IS CRIME JUSTIFIABLE.

We think that if our correspondent "J. A. C." is the conscientious man he wishes us to believe he is, he would not think of committing a crime even to better the condition of his children. He evidently has a lingering belief that his neighbors who have with their savings, honestly earned, purchased land possess some kind of right to their property. To take their land from them without giving them anything in return, he evidently believes would be a hardship. But what is he to do? He must take some means to better the condition, in which he believes his children and his grandchildren will be, if society continues in its present state, and if that is to be effected by robbing his neighbors, the land-owners, why the deed must be done.

Many men have, before now, been in the position in which "J. A. C." finds himself. They saw some good, or fancied good, which they desired almost within their reach, but it could not attained without committing what ordinary people call a crime—robbery, forgery, murder, or the like. They had some consideration for those upon whose rights they proposed to infringe, but their wants were pressing, and the desire to possess what was not their own was very strong. What old-fashioned people call their "virtue" was not strong enough to resist the temptation to "appropriate" their neighbor's property, so they committed the crime. Sometimes they got out of the stolen goods what they expected, but more frequently the Avenger was close behind them and caused them to feel the truth of the saying of the Old Book, "The way of the transgressor is hard."

We think that this would be the case with "J. A. C." and his fellow-socialists. How does he know that all the good result he expects would follow the spoliation of the land-owners? Speculations such as he indulges in are often the most disappointing and unsatisfying of dreams. If the land were common property to-morrow, what certainty has he that it would be better managed in any way than it is now, or that workingmen would be in the slightest degree better off than they are to-day? There are wise men who say that the State would make the worst kind of landlord, and that there are millions who would not use the land if they had ever so good a chance.

Our correspondent must not take speculations and predictions—his own or anyone else's—for certainties. He might find after the crime had been committed and the State made the owner of all the land, that the last state of society would be worse than the first—and that the robbery and the cruel injustice had been committed in vain. Did it ever occur to J. A. C. that it is a most dangerous thing to destroy the security of property. It would not take a great deal of argument to prove to a man who had convinced himself that property in land is robbery, that property in sheep and horses and cattle in grain and roots and fruits is also robbery. He could be very quickly brought to believe that no man had a right to anything but what was necessary to sustain life. Stealing is as easily learned as lying, and the community that considers it no harm to "appropriate" the land would not be long before it would be convinced that it would be justifiable for the common good to appropriate private property of other kinds. The disorganization of society, anarchy, and finally savagery, are, in our opinion, a great deal more likely to follow the wholesale robbery of the land owners than any improvement to any class of the population.

But let us return to the point from which we started. Is a man or a body of men, on the chance of improving his or their condition, justified in committing a crime? Will not a man who is really honest, when he cannot get what he wishes to have without taking what does not belong to him, give up all idea of attempting to obtain it in that way? Are the laws of God, the laws of man and considerations of justice, honor and of humanity to have no longer any influence on men's conduct?

FRANK ADMISSIONS.

Every one knows that politics in the United States are exceedingly corrupt. Elections from first to last are corruptly carried on. Even the pretence of honesty is not in many places kept up. In the North, East and West, election contests are confessedly games of diamond cut diamond, and in the South the negroes are openly and undisguisedly cheated out of their votes. Sad to relate, corruption does not stop outside the Halls of Legislation. She follows the representatives of the people to their seats in the Chamber and may be seen every day, and all day long, flaunting shamelessly in the lobbies. Although this is generally known, it does not often happen that men holding high positions in the Legislatures openly confess it to be true. Senator Ingalls does more than this. He not only admits the immorality of politics in the United States, but he glories in it, and ridicules those who deprecate and deplore the wickedness and the baseness of the practices of politicians. He says in an Eastern magazine:

"The purification of politics is an irredescent dream. Government is force. Politics is a battle for supremacy. Parties are the armies. The Decalogue and the Golden Rule have no place in a political campaign. The object is success. To defeat the antagonist and expel the party in power is the purpose. The Republicans and Democrats are as irreconcilably opposed to each other as were Grant and Lee in the Wilderness. They use ballots instead of bullets, but the struggle is as unrelenting and desperate, and the result sought for is the same. In war it is lawful to deceive the enemy, to hire Hessians, to purchase mercenaries, to mutilate, to kill, to destroy. The commander who lost a battle through the activity of his moral nature, would be the derision and the jest of history. This modern cant about the corruption of politics is fatiguing in the extreme. It proceeds from the tracus ard and syllabub dilettanteism, the frivolous and desultory sentimentalism of epicenes."

