42. Commencing at a post planted at north-west corner of T. L. No. 16,256, and marked "R. L. C., N.W. corner"; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commence-west 80 chains to point of commence-Dated at Alberni, B. C., March 31st,

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Clayoquot

43. Commencing at a post planted at south-east corner of T. L. No. 16,262, and marked "D. G. R., S.E. corner"; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply

14. Commencing at a post planted at south-west corner of T. L. No. 16,261, and marked "J. C. L., S.W. corner"; thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commence nent; to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following de-scribed lands, situated in Clayoquot 45. Commencing at a post planted at outh-east corner of T. L. No. 16,260,

south-east corner of T. L. No. 16,260 marked "A. J. G., S.E. corner"; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 21st, 1909.

A. J. GORDON. J. E. Auld. Agent

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Clayoquot District:—

46. Commencing at a post planted at south-west corner of T. L. No. 16,259, and marked "O. A. A., S.W. corner"; thence north 80 chains; thence sast 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; to point of commencement; to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1903.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply o the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following de-scribed lands, situated in Clayoquot Dis-

trict:—
47. Commencing at a post planted at north-east corner of T. L. No. 16.257, and marked "J. G. U., N.E. corner"; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; there east 80 chains to point of commencement; to contain about 640 screen.

Dated at Alberni, B. C., March 31st, 1909.

apply of the Hon Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following descended at the coal and petroleum on the following descended at the commencing at a post planted at north-west corner of T. L. No. 18,258, thence sains; and marked "A. D. Jr., N.W. corner" thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 and marked "A. D. Jr., N.W. corner" thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1909.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following des-cribed lands, situated in Clayoquot

de-District:— quot 49. Commencing at a post planted at 49. Commencing of T. L. No. 16,252, south-east corner of T. L. No. 16,252, and marked "E. C. Mack., S.E. corner"; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement; to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 1000

EUNICE C. MacKENZIE. J. E. Auld, Agent

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum under the land and foreshore, and under the land covered by water opposite foreshore, situated in Clayoquot District, and described as follows:—

Clayoquot District, and described as follows:—

17. Commencing at a post planted at south-east corner of Lot 18, Township 1, and marked "J. A. A., S.E. corner": thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; theace east 80 chains to point of commencement; to contain about 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st, 100

JAS. A. AULD. J. E. Auld, Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Clayoquot

at 51. Commencing at a post planted at 51. Commencing at a post planted at north-east corner of T. L. No. 16,251. and marked "W. W., N.E. corner"; thence south 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to point of commencement, to contain about 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B. C., March 31st, WILLIAM WISHART. J. E. Auld, Agent

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following des-cribed lands, situated in Clayoquot

District:—
52. Commencing at a post planted at north-east corner of T. L. No. 16,251, and marked "K. W. N.W. corner"; thence south 80 chains; thence sest 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement; intended to contain 640 acres.

Dated at Alberni, B. C., March 31st, 1909.

KENNETH WISHART.
J. E. Auld. Agent.

TAKE NOTICE that I intend to apply of the Hon. Chief Commissioner of ands for a licence to prospect for coal and petroleum on the following described lands, situated in Clayoquot

District:—53. Commencing at a post planted at south-east corner of T. L. No. 16,246. and marked "J. W., S.E. corner"; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and intended contain 640 acres. Dated at Alberni, B.C., March 31st,

JOHN WISHART, J. E. Auld, Agent.

Situation in Portugal Following the Assassination

Crown Prince, some 14 months ago, the outer Dom Luiz on February 1 swept away the dicworld has lost interest in Portugal and its

How the Portuguese are working out the dangerous situation and the developments which have followed upon the recent regicide, are dealt with in an article which is contributed to the London Times recently by a correspondent.

