THE LABRADOR SEIZED

Another Alleged Opium Smuggling Expedition From Victoria That Failed.

Opium Had Been Safely Landed But the Schooner's Cook Disclosed the Hiding Place.

The little schooner Labrador, formerly engaged in sealing, was recently seized near Honolulu and her captain and crew arrested for having opium in their possession in Hawaiian territory. The Labrador sailed from Victoria on April 23 for an otter hunt in the North Pacific. She was commanded by Capt. Haake, who was accompanied by his wife. Joseph Carter as mate; Albert Wilson, seaman and a Chinese cook.

It has been advised that a schooner had cleared from Victoria with opium the Hawaiian customs officials were on the lookout. Early in June the Labrador was reported off Makena, and the customs patrol boat was sent out to investigate. Before reaching the schooner the officers met a small boat containing Capt. Haake and Wilson and with them returned to the schooner. A search of the vessel failed to reveal the existence of a hunting outfit and when asked why he was so far out of his course, the captain stated that he was about to land the passenger Wilson, who was very sick. No opium was found on the schooner, but an anchor was missing. After being seized the schooner parted her cable in a gale and drifted on the beach at Makena.

The crew of the schooner were placed under arrest and by a little judicious questioning the Japanese cook was induced to disclose the hiding place of the opium, 1,300 tins. Part of it, packed in kerosene cans, was buried on a sandy beach, and the balance had been sunk near shore with the missing anchor from the schooner.

Capt. Haake said he went to Hawaii to land Weinriche or Wilson, with whom he had had considerable trouble on the voyage. He also volunteered the statement that the schooner was owned by Henry Wilson of this city, formerly second engineer on the steamer Tees.

The Bulletin, of Honolulu, says: "The authorities expect to be able to prove that two, if not three, of the men of the Labrador are the identical men who came down on the little schooner Lena L. some months ago, and were at one time suspected of having landed a cargo of opium.

"The ringleader of the whole business and the man who is supposed to have furnished the money to fit out the Henrietta, Lena L. and Labrador expeditions is well known, but as he is safe in Victoria he cannot be touched."

MERE OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

We observe that E. V. Bodwell, barrister, has taken the stump in Victoria against the government, but that gentleman in his utterances has been extremely careful in not bringing specific charges of boodling or malfeasance of office against the government. Some two years ago he appeared on the platform in Victoria as the paid solicitor for the British Pacific railroad, and made one of his characteristic speeches in favor of that scheme, and which is now so generally condemned by the opposition party. Mr. Bodwell is the same person who a few weeks ago appeared in Ottawa as the paid solicitor for Mr. Corbin and his project for the construction of a line of railroad into the Boundary Creek country, the avowed object of which was to divert the trade of that section of the province to Spokane and Northport. But, thanks to the legislature and the united action taken by the cities of the Coast, Mr. Bodwell's little scheme was thwarted. But all the same Mr. Bodwell got his douceur. Had Mr. Turner acceded to the pressure brought to bear upon him in favor of the British Pacific, and allowed the charter, recently asked for, to pass, and thus despoiled a very promising section of our province in the interests of American capitalists, and the building up of Spokane, Northport and other places at the expense of Coast cities, doubtless Mr. Bodwell would to-day be found working in the ranks, and standing shoulder to shoulder with others who are desirous of seeing this province keep on its march of onward progress. But Mr. Bodwell is not the only one in the opposition wigwam who holds views at variance with those of the common people. For instance, we find that Mr. Wells, of Northeast Kootenay, is very pronounced against the schemes formulated on the Coast, and passed during the recent session of the house, in connection with the development of the northern section of this province, and ere the 9th of July arrives, it is believed many others will express themselves as being in hostility to any undertaking having for its object the opening up and the development of this province. Verily what a happy, united family the opposition obstructionists are.—Vancouver World.