If an Englishman or a Canadian represented a United States Senator as speaking of the politics of his country in this way, he would be accused of libelling the public men of the Great Republic; but here we have a man occupying the place of President of the Senate of the United States, describing the condition of American politics and the ways of American public men in a manner in which few forgiveness, let them be ever so hostile to the Republic, would venture to depict.

ACROSS THE BOUNDARY.

The simple announcement that the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has gone to Banff for the benefit of his health, and that he will be absent from Victoria for some six weeks does not appear to convey much of interest to the student of Constitutional Government; but really and in truth, it does do so. It may not be generally known that the Prince of Wales, for instance, cannot go on a pleasure trip to Paris, or in pursuit of health to Nice or Cannes, without first getting permission from the Home Secretary, which really means of the House of Commons. A few years ago there was an earthquake in the Riviera when the Prince was there, and thereupon the Home Secretary at once telegraphed ordering him home—an order which he at once obeyed.

The well known story of the late Lord Brougham, also, illustrates in another way the same position. After the passing of the great reform bill of 1832, Lord Brougham went to Scotland to celebrate the passing of the Act. He proceeded in triumph from one great castle to another, —from the castle of the Marquis of Bredalbane at Kenmore, to the Duke of Argyll's at Inverary; and then to the castle of the Countess Russell, where there happened to be a large party assembled. He was Lord High Chancellor of England at the time, and contrary to etiquette, contrary to precedent, contrary to law, he took with him outside the realm of England, the great seal of the Lord Chancellor of England. Lord Brougham had a biting wit, and a sarcastic tongue, and so took great pleasure in teasing and badgering the ladies of the party anent their foibles, and their vanities. To revenge themselves the ladies purloined the great Seal, which Brougham knew he had no right to take to Scotland, and hid it somewhere in the castle. Brougham thereupon became greatly alarmed, for if the great seal were lost or stolen, and in a foreign country, too,—Heaven only knew what would happen. Then for several evenings the ladies of the party had the sarcastic Lord at their mercy, and so they made him dance to their music. They hid the seal in the drawing-room, and for several evenings Lord Brougham was compelled to look for it, to the accompaniment of the piano. When he was "hot," as the saying is, the piano was played loudly; when he was "cold," or far away from the seal, the piano gave forth the faintest of sounds. It must have been very amusing to watch the Noble Lord, as, evening after evening, he danced round the room, all the time being teased and tantalized by the ladies, on whom, previously, he had been expending his humor and his wit. However, the moral of the story is, that he did an unconstitutional act, in taking the great seal outside the realm of England.

Similarly a Governor-General of Canada may not come to Canada, nor depart from it, unless by an English steamer, coming or going to an English port. He cannot travel by the Cunard line, unless he has special leave to do so. When Lord Dufferin was Governor-General of Canada he sometimes went to New York to see his dentist, but he did it on the sly, and he laughingly used to say, that he should have first got leave from the Colonial Secretary in London. Here in this Province things are not so strictly defined, but even here a curious question is involved in the absence of our Lieutenant-Governor from our province. He has gone to Banff in the Northwest territory, and, in order to meet this constitutional theory, it will be necessary for him to travel about a hundred miles and to come into this Province at the Glacier, or Golden, or Donald every time he is required to give his assent to official documents not otherwise provided for. This seems strange, but it expresses in a small way the power possessed by the people over the Crown and over the representatives of the Crown in a constitutionally governed country.—Ont.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

There is a great deal of truth in the saying that "one half of the world does not know how the other half lives." It is now being recognized that it is the duty of one of the halves to find out how the other lives, that it must do it, and that evils, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate, will follow the neglect of the faithful performance of that duty.

