Weekly Colonist

FRIDAY, MAY 25TH, 1888.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY STATISTICS.

From Mr. George Johnson's graphic statistics it is learned that the miles of completed railways in Canada on the 30th June last were 12,292; that the tons of freight carried in the year amounted to 16,367,987; that the passengers carried in the year numbered 10,685,508; that the receipts from passenger traffic were $11,861,597 and from freight traffic $24,581,047; that the receipts per train mile were $1.15½ and the expenditure 82 1-10c.; that the percentage of gross receipts expended in working the railways was 71.12 per cent.; that the passengers carried were equal to two and one-fifth passengers per inhabitant, and the freight to three tons and thirty-five one hundredths of a ton per inhabitant, and that the total earnings were $38,841,609 and the total expenses $27,624,683. It is interesting to note the advances which railways have made in Canada during the past ten years. The number of miles has exactly doubled. The number of passengers carried per inhabitant has increased 40 per cent. and the total number carried has increased nearly 60 per cent. The number of tons of freight carried per inhabitant has increased 107 per cent. The receipts from passengers increased 86 per cent. and those from freights over 87 per cent. The total receipts from all sources have increased nearly 90 per cent., and the expenses have increased nearly 72 per cent. The earnings of the Intercolonial have increased in the ten years nearly 90 per cent. From the same work it is learned that the cost per mile of railways in Canada is $61,000, and that the population per mile is 417 persons. In the United States the cost has been the same as in Canada, but the population per mile is 417. In Great Britain the cost per mile is $206,500, and the population per mile 1,930. The number of train miles run by each locomotive in Canada is 20,094, against 22,583 in the United States and 18,395 in Great Britain. The average charge per mile is stated to be in Canada considerably less than in any other country.

THE PRESIDENTIAL STRUGGLE.

The presidential election is now only some six months n the future, and it is in the nature of things that there should now be keen speculation as to the chances. In the contest between Cleveland and Blaine in 1884, the states divided as below in bestowing their popular majorities:

For Cleveland.	For Blaine.
Alabama,	California,
Arkansas,	Colorado,
Connecticut,	Illinois,
Delaware,	Iowa,
Florida,	Kansas,
Georgia,	Maine,
Indiana,	Massachusetts,
Kentucky,	Michigan,
Louisiana,	Minnesota,
Maryland,	Nebraska,
Mississippi,	Nevada,
Missouri,	New Hampshire,
New Jersey,	Ohio,
New York,	Oregon,
North Carolina,	Pennsylvania,
South Carolina,	Rhode Island,
Tennessee,	Vermont,
Texas,	Wisconsin.
Virginia,	
West Virginia.	

The result of several presidential elections, including the last, leads to the conclusion that New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana are doubtful States, though all of them were in 1884 carried by Cleveland. In the electoral college there is a total of 401 votes, of which Cleveland then had 219 and Blaine 182. The doubtful States above named have 64 votes, as follows: New York, 36; Indiana, 13; New Jersey, 9, and Connecticut, 6. Of course the loss of New York alone would have then lost Cleveland his election, or even had New York gone Democratic with Indiana and New Jersey, or Indiana and Connecticut reversed, the majority in the electoral college would have been with Blaine. In a possibly close contest there is naturally much speculation as to how far Mr. Cleveland's free trade proclivities may unfavorably influence the Democratic protectionists, should he again be the Democratic candidate. The New York *Sun* quotes the Atlanta *Constitution*, a leading journal of the South, upon this point. The *Constitution* is a stalwart protectionist newspaper, but it says:

We believe that Cleveland is all wrong on the trade question; nevertheless every Democrat is bound to support him, for not to do so would be treason to the party. The situation is an unwelcome one to us; nevertheless we, for our part, are for Cleveland through thick and thin.

This may be accepted as pretty generally expressing the views of the Southern Democratic protectionists, and the Democrats may, no doubt, safely count upon a pretty solid South. The tariff question will have a much stronger influence upon the vote in the doubtful eastern states above mentioned, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. It is to be expected that there Cleveland must lose many Democratic protectionist votes, though the very strong commercial interests in those states would lead to the conclusion that the losses might be made good by equal accessions from the other side. Beyond this, and until the candidates of the two parties are chosen, it is hardly practicable to give any satisfactory intimation of the chances. But the Democrats have a strong advantage over what they had four years ago in the present control of federal power and patronage, the loss of which has proportionately weakened their Republican opponents. In politics, as in property matters, possession counts for a good deal, perhaps quite for the traditional nine points.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