Viewing the situation from all standpoints, it cannot be denied that the chances for a magnificent government victory were never better than they are at the present time in the Rossland riding. When it is remembered that scarcely any move has been made by Mr. Turner's friends to canvass the district, and that James Martin and his boomers have been working hard for votes for months past, the prospect for the oppositionists of this riding are of the most gloomy description. Electors of this constituency are deserting from the opposition and joining the forces on the other side, but we have yet to hear of any government men going over to the enemy. Could anything be more satisfactory for the government?—Rossland Miner.

"If the election was to-morrow," said a well known citizen last evening, "Henderson would head the poll with a round majority of between 150 and 200 votes. And if the unexpected fails to materialize between this and July 9, his majority will be nearer 300." Such was his opinion, such is the opinion of all who are watching closely the tenor of events and who are capable of judging the public pulse. Hendersonism is rampant. Mr. Brown is out of town, lending assistance to others, drawing Dominion pap and neglecting the postoffice. Is the public deserving of this treatment at the hands of the Dominion government? Can a man legitimately hold office and ramble about the country at the expense of the people? Or is at that Mr. Brown has given up the contest with Mr. Henderson as a futile undertaking? Is the ignominious failure of the Sapperton meeting to produce sympathy for the cause of Mr. Brown indicates anything, we should be inclined to regard that as one of the reasons for Mr. Brown's sudden "shaking of the dust" of Westminster. Mr. Henderson, on the other hand, is here, in close touch with his friends, whose perfect organization in his behalf is daily accomplishing its work. We shall be a little more moderate in our prediction than our friend quoted above, and give Mr. Henderson a majority of 200. Our "teeth may be scarcely cut in the province" as yet, but we have gone through a campaign or two and are consequently able to form a fair opinion of the progress of the present contest here.—New Westminster Sun.

The Denver Ledge expresses itself very heartily in favor of Mr. Rattallack, the government candidate in the Slocan riding.

GIVE THE DEVIL HIS DUE.

To the Editor: In these days when everyone is denouncing Spain and her rule it is well to hear the other side of the question. Most people think of Mexico as a country slumbering in lethargy. But to-day Mexico is the safest country in America. Life, property and human rights are as safe as with us in Canada. There is now in Mexico no hamlet of 100 Indians which has not its free public school. In all high schools English is a compulsory study. Nor are hospitals an innovation in the country which had better one three centuries ago than were in England. But a strictly modern hospital costing $250,000 is about completed in Zacatecas. In the year 1803 the hospitals of the city of Mexico had an aggregate of 1,100 beds. It is safe to say that no other city in the world with the population (then about 140,000) could match this and no city approaches that to-day. In a few months the city will own the most complete modern hospital in America ending as well as she began. The Royal Hospital of Mexico (for Indians) was founded in 1553; it covered three and a half acres. In the great epidemic of 1762, by crowding, it cared for 80,361, and is still operative. A new hospital on the French detached plan with 35 buildings 50 feet apart is approaching completion. It cost $800,000. Spain spent millions in educating her Mexican Indians to be citizens, all and among them important scholars, great engineers and sometimes presidents of a republic. To grasp just how much this means of contrast between the methods of the noble Saxon and the brutal Spaniard we need only fancy ourselves erecting Tecumseh or Red Cloud to be the President of the United States. We might hunt up the churches we have built for our Indians while Mexico was building thousands; and we might ponder over the 250,000 Indians left of the millions in the United States, while it is a proved fact that the Indian population not only of Mexico but of South America is greater to-day than at the conquest and much better off. Two-thirds of the geographical names of the New World, are of Spanish derivation. Their first books issued in the New World were printed in Mexico dating from 1537. It was 100 years later before New England published a book (the Bay psalm book.) The progress of Mexico in the last twenty years under President Diaz (himself of mixed Spanish and Indian blood) is marvellous. The multiplying of manufactures is going on at a lively rate. At the fall of Juanacatlan a 28,000 spindle cotton mill to employ 1,000 hands is just ready for work. On the Rio Blanco a $4,000,000 cotton mill is building and the greatest drainage canal in the world is finished at the city of Mexico. The new penitentiary is a modern institution which has not its equal in America. The director in his office by a turn of the wrist locks and unlocks every cell. As late as 1824 Humboldt declared: "No city in America possesses scientific establishments so great as those of the city of Mexico. No other country ever did such a business by the backful as Mexico. Before the railroads Mexico was the paradise of the packers. Even the interior trade with Durango and New Mexico occupied 60,000 pack mules. From Vera Cruz to the capital over wonderfully costly roads (which ate up nevertheless 70,000 a year) more than $20,000,000 worth of gold was packed. People have heard of the overland pony express in the golden days of California, or even now of the pack trains in the North, but before 1800 there were regular monthly mails the length of Spanish America from Paraguay to San Francisco, a distance of 5,800 miles. The seal of Spain is upon all things that she has ever touched. To the thoughful few sidelights in history are more striking than the vital individuality of the Spaniard. Whatever page he opened in the new world he wrote across it his rasial autograph in a hand so virile and characteristic that neither time nor change can efface it. Three and a half centuries of continuous evolution have not availed to make that rubrica illegible. He mastered every country between the United States and Cape Horn; there is no land in which he ever sat down which does not to this last day bear in its very marrow the heritage of his religion, language and social creed. How significant this is we may better judge when we remember that the Saxon, masterful though he is, has never anywhere achieved these results. He has filled new lands with his speech and his faith (or the lack of it) but only by filling them up with his own blood, never by changing the native. The United States, for instance, is of his speech, but what Indian tribe ever spoke English? In the vastly greater area of Spanish America every tribe speaks Spanish and has done so for centuries.