There is in Great Britain an immense number of workers who toil from early morning until late at night for pay that appears to us to be piteously inadequate. The work is done by ill and insufficiently fed men, women and children in dens so small and so badly ventilated that a healthy person could not breathe the stifling air, with which they are filled, for even a quarter of an hour without becoming ill. A committee of the House of Lords, which has been enquiring into the circumstances of these people with the view of finding some means of ameliorating their condition, thus describes their misery:

Earnings barely sufficient to sustain existence; hours of labor such as to make the lives of the workers periods of almost ceaseless toil, hard and unlovely to the last degree; sanitary conditions injurious to the health of the person employed and dangerous to the public."

Who is to blame for the miserable state in which these unhappy people live? It is difficult to say. They are very numerous and competition among them is exceedingly severe. The most conscienceless sweater in London sees men and women every day at his counters underbidding each other for the work they need to enable them to keep souland body together. And, strange to say, the pittance which the native workers receive is regarded by the still more miserable toilers of other European countries as sufficiently high to tempt them to leave their homes to seek employment in the British towns. The immigration from Poland and elsewhere is sufficiently great to make the hard life of English workers still harder.

The condition of the hands in factories is luxurious compared with that of these slaves of the sweaters who work in their own homes, or in small, dirty and unventilated workshops for large wholesale or retail houses, or employers almost as poor as they are themselves. The owner of the great factory is amenable to law, and is made to feel his responsibilities. He must have his buildings clean and well-ventilated, and the law intervenes to prevent the hands from being overworked; but the factory inspector is hardly ever seen in the places where the victims of the sweating system work. The poor creatures must work long hours or they would not be able to earn enough to keep a roof over their heads and supply themselves with sufficient food to retain the life in their poor bodies. Besides, they are defrauded and imposed upon by almost everyone with whom they have any dealings. A lady, Mrs. or Miss Beatrice Potter, writing about them in the Nineteenth Century, says:

"The sweater is, in fact, the whole nation. The mass of struggling men and women, whose sufferings have been laid bare by the inquiry, are oppressed and defrauded in every relation of life; by the man who sells or gives out the material on which they labor; by the shopkeeper who supplies them provisions on credit or forces them under the truck system; by the landlord who exacts in return for the four walls of a bedroom, or for the unpaved and undrained backyard, the double rent of workshop and dwelling; and, lastly, by every man, woman and child who consumes the product of their labor. In the front rank of this, the most numerous class of sweaters, we find the oppressed workers of other trades."

The Lords' Committee is unable to find anything like an adequate remedy for this dreadful state of things. It is evident that the extension of the Factory Act to the abodes and workshops of the poor people can do but very little, indeed, towards ameliorating their condition. It will not lessen the cruel competition among themselves that appears to be the main cause of their misery. There are very many of them and they must all get work. To get something to do they offer to work for starvation wages. The immigration of destitute foreigners should certainly be stopped, and this the Lords recommend in a mild kind of way. They merely contemplate the possibility of such legislation becoming necessary in the future." But the help is wanted now. The work people are starving and suffering other ills to-day, and they will be in a worse state to-morrow and the next day, and the next if the remedy is not found and applied.

But the British nation will not be satisfied with the lame and impotent conclusion at which the Select Committee of the House of Lords has arrived. That Committee has done some good work. It has shown that a dreadful evil exists in almost every city in Great Britain, and that it is an evil that must be cured in some way. The nation is beginning to feel its responsibility in these matters keenly. The conscience of the people will not permit them to pursue the "lassiez faire" policy any longer. If the Lords fail to find a remedy the Commons will take the matter up. The Government is, indeed, pledged to do so already, and the people will not permit it to disregard its obligations in this respect. The word has gone forth in Great Britain "The sweater must go," and ways and means will no doubt be found to drive him out of the country.

A LEADER WANTED.