THERE was a remarkable and unpleasant scene enacted in the Commons' galleries a few days ago. Mrs. G. W. Allan and Senator McCallum occupied seats in the Senators' gallery, when Senator Alexander made his appearance and planted himself in the Speaker's gallery, which adjoins that reserved for the Senate. Mr. Alexander had made a violent complaint in the Senate against ladies who used the Senators' gallery in the Commons, and it was well understood that his remarks were directed against Mrs. Allan and the wives and friends of other Senators who are his special aversion, but it could not be supposed he would go the extreme length that he did. The moment he had seated himself he began pointing towards Mrs. Allan, laughing derisively and making other unseemly demonstrations calculated to fix the attention of the members upon the lady. Messengers were sent to remonstrate against his conduct, but he persiated, abused the messengers and continued his remarkable manifestations to such an extent that Speaker Allan was sent for to remove his wife from the gallery, and then Senator Alexander walked around to the Senators' gallery and with an air of triumph placed himself in the seat just vacated by Mrs. Allan. The improper conduct of the Senator is generally and deservedly condemned.

"THE MISSIONARIES AND THE INDIANS."

TO THE EDITOR:—I have just had my attention drawn to your article of Thursday last on the subject of the heading to this letter. It is not often I have had occasion to widely differ with your views on matters of moving public interest. You and I generally get along very well together, and as a rule I read your articles with pleasure and profit. But, sir, in the matter of the missionaries and the Indians our ideas are as wide apart as the poles. I find it impossible to reconcile your sentiments with what I conceive to be a just treatment of this great and ever-interesting question. In the first place I emphatically deny that "the Methodist body are the only ones who are in constant trouble and who are seemingly never without a grievance." One would be inclined to think that you have never heard of Mr. Duncan and his Metlakahtlans, of their bad treatment by the two governments and their final emigration, were it not for the fact that their grievances have been brought prominently before the country through your own columns. I am one of those who have always believed that Mr. Duncan's efforts were not appreciated by the government of this province; that great injustice was done him by successive commissioners sent to inquire into the condition of the mission, and that at last despairing of receiving that treatment to which his eminent services entitled him, he went away. The selection may have been accidental; but is it not a little strange that the members of the various commissions were drawn exclusively from Church of England adherents? It was with the Church of England that Mr. Duncan had his first quarrel and the religious *personnel* of the commissions is evidence of the preponderating influence of that great body with our executive council. For one, I never looked for fair play from commissions so constituted; and I was never disappointed. By a strange (?) coincidence the late Naas River commission was also composed of Church of England adherents, and we had the influence of that body manifested in the pages of the report which, inferentially at least, condemns the Methodist missionaries. Could these coincidences be accidental? Why were not commissioners selected from bodies not at variance in the matters involved?

Again, sir, I take exception to your sneer at the Methodist missionaries for engaging in trade—because I am in a position to know that the establishment of trading posts amongst them has done as much to turn the natives of the Northwest coast from their heathenish practices and pursuits as the introduction of the Bible. The two are working well together. When you counsel an Indian to renounce heathenism and its ways he naturally asks you how he is to gain a livelihood as a civilized being. Then the value of the trading missionary becomes manifest. He offers to show the savage how to till the soil and can fish, to make his own blankets; to log the timber and convert it into lumber; to tear down his wigwam and erect a comfortable dwelling. He offers to teach him to read and write and keep accounts, so that in trade he cannot be imposed upon by unprincipled whites. Having demonstrated to the heathen that his temporal condition will be improved by doffing the breech-clout and blanket and substituting the pants and coat; by exchanging industrial pursuits for his shiftless and nomadic methods of supplying his daily wants, the missionary is next enabled to hold out to him the Bread of Life with a reasonable hope that it will be accepted with eagerness. Mr. Duncan attributes much of his great success in reaching the Indian's heart to trade, and Bishop Ridley was not slow in following his example by establishing a store. Mr. Crosby found the Tsimpseans heathenistic and cannibalistic in their rites and habits. He has created from that unpromising material an industrious and law-abiding community of Christians through the midst of whom the white man may travel in perfect safety. If he is poor, the Christian natives will supply his wants from their abundance; if he is wealthy, he may entrust his gold to them in perfect confidence that every penny will be accounted for.