J. MONTGOMERY MILLER.

Victoria, June 5th, 1898.

THE BOSTOCK-MARTINESQUE INCONSISTENCIES.

To the Editor:—Among the most scurrilous of the opposition papers is the subsidized organ of Mr. Bostock, known as the "Province," a paper which, some three or four years ago, was soliciting with passionate earnestness the patronage of business men and citizens generally of Victoria, but which is now proposing to kick the Island away from the Mainland. The life of this journalistic microbe has not been of any great length, and is liable to be cut short very suddenly as soon as its deluded owner "tumbles" to the singular and shocking way in which his legs are being handled by persons who, up to their introduction to him some three or four years ago, were chiefly noted for the remarkable dislike to paying their board and grocery bills. At such a time as this, however, a word or two may not be amiss as to the gross inconsistency of the Province's attitude on public questions. For instance, not long ago, this gentlemanly organ of a highwinded politician made a savage personal attack on Mr. (the Judge) McCreight, howling for his dismissal from the bench because the unfortunate gentleman was rather hard of hearing. Now, sir, at the very time that this sheet was making this howl, it was backing with all its might the claims of two certain gentlemen to one of the most important and honorable positions which the Dominion of Canada can offer to her citizens. Both of these two gentlemen are suffering from an incurable disease. Their names are Mr. Clifford Sifton and Mr. Joseph Martin. A few words will deal with the first case. Mr. Sifton, as everyone who knows him will admit, is a keen and practised lawyer, a courteous and honorable gentleman, and has the distinction, rare in the province he comes from, of paying his bills promptly. The writer knows whereof he speaks, having done considerable business with Mr. Sifton. That, however, was a mere detail to the Province, even though, in another part of the same issue, they were brutally abusing poor Mr. McCreight for the same infirmity.

The case of Mr. Joseph Martin, however, is a far more serious one. His disease is peculiar, not from its rarity, but because a detailed diagnosis is seldom supplied to the public at large. Both the symptoms and the general results, however, are well known to the governors and gaolers of Her Majesty's prisoners. The scientific name of the disease is "moral strabismus." Put into plain English, this simply means that the sufferer is absolutely incapable of distinguishing right from wrong. The disease may exist, indeed, it is most often found, amongst persons of great ability and courage. It would almost seem as if it were some fabled demon of old, entering into the body of one possessed of high natural and intellectual powers, forcing him to prostitute those powers to the vilest purposes, to the grossest treachery towards his trusting constituents, and, after dragging him through abyss after abyss of filth and degradation, finally yanking him up on a political platform for the last time, to be exposed for a brief period to the jeers of his former dupes, before being hurled into a well-deserved oblivion.