The article reviews the situation and points out that up to 1906 Portugal had been governed for many years by two political parties -the Regeneradors and the Progressistaswho relieved one another in office, and in the spoils of office, at decent intervals by a tacit arrangement between their leaders. This system, while ensuring a comfortable livelihood to a large class of professional politicians, was of no conspicuous benefit to the country, and it was with a view to ending it that King Carlos summoned Senhor Joao Franco in May, 1006, to form a Ministry. Senhor Franco, who belonged to neither of the recognized parties, set his hand zealously to the work of reform, but his attempts to purge the Administration soon brought him into conflict with powerful vested interests; and in May, 1907, the politicians whose livelihoods he was reforming away united against him in a policy of obstruction which made Parliamentary government impossible. He then dissolved the Cortes, and with the approval of the King assumed the position of dictator. His work of reform thenceforth proceeded apace. Drastic decrees, each aimed at some abuse, followed one another with amazing rapidity.

Strong in the support of the King and of the best elements in the country, execrated by the politicians whom he had despoiled, and by the Press, which he had done nothing to conciliate, he continued on his headlong course, and at the end of January, 1908, he signed a decree practically amounting to a suspension of civil liberties. What followed is well

Since the murder of King Carlos and the known. The shots that killed Dom Carlos and adores under Senhor Vilhena, the recently-resignation of the Government. The Premier abuse of this privilege. But this was not the tatorship of Senhor Franco and the whole fabric which he had built up at so much cost during 18 months. Within a few hours of the murder Senhor Franco resigned, under pressure, it is said, and left the country, declaring that he had done with politics forever. From being the saviour of his country, the admiration of all enlightened men both at home and abroad, he became a pariah. His supporters became mute and his system vanished. From that day to this his followers have had no more than three or four seats in the Chamber, where they have remained voiceless and without influence on the course of events.

That a seemingly vulgar crime should have so disproportionate an effect was strange, and no less strange was the attitude of the country. Whether owing to the widely entertained suspicion that the murderers of the King were the tools of more important personages whom it would not be safe to discover. or to the fear of a Republican rising felt by the moderate and respectable members of the community, is still a matter of opinion; the fact remains that society lost its nerve. No burst of indignation, no adequate expression. of sympathy for the Royal Family was heard; no steps were taken to trace the authors of the crime. At this supreme crisis, when vigorous action, or at least plain speaking, was looked for by a distracted community, the natural leaders of opinion waited upon events and talked of conciliation, of relief at the return of constitutionalism, and of good auguries for the future.

For the purpose of carrying out the policy of appeasement so ardently desired by the country, it was necessary to form a Government which would unite all powerful interests. The task was easy. The disappearance of Senhor Franco left the two old "rotativist" parties in presence, the Progressistas under Senhor Luciano de Castro, and the Regener-

elected successor of the veteran Hintze Ribeiro. Compared to these, neither the Republicans, whose strength was supposed to be considerable in the country, nor the "dissident" Progressistas, under Senhor Alpoim, were of account as Parliamentary factors.. A coalition Government was formed on March 4 under Admiral Ferreira do Amaral, consisting of two Regeneradores, two Progressistas, and two so-called Independents, personal adherents of the Premier, who resembled him in having no marked political ideals or convictions. The elections, which took place in April, returned 62 Regeneradores and 59 Progressistas, thus starting the Government on its career with the handsome following of 121' in a House of 155.

The matters with which the Government had to deal were mainly three-namely, the revision of the decrees issued by Senhor Franco as Dictator, the question of the Civil List and of the advances made by the nation to the Royal Family, and electoral reform. The Civil List was successfully settled, but little progress had been made with the remainder of the program when the first serious defection occurred. During the recess the Government announced that the municipal elections, which had been suspended by Senhor Franco in favor of nominated councils, would be held again in November, a decision bitterly attacked by Senhor Vilhena, who announced that the Regeneradores could no longer support the Government. The elections were duly held, and, owing to the deliberate abstention of the Monarchist parties, the Republicans captured unopposed every seat on the Lisbon council.