Who has forgotten the Yeoman's murder at the Forks of Skeena? Where did the provincial authorities apply when they sought to arrest the assassin? To the Tsimpsean Mission, conducted by Revs. Crosby and Green, who acted as guides and counselled the interior Indians to deliver up the murderer, (a great chief) and told them of the strong arm of the government that would be stretched out to crush them if they should harm Mr. Elliott and Mr. Roycraft who were sent to make the arrest. The government officers were profuse in their thanks to Messrs. Crosby and Green on that occasion for averting war; and to-day those gentlemen who have done so much to bring the Indians within the fold of Christ and to make them useful members of society are held up to public scorn as firebrands who have gone among the savages with the sole object of making money out of them.

If you had known the Metlakahtlans and Tsimpseans (as I did) before the Duncan and Crosby missions were established, you would now be able to appreciate the service the missionaries of the northwest coast have rendered to civilization in evangelizing those tribes.

The Indian land question, I admit, is a large one. It is possible that the missionaries have instructed the natives under their charge that they should be compensated for their lands. But in doing that there is a distinguished precedent in the speech of Lord Dufferin at Victoria in 1876, when the right of the natives to be paid for their lands was clearly laid down. I do not say that I hold with Lord Dufferin; but the fact remains and the missionaries have not stepped outside the lines laid down by Lord Dufferin.

I could go on at great length to review your article, but I think I have said enough to convince even you that the Methodists are not the only body who have a grievance and that their presence on the northwest coast is for a higher and nobler purpose than to make money. I fear from the tone of your article that the tactics which were successfully adopted to destroy Mr. Duncan's mission are about to be employed to break down the Methodist mission at Tsimpsean. The influences that were brought to bear on Mr. Duncan by the Bishop of Caledonia seem about to be directed at the Methodists. Well, sir, I do not fear that the plot will succeed. I have an abiding faith in the militant resources of the Methodist church, and the men or governments that may tear down the banner of Christ planted by Crosby and Green on Naas river will shortly have reason to wish, with Job, that they had never been born.

NOT A METHODIST.

CANADIAN NEWS.

Unprecedentedly Large Numbers of Emigrants Arriving at Quebec.

Toronto Kicks Against Pauper Immigrants—Niagara Park to be Opened—Death of an Old Soldier—The Dispute in the Quebec Council.

Burglars Sentenced.

TORONTO, May 21.—During last September the residence of Rev. Egan, of Thornhill, was broken into by three men and the Rev. gentleman rather roughly used. A few days ago Chas. Giroux and John Williams were arrested on suspicion of being two of the burglars. This morning they were identified by Father Egan and two other witnesses and Giroux got five years in the penitentiary and Williams four years.

Re-arranging the Ontario Cabinet.

The appointment of a minister of agriculture enabled the Mowat government to re-arrange administrative work among the portfolios. Drury, minister of agriculture, will take from the provincial treasury bureau the statistics, and the treasurer will take in lieu of it from the provincial secretary the liquor license branch.

A Catholic Priest Ill.

Vicar-General Rooney is seriously ill with lung trouble, induced by events connected with the death and obsequies of the late Archbishop Lynch.

The Late Archbishop's Trustees.

Yesterday in the different Catholic churches of the city diocese it was announced that the late Archbishop Lynch had, on May 11th, appointed Very Rev. Rooney and Very Rev. J. Laurent, administrators of the diocese of Toronto, pending the election of his successor.

Drowned in the Lakes.

As the steamship Pacific was two miles out of Killarney, Ont., on the usual weekly trip from the Sault, she met the Atlantic on the return trip, and after she had passed she noticed the Atlantic stop and lower the boat and pick up a fishing smack with two drowned men lashed to the foremast and bowsprit, which were above water.

A Reformer in the Field.

The conservative candidate in Cardwell is not going to have a walk over. Henry Bracken was nominated at the reform convention at Mono Mills.

Toronto Notes.

Frank Manning, son of Alexander Manning, ex-mayor, died at noon to-day. Deceased was 38 years of age.

Lamb's blacking factory was burned this morning; damage, $25,500.

Dr. Wild, in church to-night, strongly condemned the early closing by-law.

Mayor Clarke has officially written Hon. Mr. Carling, protesting against the dumping of old country paupers here and expecting the city to maintain them.

A Montreal Alderman Resigns.

MONTREAL, May, 21.—Alderman Dubois resigned his seat in St. James ward on the ground of lack of property qualification. This, with the unseating of Alderman Gauthier, leaves two vacancies to be filled next week.

The Doctors Disagree.

The question whether the water reservoir will be contaminated by sewage from the Royal Victoria hospital is still unsettled, for while Dr. Lachapelle says it will, Dr. Geo. Ross says it won't, and their opinions will be submitted to a referee's decision.