While the province of Manitoba has sent us out some very worthy citizens, she has also sent us some very weird specimens of the genus politician. The hard times following on the boom of the early eighties produced in that unhappy province a crop of scoundrels who, while possessing sufficient brains to steer clear of the penitentiary, yet sailed so close to the fiery wrath of God and man that the very paint on their frail political ships was scorched and blistered. Of such is the loose-tongued political adventurer whom "Japanese" Bostock and the Province have taken under their wing. Driven out of Manitoba after a series of the most iniquitous political crimes ever committed by one man in Canadian politics; hurled from Ottawa becauses even the easy-going Laurier could not condone his self-seeking and his breaches of faith; this person now turns his haggard eyes, worn red and dim with watching for a chance to plunge his hands into the treasury-box, upon the province of British Columbia. "The government is our meat," said Mr. Joseph Martin of Manitoba in 1890; "British Columbia is our meat," says Mr. Joseph Martin to "Japanese" Bostock and the Province in 1898.

Yet this is the man, daring and unscrupulous, whom the Province and its highminded political owner are desirous of foisting upon the electors of British Columbia as a leader for the opposition and a model of that heavenly political purity which every politician says he aspires to and which no single one ever reached.

Now, sir, I have known Mr. Joseph Martin for many years. What I have written of him is purely in regard to his public life and is the naked truth. But I say to the electors of British Columbia that if this man and his backers go in, we shall at the very moment when the province's capacities and resources are being recognized, be plunged into such a quagmire of boodling and corruption as will set the country back for the next ten years. Joseph Martin is for Joseph Martin and no one else. Keep that in mind.

With your permission I will renew the subject at a later date. A.B.C.

THE LOWER MAINLAND.

Fatal Accident on Hastings Road—Gaudaur in Evidence—The Railway Contracts.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Vancouver, June 20.—Ald. McQueen, independent candidate, in opposition to Thos. Kidd, carried the political meeting in Richmond on Saturday night.

The smelter bonus by-law was defeated by a very narrow majority owing to the over-confidence of its supporters and activity of those opposed to it.

A fatal accident occurred yesterday afternoon on Hastings road, the victim being George Scuitto, a driver for Marshall Bros., the expressmen, and a son of G. B. Scuitto, proprietor of the City hotel on Powell street. Early on Sunday afternoon young Scuitto mounted a horse that was not well broken and was known to be treacherous and rode off toward Hastings. The horse had a habit of unexpectedly bolting and generally was what a horseman would call "mean." Later in the afternoon the boy's body was found by the side of the road. Though the accident was not witnessed by anyone, it seems that the horse must have fallen and rolled completely over, and then, in getting on its feet again, kicked the boy. The saddle was badly scarred where it had struck the ground and the heel of the lad's boot was pulled off so that it is fair to assume that his foot got caught in the stirrup, and that he was kicked or trampled in that position. His head was badly cut, and from the injuries he was entirely insensible. He was brought into town and last evening breathed his last without regaining consciousness.

Gaudaur is here. He said to the Colonist correspondent: "I saw a man standing on the wharf when I was coming in from a ten-mile spin on your harbor. From his photographs I decided it was Johnson. So I said 'Hello, Johnson.' Sure enough it was the man I am going to row against for the world's championship. He looks fit and in magnificent shape. I saw him take a spin. I have no snap. I have been practicing a month and am now down to 190. I will row at 180." Gaudaur looks as if he had trained fine enough now. His hair is tinged with grey, and although handsome and athletic looking, there is a dimness about his eye that shows he has trained down already as much as most athletes would care to go. Bets here are almost even in favor of Gaudaur.

