominated have, as a general rule, been reelected. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln and Grant, each served a second term, while John Quincey Adams and Martin Van Buren alone of those who have been renominated failed of reelection.

THE dignity of the printer's craft and editorial chair are recognized even by royalty. Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, has three grandsons—Dom Pedro, aged 12, heir presumptive to the throne, and his two brothers, Dom Louis and Dom Antonio, aged 10 and 7 respectively. These youngsters are newspaper publishers. They possess a small printing office and machine of American manufacture, and all their leisure hours are taken up by the *Courier Imperial*, as their paper is called. The three boys are editors, printers and presses, and their paper is very fair in reading matter as well as in appearance. The best of it is that the politics of the *Courier* are liberal, and it stands up boldly for the abolition of slavery. The Emperor subscribes for the paper and reads it regularly.

THERE has been a large importation of "Jamaica ginger" into Maine. An analysis shows that it contains 55 per cent. of alcohol! A telegram states that the practice of Jamaica ginger drinking is said to become as firmly seated as the morphine or opium habits, and its effects undoubtedly are pernicious.

THE LICENSING SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR: Your editorial on this subject in Sunday's issue almost censures the justices of the peace who granted a license to Mr. Fee. It is, of course, commendable to advocate any measure calculated to bring about a more satisfactory mode of regulating the liquor traffic, but as regards the gentlemen who granted Mr. Fee a license, they are deserving of praise for having the courage of their convictions. It is a thankless work anyhow, and if magistrates are to be censured for doing what they believe to be right, it will soon be difficult to get one to sit in the licensing court. The license was not granted "from indifference or other cause," for the members of the bench, who had been regularly notified by the mayor to attend, clearly expressed the opinion that it was only a matter of common justice to grant Mr. Fee a license, that they were unwilling to make fish of one and fowl of another, and that every man of good character is equally entitled to a license. A justice of the peace should not usurp powers which are not given to him by law, no matter how desirable it may be that he should have such powers. There is something in the licensing acts authorizing the presenting of petitions in *rural* districts and conferring a discretion to grant or refuse a license, but there is a section in the statute which says that those provisions shall not apply to the cities of Victoria, Nanaimo and New Westminster. This question was raised on two previous occasions and if a discretionary power had been given by the statute, you may be sure Mr. Richards would have seen it and pointed it out. If it is desirable to limit the number of licensed houses an appeal should be made to the legislature to amend the act. It is certainly not the fault of the licensing court. In my opinion the practice of granting a license to one man in a city and refusing another, is an erroneous policy. To say nothing of the injustice of such a course, it is not in the interest of temperance, but directly in the interest of the liquor dealers. Instead of decreasing the consumption of liquor, it only increases the sales in the houses already licensed, thus giving them wealth and power, and making their license worth a large bonus, which they may sell to any stranger that comes along and effect a transfer without difficulty, while old settlers have, on several occasions, been refused the privilege of carrying on a like business. Temperance workers and liquor dealers are supposed to be at opposite poles—not so in Victoria on this question. They both seem to think their respective interests are furthered by discontinuing the granting of any more licenses. It is alleged that a popular mayor was elected two successive terms by the combined temperance and liquor votes because he had promised to put his foot down and stop the granting of licenses. If total prohibition is not obtainable, then licenses without limitation of number with increased rate of taxation seems the more rational policy.

E. GANNAWAY.

Victoria, June 19th, 1888.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL SITE.

TO THE EDITOR:—The persistent attempts of certain individuals in our midst to thwart the efforts of a committee which has worked early and late to carry out the wishes of the subscribers to the Jubilee Hospital fund, exhibit such cramped and narrow minded views as are positively deplorable.

For nearly a year and a half the subject has been exhaustively dealt with by a large and influential committee of representative men who have acted throughout in a business-like manner, and when on the threshold of actual construction are beset with obstacles which are calculated to destroy the entire scheme.

It is simply impossible to please everybody, and it is therefore refreshing to find on the general and building committee gentlemen of expansive views, who, while previously opposed to the site, have fallen into line with the majority and are working most heartily to carry out their views. Not so, however, with others, because we find no less than two obstructionists, one of whom moved a resolution in committee instructing the secretary to communicate with the government advising them of the site chosen and asking the government's approval thereof, which was granted, and another opponent moved a vote of thanks to the committee for their efforts. Surely it is fair to enquire how far consistency has been followed by such conduct.

It is also much to be regretted, although not altogether surprising, that at Saturday night's meeting, according to your report in Sunday's issue of THE COLONIST, the lie was given to the worthy honorary secretary. Fortunately that gentleman is fully capable of taking care of himself, and enjoys the full appreciation and sympathy of the public throughout. If your report of Saturday's meeting is correct it is well to note that Mr. Macdonald gives as a reason for the tardy resistance to the committee's efforts, "that the Ministerial Association, which moved in the matter, has only been formed recently." Anything more frivolous is difficult to imagine, but the fact is that with no alternative scheme or plan save and except that of the existing hospital site (condemned by successive boards of directors for many years past) the obstructionists have nothing to offer even at the eleventh hour when the labors of the committee have reached the point of awarding the contract for construction of the new buildings.