Heavy Failure in Halifax.

HALIFAX, May 21.—John Silver & Co., wholesale and retail drygoods, have suspended. Liabilities are understood to be between $60,000 and $65,000, considerable of which is borrowed money. The firm assigned to W. H. Harrington, of Lawson, Harrington & Co. Preferences amount to $20,000 or $21,000 on loans or endorsements. Assets amount, nominally, to about the same as liabilities. The firm owe largely English houses, with some indebtedness in Montreal.

THE WATERS SUBSIDING.

(Special to THE COLONIST.)

QUINCY, Ills., May 21.—The mighty flood in the Mississippi, which will be remembered as without precedent in the destruction and suffering created, is slowly abating, and it is thought the worst of the high water is past, but the worst that could happen has already occurred. Hundreds of families are homeless and thousands of acres of growing crops are ruined, to say nothing of the loss entailed by demolished dwellings, wrecked fences and washouts. From the northern end of Adams County to the southern end of Pike County, the land on the Illinois side of the river was protected by a system of levees, the region embracing 250,000 acres. All the region is now a vast lake from six to ten feet in depth. Along the bluffs on the eastern edge of the submerged district the residents are living in tents, huts and in the open air. Before the flood most of these people were well-to-do, prosperous farmers, but now they have little or nothing. Much sickness prevails among the unfortunates, owing to want and exposure, but prompt measures have been taken to alleviate the sufferings. The relief committees from Quincy went above and below the city yesterday with provisions, clothing and medicines, and most cases of immediate want have been cared for, but the victims will need assistance for several weeks to come. Several thousand dollars have been raised in this city for the benefit of the victims. While a large majority of the inhabitants fled to the higher ground, a few were not granted time to get away, or misjudged the character of the breaks in the levee and determined to stay in their homes, and are now living in garrets or on roofs. Every roof has been turned into a place of refuge, but many houses have been lifted from their foundations and carried away with the current or demolished entirely. The towns of Fall Creek, Seehorn and Hulls, are but mere islands and hundreds of refugees huddle together in the limited space. Four or five families are living in each of the rooms of the few houses above water and are suffering intensely. The damage to railway property is enormous, and it will be three weeks after the water subsides before trains can begin running again. This city is cut off from railway communication in every direction except the east. The aggregate loss will reach fully three millions from crops alone. The damage to trees, houses, etc., will approximate $600,000.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CABLE NEWS.

The Nationalists at Dublin Condemn the Pope's Rescript.

Strained Relations Between Germany and France and Russia—Prince George Reported to be in Love—The German Emperor Still Improving.

The American Bicyclist Wins.

LONDON, May 21.—Temple, of America, beat Wood, of England, to-day at Northfield in the ten-mile bicycle race. Temple made good time on the last lap and won the race easily. Time, 30 minutes, 1 2-5 seconds.

The American Club.

The American Club had its first annual general meeting to-day. Sir Edward Thornton, late British Minister in Washington, was in the chair. Mr. Henry White, secretary of the American legation, C. Phelps, second secretary of the American legation, Capt. Chadwick, Sir Gerald Graham and Sir Seymour Blane, generals of the British army, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Howard Potter and many other prominent people were present. The membership now numbers 320. Americans can be elected to the membership immediately upon presenting letters of introduction from the secretaries of their clubs. Recently forty members of the American clubs have been elected. The committee is composed of prominent English and American gentlemen.

Strained Relations Between Germany and France.

The *Standard* correspondent at Berlin is informed upon unquestionable authority that an imperial decree threatening imposition of reprisals upon France, the imminence of which was reported last week, will be officially published in the *Reichsanza* on Wednesday. The object of the proclamation is to put an end to the close relations between the French and Alsatians which became intensely objectionable to the government. The Emperor affixed his signature to the decree before Prince Bismarck took his departure for Varzin, but publication has been delayed in the hope that the French authorities would take advantage of semi-official hints of Germany's intention to terminate the offensive practices on the frontier, and thus render the formal issuance of the proclamation unnecessary. The latest outrage complained of is the causeless detention by force of a German traveller named Lettaner, whose treatment at the hands of his French custodians is said to have been exceedingly brutal, and it is this case which has decided the German authorities to immediately promulgate the decree.

Germany and Russia.

The tension between Germany and Russia also increases daily. Germany now proposes an enormous tax on Russian bonds, so heavy indeed that it is not difficult to arrive at the conclusion that its imposition will not entirely exclude the bonds from the German markets. That this is the direct result of the heavy Russian tax on iron there is no doubt, and additional hardships at the hands of Russia may reasonably be looked for by German manufacturers. The two empires meanwhile are drifting further apart through a variety of causes.