H.M.S. Egeria is in port. She flies flags in honor of Her Majesty's accession to the throne.

P. Burns, of Calgary, is shipping a large herd of cattle via Pyramid Harbor and the Dalton trail, the same route as that chosen by the Pat Galvin company.

Mrs. O'Sullivan and five daughters, the wife and family of Mr. J. O'Sullivan of the B. C. Agency, arrived from Wales to-day to make Vancouver their home.

Mr. D. Mann, being interviewed to-day concerning a private despatch from Mr. C. H. Lugrin, of Victoria, and published in Seattle to the effect that Macknezie & Mann had signed contracts for the railway projects and that work would begin at once, replied simply that the statement was correct.

The excursionists from Tacoma would have to have been a very easy-going crowd to have been pleased with their visit to Victoria on Sunday. Over five hundred arrived on the City of Kingston about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, many of them with their bicycles, and it rained almost continually during their stay. Wheeling was out of the question and walking the streets was very little better. The Kingston brought the mail over on Sunday and was therefore enabled to miss yesterday's trip and give the machinists an opportunity to complete the work on her new propellor.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

20th May, 1898.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Collectors of Votes, under the provisions of section 16 of the "Redistribution Act, 1898," namely:

Josiah Stirrett, of Donald, for the North Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

Charles M. Edwards, of Fort Steele, for the South Riding, East Kootenay Electoral District.

John D. Sibbald, of Revelstoke, for the Revelstoke Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Alexander Lucas, of Kaslo, for the Slocan Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Roderick F. Tolmie, of Nelson, for the Nelson Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

John Kirkup, of Rossland, for the Rossland Riding, West Kootenay Electoral District.

Leonard Norris, of Vernon, for the East Riding, Yale Electoral District.

Walter B. Anderson, of Union, V. I., for the Comox Electoral District.

Harry O. Wellburn, of Duncan, V. I., for the Cowichan Electoral District.

Thomas Fletcher, of Alberni, V. I., for the Alberni Electoral District.

Herbert Stanton, of Nanaimo, for the Nanaimo City, North Nanaimo and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts.

And His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to be Distributing Collectors, under the provisions of section 17 of the said Act, namely:

In the former Electoral District of East Kootenay, James F. Armstrong, of Fort Steele.

In the former Electoral District of West Kootenay, George A. McFarland, of Nelson.

In the former East Riding of Yale Electoral District, Hugh St. Q. Cayley, of Grand Forks.

In the newly-constituted Districts of Comox, Cowichan and Alberni, Andrew L. Smith, of Alberni, V. I.

In Nanaimo City, North and South Nanaimo Electoral Districts, George Thomson, of Nanaimo.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion or some form of abuse. When you abuse yourself you begin to decline. Now just stop it and get cured with the great Remedy-Treatment

HUDYAN

This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurasthenia, failing or lost manhood. It has been used by over 10,000 men on the Pacific Coast, and these men are now cured men. If you doubt this read their testimonials or consult Hudson Doctors free.

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WHISKEY

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES

Blue.....One Sta
Pink.....Two Sta
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Of all dealers

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J.J. & S.—

C. DAY & CO, London.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was literally untrue, and he regretted to say that it had been sworn to.—Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is the best and most certain remedy in Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of Orthodox practitioners. Of course it would not be thus singularly popular did it not "supply a want and fill a place."—Medical Times, January 12, 1866.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne is a certain cure for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colics, Etc.

Caution—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33 Great Russell Street, London. Sold at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

BOYS

BOYS! can earn a Stem-Wind Watch and Chain, guaranteed a correct time-keeper, for selling $2.50 worth of Laundry Bluing, Everlasting Wicks, Pictures, Spoons, Rings, etc., at 5c. to 50c. each. No money required. Thousands of boys have earned one of these Watches. Write stating your father's occupation.