Every objective point which has been raised has been thoroughly dealt with months since by gentlemen who have taken the trouble to give their time and attention to the matter, and, possessed as they are with a fair share at least of common sense, it must be irritating to find the results of their labors besieged with so much "cussedness" instead of hearty co-operation, and jeopardizing a praiseworthy object in connection with our beloved Sovereign's jubilee.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Victoria, June 18, 1888.

VICTORIA.

TO THE EDITOR:—I have been much pleased with the tone of two or three articles laudatory of our beautiful city that appeared in your columns of recent date. The first duty of a newspaper to the place in which it is printed is to point out and bring into prominence its best points; and I am sure that the able and spirited publications to which I refer are calculated to do much good abroad while they give to croakers here amongst us a much needed rebuke. But if it be the duty of the newspaper to write the town up it is as well the duty of individuals—merchants, property-holders, *et al*—to speak a fair word of the town as occasion occurs. I know there are some persons (and Victoria includes a number among her business people) who everlastingly pull poor mouths in the best of times. This class are known in the Old Country as ravens. Croaking is with them constitutional. They are the Ichabods of society and ought to be given the cold shoulder of every person who desires to see the city and country go on. A few days ago I entered a certain business house. I shall not tell the line of trade carried on there nor the name of the merchant. It is sufficient to say that when I referred to the city and its prospects he began a tirade of abuse against the place and its people. He used the most profane and ungentlemanly language; said the town was on the down-grade and predicted that its dwellings and warehouses in a few years would become breeding places for bats and owls and its streets would be turned into goose pastures and pigs' commons. I was so taken by surprise and, withal, so disgusted with the unpatriotism of the man that I said good morning without making a considerable purchase which I had designed doing. Entered another store in the same line and related my experience with the gouty individual. "Oh!" said the merchant, as he picked out the goods I desired, "that man is a disgrace to his country. He came here without a dollar and is now rich. He made every cent he has in this town and now passes his time in blackguarding it. He and half-a-dozen more fellows of the same kidney are doing the town a world of harm. In the western States they would be ridden out on a rail and they'd be lucky if they got off without a coat of tar and feathers in addition. Here they are tolerated and—patronized!"

So long, Mr. Editor, as ungrateful persons who have made their fortunes in this city are "tolerated and patronized," I fear that your praiseworthy efforts to write up the town will be largely neutralized if they are not entirely destroyed.

VICTORIA FIRST.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

An adjourned meeting of the board of aldermen was held in the city hall last Monday. Present: Mayor Grant and Aldermen Penwill, Harris, Vigelius, Styles, Kelly, Coughlan and Powell.

The special object of the meeting was to consider a number of by-laws, and the clerk read the assessment by-law first.

A clause, instructing the assessor to return the assessment roll to the clerk before the 18th day of July, was inserted.

Ald. Powell moved, seconded by Ald. Styles, the second reading of the by-law; carried.

Ald. Powell intimated that he did not consider it just to have a person on the Work estate taxed highly and his own property taxed lightly. If one man with a lot on a street improves his property, he is taxed highly while another across the street with a number of vacant lots is assessed for a small sum.

Ald. Kelly held the same views as Ald. Powell. He had studied the matter somewhat, while in the east, and he could not see why a man who sought to improve the city should be taxed more than a man who had as much property and never spent a cent for improvements.

Ald. Vigelius, seconded by Ald. Vigelius, that a notice be inserted in the public press informing the ratepayers that the rate of taxation will be the same as last year, except in cases where the parties will receive a month's notice from the assessor. The motion was lost.

BUILDING BY-LAW.

An amendment to section 26 of the building by-law was read. It has for its effect the increasing of the rate of moving building from $50 to $750.

Ald. Coughlan moved, seconded by Ald. Kelly, in amendment, that $750 be struck out and $1,000 be inserted. The amendment was lost.

Ald. Styles moved, seconded by Ald. Kelly, the second reading of the by-law. Carried.

LOAN BY-LAW.

The mayor thought the board should go into committee of the whole as, aldermen might wish to speak more than once.

Ald. Styles moved, seconded by Ald. Harris, to that effect, with the mayor in the chair, and the motion was carried.

The by-law provides for the borrowing of the sum of $75,000 for certain purposes set down.

Ald. Vigelius said he would like inserted in the by-law, among the various improvements contemplated, that $15,000 be appropriated for the improvement of the fire department, as the engines had now been in use for twenty years. A new Hayes truck would also be necessary.

The library question was also brought up and Ald. Kelly thought the city should have a library for the sake of the young men and boys. "Your worship," said he, "I've got boys, and you'll have some yourself some day, and I'm sure you'll give your support."