A Prince's Attachment.

The story is in general circulation and has not yet been denied that Prince George of Wales recently became desperately enamored of the daughter of an English nobleman whose purse is as short as his string of titles and list of family distinctions are long. He proposed marriage to her and was accepted. The Prince of Wales, hearing of the affair, forbade the alliance and separated the pair by sending his son abroad. The girl's health suffered so severely from pining for her absent lover that her father addressed a letter to the future Sovereign of Great Britain resenting the insult implied in the Prince's assumption that a marriage would be a flagrant mesalliance. The Prince remains obdurate, but it is understood that young George insists upon becoming the husband of the girl.

The Quakers Approve Home Rule.

Gladstone, replying to an address signed by 1,200 Quakers favoring home rule, says it has been difficult to persuade him that the society of friends could be so little in harmony with the traditions of their body as to approve of a coercive policy.

Other Bicycle Races.

In the ten-mile bicycle race at Birmingham to-day Fost finished first, Temple second and Knapp third; time, 31 minutes. All of the Americans won heats in the mile handicap race.

John Bright to be Made LL. D.

John Bright will shortly be the recipient of the degree of LL. D. at the hands of the authorities of the university of Cambridge.

The Chinese Question in Australia.

Sir Henry Parker, prime minister of Australia, telegraphs that the feeling against the Chinese in Australia is intense, and that nine-tenths of the population will support the government whose attitude in the matter of admitting Chinamen has undergone no change. The Chinese who have arrived in the harbor, but who were prevented from landing will, he says, be sent back to China. Monster meetings to protest against the Chinese immigration, are convening throughout the country.

Condon Given one Month.

DUBLIN, May 21.—The trial of Thomas J. Condon was concluded to-day. He was tried for inciting taxpayers to resist the payment of a tax imposed by the grand jury of Cork and Clare, to compensate Constable Leahy, who was injured at the Mitchellstown riots, and the family of Constable Whelhan, who was killed by moonlighters. Mr. Condon was sentenced to one month's imprisonment without hard labor.

The Papal Rescript Discussed.

DUBLIN, May 20.—An immense crowd gathered in Phœnix Park to-day on the occasion of the first of a series of meetings called to protest against the papal rescript condemning plan of campaign, John Dillon, William O'Brien, Ex-Lord Mayor T. D. Sullivan and others delivering addresses. Dillon denied that the rescript expressed simply moral doctrine. Rome would treat no other country in Europe in the same way it had treated Ireland. The Irish, he declared, would neither submit nor bow to the decree, but would show the world that they were able to discern between spiritual and political doctrines. O'Brien said the present ordeal was worse than twenty years of Balfourian coercion. The Irish had enemies enough without receiving blows from hands from which they least deserved them. It was heart-breaking to think that the name of Rome should be flung into the teeth of the Irish, and a courageous, respectful, yet firm, protest against it was necessary. The meeting comprised upwards of 6,000 persons, but included no priests. The nationalist manifesto against the Pope's decree was unanimously endorsed.

The Emperor Still Improving.

BERLIN, May 21.—The Emperor passed a satisfactory night. He appeared twice this morning dressed in uniform at the window of the castle.

The Emperor's pulse has been stronger and in all respects better to-day than on any day since the operation of tracheotomy. He drove out in an open carriage to-day, but the weather having changed, returned in a closed vehicle.

Serious Strikes in Germany.

Strikes are prevailing in many parts of Germany and are spreading rapidly. The strikers came into collision with the police and fought desperately at Mayinse and Hamburg to-day and thousands of striking workmen patrolled the streets of Neuleuenster singing the "Marsellaise." A large number of arrests have been made in each of the towns affected. The strikers are receiving active encouragement and assistance from the socialists.

CAPITAL NOTES.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, May 21.—The house was in supply all day.

Mr. Prior urged the government to make a stipulation that McNamee should pay his creditors in British Columbia out of the $17,000 voted by parliament, and moved an amendment to that effect, Mr. Baker supported. Sir H. Langevin said the government could not collect any man's debts. The amendment was negatived by a large majority.

Prorogation will take place at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

H. M. S. Egeria is ordered to make surveys for a cable between Victoria and New Zealand. The work will take three years.

Cartwright will bring up to-morrow the discontinuance of the subsidy to the San Francisco line. He does not know that the matter is satisfactorily arranged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INTEND to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase Two Hundred Acres of Land situated in Lillooet District: commencing at a point one and a half miles west from 108 Mile House, going south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 80 chains to point of commencement.