Manufacturers' Agency Co., Toronto, Ont.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that 30 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described lands, situate in the District of Cassiar, B. C., commencing at a post on the west side of Goose river at the mouth of the river: thence westerly 40 chains, thence southerly 240 chains, thence easterly 40 chains, thence back along the river to point of commencement, and containing 1,000 acres more or less.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1898.

m16 CHAS. J. MITCHELL.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres more or less of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north eighty (80) chains, thence east eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, thence west to shore of said Lake, thence following the shore of said Lake in a westerly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

A. L. BELYEA.

NOTICE is hereby given that one month after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a license to cut and remove timber and trees from off a tract of land situate in the Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a river emptying into the west side of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake at the south end thereof the said post being about one and one-half miles up the said river, thence north one hundred (100) chains, thence east one hundred (100) chains, the south one hundred (100) chains, thence west one hundred (100) chains, to the point of commencement, comprising one thousand (1,000) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the west shore of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake near the south end thereof, thence north (80) chains, thence west eighty (80) chains, thence south eighty (80) chains, more or less, to the shore of said lake, thence following the lake shore in an easterly direction to the point of commencement, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

BEN. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less, of land situate in Cassiar District in the Province of British Columbia, described as follows:

Commencing at a post on the south side of a small lake (unnamed) situate above six miles west from the south end of Taku Arm of Tagish Lake, thence north one mile, thence west one mile, thence south one mile, thence east to the point of beginning, containing six hundred and forty (640) acres, more or less.

ALFRED A. HUGHES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty (60) days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty (160) acres of land, more or less, situated at the S. W. end of Dease Lake, and described as follows:

Commencing at a post near lake shore, marked "F. M. N. E. corner and initial post," thence south forty (40) chains more or less; thence west forty (40) chains more or less; thence north to lake shore forty (40) chains more or less; thence along lake shore to point of commencement.

Dated this 16th day of May, 1898.

F. MATHESON.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following tract of unsurveyed land in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post planted at the junction of Stikeen river and Shakes creek, thence north 40 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 40 chains, more or less, to the river bank, thence along bank to point of commencement and containing 320 acres.

F. W. TOWNSEND.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that two months after date I, E. E. Bell, intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described lands to the west bank of the Stikine River adjoining the Government Townsite of Glenora, in the District of Cassiar, to wit:—Commencing at a post marked "E. E. Bell's southeast corner," being the northeast corner of Glenora Townsite, thence north forty chains, thence west forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less to the bank of the river, thence forty chains easterly along the bank of the river to the place of commencement, containing 160 acres more or less.

Dated at Glenora, June 3rd, 1898.

E. E. BELL.

Witness, J. S. Smith.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a special license to cut and carry away timber from the following described land situate in Omenica District, B. C.

Commencing at a post about one mile south of Kildare gulch and about one-half mile west of Manson Creek, thence south magnetically 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, containing 640 acres.

Dated this 25th day of May, 1898.

C. W. BLACK.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph creek.

Dated this eighteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S. W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph creek.

Dated this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of lands Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at the southeast corner of the land surveyed for H. A. Munn, near Lake Linderman, thence south 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence east 40 chains along the south boundary of H. A. Munn's surveyed land to the place of beginning and comprising 160 acres, more or less.

M. KING.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar district:

Commencing at a post 20 chains west of the west shore of Windy Arm of Tagish lake and about 20 chains north of the south end thereof, thence south 80 chains thence east 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence west to the shore line of Windy Arm, thence following the shore line in a westerly direction to a point 20 chains east of the starting point, thence west 20 chains to the place of commencement and comprising 640 acres, more or less.

D. E. CAMPBELL.

June 3, 1898.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.—

NOTICE—"Tyee" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miners' certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miners' certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miners' certificate No. 8616 A, Eric W. Molander free miners' certificate No. 98,878, I. Murchie free miner's certificate No. 20,862 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements. Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B.C.