The unpopularity incurred by the Government on account of this unnecessary gift to the common enemy brought about a Government crisis. Admiral Amaral referred the matter to the Council of State, who, to his great surprise and annoyance, advised the

and his two Independents accordingly retired, and the Cabinet was reconstituted under Senhor Campas Henriques, who together with Senhor Wenceslao de Lima, Minister of Foreign Affairs, continued to represent the Regenerador party. The late Premier's "Independents" made way for the Progressistas, who thus held five seats in the Cabinet to two held by the Regeneradores. Senhor Vilhena, who had brought about the fall of the late Government, was not offered a seat in the new one, and he immediately resumed his opposition; but on this occasion he only carried two-thirds of his party with him, 22 members deciding to support the Government. This defection of the Regeneradores under Senhor Vilhena, the first serious indication of a return to the old system of "rotativism," was shortly followed by that of the late Premier and his "Independents," so that when the Cortes met on March 1 the imposing Government majority of a year before had dwindled to 10

Whatever may be the motives of the late Premier and Senhor Vilhena in going into permanent Opposition, the explanations given by them at various times have not hitherto been such as to excite either the interest or the sympathy of the country at large. Their saitsfaction must therefore have been great when an act of Senhor Espregueira, Minister of Finance, and one of the ablest members of the Government, gave them a colorable excuse for a serious attack. On March 1, the very day of the opening of the Cortes, it was announced that the Government had arranged an internal loan with three of the leading banks here for £900,000, secured on the State Railways. It appears that Ministers are empowered by law to raise loans up to a certain amount without the consent of Parliament if Parliament should not be sitting; but to do so within a few hours of the meeting of Parliament was held by the Opposition to be an

only ground of attack. The Minister was blamed for having, by a private arrangement, got onerous terms for the State when he might have got better terms by calling for tenders. He was also accused of having placed part of the loan with a bank of which he was a director, and of certain other irregularities. The attack began on the 15th, and as

Senhor Espregueira's answer did not appear satisfactory it was renewed on the 16th. On the 17th the Minister fought a duel. On the 24th the Opposition parties united to demand an inquiry into the circumstances of the loan, but were defeated by 15 votes on a motion of urgency. On Friday, the 26th, they were defeated by 20 on the motion for an inquiry; and on that day they entered on a policy of obstruction. On Saturday and on Monday the opening of the sitting was the signal for shouts of "Inquerito!" (inquiry) to the accompaniment of a stamping and banging of desks, which only ceased when the sitting was suspended. Their efforts have been ably seconded, in more dignified fashion, by Senhor Vilhena and his followers in the Upper House; and the result is a Parliamentary deadlock from which nobody at this writing perceives

With regard to the merits of the conflict, it would be rash to form a judgment at the present stage. It is certain, however, that even if the Opposition parties should succeed in their attack, the country will not show itself effusively grateful. Whatever may be the shortcomings of the present Government, no great benefit is expected to accrue from a

The man who has only himself to please finds sooner or later ,that he has got a very hard master.-Swift.

The loving heart discovers potentialities, possibilities, where the unloving is defrauded and befooled by mere appearances.—Salmon.

The Rule of Terror in the Congo

successors. There is no educated man of any creed in Ireland who believes that the Bishops can be really in earn-est in alleging danger to the religion of Catholics in Trinity.

Photography in Natural Colors

The Rule of Terror in the Congo

We will be a served of the Congo

We will

Kaiser Wilhelm II class for that purpose.

I The Cunard dividend announcement is due this month. A year ago the company paid 5 per cent, and carried forward £109,000. It takes only £80,000 to pay 5 per cent. It had to be the full use for twelve months of the he Lusitaria and Mauretania. It had to shipbuilding entanglements; it had to shipbuilding entanglements; it had to all pay a surplus from its third-class for miralty subsidy has been fully earned. The following figures show the total number of passengers landed in as-united States ports during the years ing 1907 and 1908 by the two German and the Hamburg-Amerika ... 163,551 120,446 the Hamburg-Amerika ... 163,551 120,426 ("We certainly ure a sentimental peo-