WILLIAM WALKER.
March 17th, 1888. mr23-3m

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 the following described tract of land, situated in Sooke District and containing 640 acres of land, more or less: commencing at the south-west corner of Section 85, Sooke District; thence north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence east 80 chains, to the point of commencement.

April 9th, 1888. JOHN PARTRIDGE. apr10-2mo

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INTEND to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, Victoria, for permission to purchase 160 acres of land in the Chilcotin District, on trail between Riske's Ranche and T. Swords'

my5-w2m. E. BERKELEY DRUMMOND.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
University of California.

THE REGULAR COURSE OF LECTURES will commence JUNE 1st, 1888. For particulars address R. A. MCLEAN, M.D., Dean, 633 Merchant street, San Francisco, Cal.

my5-d&w-2wks

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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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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12 Men's Black Diagonal Frock Suits, all sizes, - $12.00, worth $16.00

12 Men's Heavy All-Wool Dark Tweed Suits, Sack Coats, - - $12.80

Regular Price, - - - - - - $16.00

These Goods cannot be replaced at these figures. Just call and be convinced. No trouble to show Goods if we are not busy.

Men's Good White Shirts, - - - 65c.
Men's Merino Socks, - - - - 20c.
Men's Black Felt Hats, - 65c., 75c., 80c., $1.00
Boys' " " " - 50c.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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MONEY TO LOAN on Mortgage at Low Rates. Town Lots and Farming Lands for Sale on easy terms.

Victoria, B. C., May 16th, 1887. je24-tf-dw

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I INTEND making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of unsurveyed and unreserved land, situate in Coast District and described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of Section 3, Range 5, Coast District; thence south 40 chains; thence west 70 chains more or less to the shore line; thence following the shore line to a point due west of the southwest corner of Section 3; thence due east to point of commencement.

A. J. McLELLAN.
Victoria, B. C., March 21st, 1888. mr22-2m

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 Naass 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 Naass 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 W. 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 ¾ 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-wk1y-2mo

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

CHARLES McHARDY.
Sayward District, April 9th, 1888. ap17

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Sayward district and describes as follows:

Commencing at the south-west corner of R. N. Jeffrey's claim running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement.

WM. LEWIS.
Sayward District, 9th April. 1888. ap17

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward District and described as follows: Commencing at the south-west corner of Section 3, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 20 chains; thence meandering the river to place of commencement.

A. J. McLELLAN.
March 21st, 1888. my-11

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated on the left side of the Naass 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 Naass 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 ¾ 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-wk1y-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 W. F. Madden, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

CHARLES McHARDY.
Sayward District, April 9th, 1888. ap17

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land in Sayward District and describes as follows:

Commencing at the south-west corner of R. N. Jeffrey's claim running west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement.

WM. LEWIS.
Sayward District, 9th April. 1888. ap17

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend 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 Section 3, thence north 80 chains; west 80 chains; north 20 chains; thence meandering the river to place of commencement.

A. J. McLELLAN.
March 21st, 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 Naass 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 Naass 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 ¾ 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-wk1y-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 Charles McHardy; running north 80 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence south 80 chains to the place of commencement.

JAMES KING,
Sayward District, April, 1888. ap17

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward district, and described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of the land applied for by Mr. Stephenson, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

J. KING.
Sayward District, April 27, 1888. may-11

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

(Signed) JAMES McDONALD.
Sayward District, 9th April, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward district, described as follows Commencing at the north-west corner of lot 46, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

MYLES STEPHENSON.
Sayward District, April 26, 1888. may-11

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward district and described as follows: Commencing at the south west corner of the land applied for by Wm. F. Madden, thence north 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence east 80 chains to the point of commencement.

H. HAGUE.
Sayward District, April 26th, 1888. my 11

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend making application to the Honorable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 640 acres of land situate in Sayward district and described as follows: Commencing at the north-east corner of land applied for by W. F. Madden, thence east 80 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 80 chains to the point of commencement.

H. HAGUE.
Sayward District. April 24th, 1888. my-11

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, 60 days after date, I intend making application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase eight (8) acres, 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. S. S. W. cor.)"; thence following the sinuosities of the sea-shore to the south post of the Indian reserve on Gyrtke 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 25th, 1888. ap27

TIMBER LICENSES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one hundred and sixty acres of land, situated on the North