The Liberals are badly off for a leader. Mr. Blake did not suit them, and Mr. Blake finding this out would not stay. Mr. Laurier is a very good man, genial, eloquent, able and high-minded, but he speaks French, and that is a sin that very many of the rank and file of the Liberal Party cannot forgive. There has been a good deal of discussion in the East respecting this matter of the leadership of the Liberal party. Some consideration for Mr. Laurier's feelings has been shown, but it must be evident enough to him that he is only tolerated. No one is enthusiastic in his favor. Many Liberals seem to think it necessary to apologize for having him, accomplished and talented as they admit him to be, as the leader of their party. The talk was that Mr. Blake was inclined to resume his old place. But it is now clear that he has no such intention. In the Toronto Globe of Thursday, Mr. Blake vigorously and unqualifiedly declares that there is not a grain of truth in the allegation that he desires to resume the leadership of the Liberal Party. This settles the matter as far as Mr. Blake is concerned, and it does not appear that any other Liberal either in or out of Parliament, has the slightest chance of being preferred to Mr. Laurier. Sir Richard Cartwright is spoken of, but Sir Richard, though a very clever man and an experienced politician is not a "persons grate" in the estimation of the men who form the great bulk of the Liberal party. He is more admired than liked by Liberals generally. Mr. Mills is in something like the same position. There is no magnetism about him. He is respected as a well-informed and an able man, but there are very few, indeed, who are of opinion that he possesses the qualities with which a successful leader must be endowed. Mr. Louis H. Davies, who we see is mentioned in the Toronto Globe as a possible leader, bright, cordial and clever as he undoubtedly is, has but little chance of being preferred to the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier or even to the leading Ontario members as leader of the Liberals. The prospect is that the Liberals must keep Mr. Laurier at their head for some time longer, and it would be hard to find a better man for the position.

What the Liberals want a great deal more than a leader is a policy. They have been adrift ever since they deposed the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie. From that time until now, it may be said, that they have been everything by starts, and nothing long. A party with a well-defined policy can get along with an indifferent leader, but the best statesman in the world will find it difficult to lead a party without principles and without an aim. An empty ship is very hard to steer.

UNEXPECTED.

The result of the election in Barrow-in-Furness was, we think, on this side of the Atlantic, altogether unlooked for. It was generally believed that Mr. Caine, who had resigned his seat in order to free himself from any embarrassment in voting against the Government he was elected to support, would be re-elected by a very large majority. But the seat he vacated was contested both by the Conservatives and the Gladstonians. In this triangular duel it would be natural to suppose that he would beat both his rivals. In 1886 he, as a Liberal, was returned by a majority of over nine hundred.

At the last general election he came out as a Liberal Unionist. He then defeated the Gladstonian candidate by a majority of more than thirteen hundred. It was therefore reasonable to suppose that running in opposition to compensation, he would have a better chance than either of the party candidates. The Montreal Witness was so sure of his return that it said in a leading article, "Mr. Caine's re-election for Barrow is morally certain." But the Witness's moral certainty has proved to be something very much the reverse. Instead of being re-elected, Mr. Caine has been beaten by 714 votes. A majority of thirteen hundred converted into a minority of over seven hundred shows that a very great change indeed has taken place in Barrow-in-Furness.

THE RIGHT VIEW.

The Canada Presbyterian takes the right view of the complaints which some clergymen have made about the Table of Precedence. The following paragraph from that paper has a manly ring, and we believe that ninety-nine out of every hundred men in Canada will endorse every word it contains:

"Opinions will differ, but we think it was unfortunate that the General Assembly said anything about the contemptible Table of Precedence, and specially unfortunate that the little said appeared in a grave report on civil and religious liberty. The order of precedence is at most a straw showing the way the wind blows, and General Assemblies are not supposed to concern themselves about straws. What do the stalwart Presbyterians of Canada care about the Table of Precedence or the flunkey who drew it up? Let the Archbishop of Quebec march side by side with Gen. Middleton if he wants to do so. Let any bishop that pleases take the arm of the member for Lincoln. The Presbyterians of Canada don't want to see their moderator in any such company. The Table of Precedence excited a good deal of ridicule when it was published twenty odd years ago. It has seldom been heard of since, and we think it was unfortunate that such a contemptible thing should have been put side by side with grave and important matters in the supreme court. Silent and freezing contempt is, in our opinion, the proper treatment for the Table of Precedence."

UNITED STATES CITIES.