NOTICE.—"Herbert" mineral claim situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Tyee" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8613 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, W. E. Blythe free miner's certificate No. 8,616 A, and myself free miner's certificate No. 20,858 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE.— "X L" mineral claim, situate in the Mining Division of Victoria District. Where located: On the west side of Mount Sicker, adjoining the "Herbert" mineral claim. Take notice that I, Clermont Livingston, acting as agent for C. H. Dickie free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, T. A. Wood free miner's certificate No. 8652 A, and W. E. Blythe, free miner's certificate No. 8616 A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements

Dated this seventh day of May, 1898.

CLERMONT LIVINGSTON.

Duncan, B. C. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for leave to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of unoccupied Crown lands according to the law of the Province of British Columbia, situate on the shores of Lake Bennett, District of Cassiar, and better known as follows:

Commencing at a point situate 92 feet west from E. M. Sullivan's northeast corner of lot 30 in Cassiar district, thence east 40 chains, thence north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, more or less, to the fore shore of Lake Bennett, thence following the said fore shore in a southwesterly direction 40 chains more or less to the place of commencement.

E. M. SULLIVAN.

Lake Bennett, B. C., 3rd June, 1898.

B.C. STEAM DYE WORKS,

141 Yates Street, Victoria.

Ladies and gent's garments and household furnishings cleaned, dyed or pressed equal to new

e13-1ydaw

NOTICE is hereby given that 90 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Coast district at the Head of Alice Arm Observatory Inlet, commencing at a post at the S.E. corner of R. P. Rithet's land, marked D. Pringle Wilson's S.W. corner, and running E. 40 chains, thence North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains to R. P. Rithet's N.E. post, thence South to the place of commencement.

D. PRINGLE WILSON.

Alice Arm, B. C., May 4th, 1898. m12

NOTICE—I hereby give notice that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres more or less of land, situated at the head of Nasoga Gulf, commencing at a post on the shore marked "W. E. Collison," and running easterly for 25 chains, thence northerly for 40 chains, thence westerly for 40 chains to Robson Lockerby and Todd's land, thence southerly along line of said land to the shore, thence along the shore in a southeasterly direction to place of commencement.

W. E. COLLISON.

Nasoga Gulf, April 21, 1898. m12

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post ½ mile from the Stikine River and ½ mile above Shakes Creek marked J. M. McG. S. E. corner; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres.

J. M. McGREGOR.

June 3, 1898.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land in Cassiar District: Commencing at a post marked C. R., at the southwest corner of lot 11, Cassiar District, thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres.

C. ROBERTS.

June 3, 1898.

Take notice that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, surveyed by Wm. Ralph, P.P.: Commencing at a post on the east bank of the Stikine River about 8 miles below Glenora, thence east 20 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west to river bank; and thence north-east along the bank to point of comencement, containing 320 acres.

Glenora, May 6, 1898.

(Sd) GEO. PRITCHETT.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permision to purchase the following described tract of land situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "J. Tallmire's N. E. corner post," running thence south forty chains, thence west eighty chains, thence north forty chains more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence east following the bank of the river to point of commencement, comprising three hundred and twenty acres more or less, said post being situate on the south bank of Stikine river about one-half mile above the mouth of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 JOE TALLMIRE.

NOTICE—Ninety days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase the following described tract of land, situate in Cassiar District, British Columbia: Commencing at a post marked "Hugh Springer's S.W. corner post," running thence north forty chains, thence east forty chains, thence south forty chains, more or less, to the bank of Stikine river, thence west following the bank of Stikine river to point of commencement, comprising one hundred and sixty acres more or less, said post being situate on the north bank of Stikine river close to the southeast corner of the government block at the mouth of Telegraph Creek and about one-half mile east of Telegraph Creek.

Dated this third day of June, A.D., 1898.

m16 HUGH SPRINGER.

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES.

We want the services of a number of families to do work for us at home, whole or spare time. The work we send out work-ers is quickly and easily done, and returned by parcel post as finished. Pay $7 to $10 per week. For particulars ready to commence send name and address. The Standard Supply Co., London, Ont.