Ald. Styles wanted to have $30,000 added for the purpose of building a stone wall across James Bay and the bridge done away with in years to come. He thought that everything the board intends to do with the money should be inserted in the by-law.

Ald. Coughlan said it would be impossible to tell the ratepayers all the board intends doing with the money.

Ald. Harris quite agreed with Ald. Styles with regard to building a retaining wall across James Bay, but it was hoped that the present bridge would stand many years yet, and he thought that the money should be used for the outlet of the main sewer at Ross Bay.

The Library by-law was taken up and included in the general loan by-law.

Ald. Coughlan said $15,000 should be asked, for distributing mains.

The clerk said the matter would have to be included under the Water-works by-law.

Ald. Coughlan said he would like to see the balance, amounting to $13,000, asked for general improvements and $15,000 asked for the purpose of purchasing distributing mains. He wished it understood that this sum had nothing to do with any sum borrowed last year.

Ald. Styles said the sewer to be built on Johnson street would have a sinkage of eighteen feet, and he would like this matter brought before the people in its true light.

Ald. Harris said there is a very slight fall along the water front. It was only necessary that the people should know what was going to be done. The vote for $30,000 would be to tap the sewerage on both sides of the ravine. The scheme proposed to be set under way would be a part of the regular scheme.

Ald. Coughlan wished to know if the borrowing of $30,000 to erect a sewer, would bind the board to any particular scheme.

The mayor thought the matter should be laid over for one week.

It was decided to lay the matter over until Wednesday, and the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

The board then adjourned at 10:25 o'clock.

ELECTION CARDS.

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

To the Electors of Victoria District:

GENTLEMEN,—

I withdraw as a Candidate for Legislative honors, in favor of MR. JAMES TOLMIE, the Government candidate, and hope that on him you will bestow your confidence and support.

Respectfully yours,

IRA WILSON.

Cadboro Bay, June 8th, 1888. jun3-2w

To the Electors of the Electoral District of Victoria:

I respectfully announce myself as a Candidate for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. R. F. John, and solicit your votes and influence to secure my return as a supporter of the present Government. I will at an early date visit you personally and explain my views on the chief questions of the day.

JAS. TOLMIE.

Dated, Cloverdale, June 4th, 1888. jun5-d-w

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nov27-6m

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

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Halifax, Nova Scotia.
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DENNIS MURPHY.
141 Mile House, 31st May, 1888. jun7-d1t-w2m

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je16-1t-d&w

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Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je34-tf-dw

Public Meetings.

Messrs. McILMOYL and TOLMIE will address the Electors of Victoria West at the following places:

NORTH SAANICH INSTITUTE—Tuesday, 19th June
SCHOOL HOUSE, West Road—Thursday, 21st "
ROYAL OAK SCHOOL HOUSE—Saturday, 23rd "
BURNSIDE, " " " —Monday, 25th "
CEDAR HILL, " " " —Tuesday, 26th "
AG'L HALL, S. SAANICH, —Thursday, 28th "
jun12-td

The WEST SHORE

ESTABLISHED 1879 PORTLAND, OREGON

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Subscribers for 1888 receive a large supplement every month. The first one is a beautiful cleograph 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.

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272-278 Second St., Portland, Oregon.

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that, 60 days after date, I intend applying to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a 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, April 9th, 1888. W. F. MADDEN.
ap17-d2t-w8t

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 Nass 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

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 320 acres of land, situate in Kootenay District (West Division), bounded as follows:—Commencing at a stake on the left bank of Columbia River, about one mile and a half west from the mouth of Kootenay River; thence N. 40 chains; thence W. 80 chains; thence S. 40 chains, more or less, to Columbia River; thence in an easterly direction 80 chains, more or less, to the initial point.

A. S. FARWELL.
Victoria, April 23rd, 1888. my20-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 three hundred and twenty (320) acres of land in Kootenay District: Commencing at a stake about 1 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. ap26-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 RICHARDY.
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.

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 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 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 Mr. 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 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 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, 60 days after date, I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land more or less, of unsurveyed, unreserved and unoccupied land, situated in Sooke District, Vancouver Island, Province of British Columbia, and more particularly described and bounded as follows: Commencing at the corner post at the north-east corner of Section eighty-one (81); thence south eleven (11) chains, to a post on the sea-shore marked "G. E. S. W. cor.;" thence following the sinuosities of the sea-shore to the south post of the Indian reserve on Greyke Point; thence north to the north post of the said Indian reserve; and thence following the sinuosities of the sea-shore to the point of commencement.

GEORGE SCHMITH.
Victoria, B. C., April 26th, 1888. ap27

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 Tsee-ark-a-nisht 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 "B," 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 3,540 acres, more or less.

Also, situate in the Coast District, and commencing at a stake marked "A," at the north-east corner of lot 15, 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-kaw 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 south-easterly 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 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 M. Stephenson, 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