The United States census is being rapidly and, no doubt, on the whole, accurately taken. There is talk of fraud in some places. St. Paul protests against the practices of some of the Minneapolis enumerators. The quarrel between the two cities is somewhat serious, and to the principals exceedingly exciting. Some of the details of the census have been published. It is now known what is the population of the principal cities of the Union. New York still keeps the lead, but the populations of Chicago and Philadelphia are catching up fast. The United States can now boast of three cities with each more than a million of inhabitants. We clip the following from the Toronto Empire of the 28th ultimo:

"The feature of the census as regards city population is undoubtedly the growth of Chicago, which has increased from 298,977 in 1870, 503,185 in 1880 to 1,086,006 in 1890, leaping in the same period from the fifth to the second place in the list. Brooklyn has also done well, growing from 566,663 in 1880 to 806,343 now, though losing one place relatively by the remarkable advance of Chicago. There seems little doubt, despite the warm contention between the two rivals as to the fairness of the census, that Minneapolis has been able to make a better showing—on paper anyway—than St. Paul. The first ten cities in point of population, with San Francisco yet to hear from, are therefore given as follows:

	1890.	1880.
New York	1,627,227	1,206,299
Chicago	1,085,600	503,185
Philadelphia	1,040,499	847,170
Brooklyn	806,343	566,663
Baltimore	432,095	332,313
St. Louis	430,000	350,517
Boston	417,720	362,839
Cincinnati	315,000	255,139
Pittsburg	250,000	156,389
Buffalo	250,000	155,134

Philadelphia is disappointed at being pushed aside by Chicago, and attributes the failure to retain her pre-eminence to lack of excellence in municipal government driving people to settle in the suburbs rather than in the city. Washington thrives space and begins in size to be more like what a national capital ought to be going up from 147,293 in 1880 to 228,000 in 1890. The figures of St. Paul and Minneapolis show a rapid and close race, being in 1870 20,030 and 13,066 respectively, 41,473 and 46,887 in 1880 and in 1890 130,600 and 185,000. The figures assign to New Orleans a population of 246,000 and to Cleveland 248,000. Detroit has 197,000. All these figures are, doubtless, subject to subsequent official revision, but alterations are not expected to be material."

THE RIGHT SEASON.

Toronto has had a Summer carnival. We trust that it has been successful. Eastern Canada is seen at its best at this time of the year. The stranger who sees it in its summer glory will find that it is a very different country from the one he has been led by the thousand and one pictures he has seen, to believe it to be. There is nothing arctic about Toronto in July. There is no snow nearer than Labrador, and the very thought of furs and blanket coats is enough to cause the languid and perspiring sojourner in Toronto to faint. It requires the lightest clothing he can get, with fans and ice and umbrellas to boot, to make life tolerable in that city in July. Wherever he is, in city or suburbs, the green turf, the luxuriant foliage of plants and trees, the profusion of the loveliest flowers and the most grateful fruits, tell of a genial climate and a fertile soil. The Canada that he sees is not the Canada of photographs and innumberable book illustrations, but it is altogether a more delightful country and a better one to live in. Canada should have more Summer carnivals.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

The Toronto Street Railway Committee of the City Council has refused to permit the Metropolitan Street Car Company to use electricity as a motive power on a short line within the northern limits of the city. That committee must surely be composed of mossbacks, who oppose a reform for no other reason than that it is something new. Anyone who has had any experience of street cars propelled by electricity will look upon the old "horse car" as an antiquated institution. The electric car is as much superior to the horse car as a first-class buggy is to a Scotch cart. The superiority of the electric car is so great that the person who has used both will consider it absurd to make a comparison between them. Toronto will of course have electric street cars. Every city that has street cars at all will have them before very long. The horse car has had its day; and it will be the most pig-headed obstruction that will keep that kind of car in Toronto a single day longer than is necessary to get in the electric plant.

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sep14-1yr-dw

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TSOUHAILM, Quamichan, B. C.

my3-eod-dw

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice 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 land and overflowed land, situated in Esquimalt district, and generally known as Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, containing 200 acres more or less: Bounded and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a post marked "A. D. Cosmos' N. E. corner," situated at the north-east corner of the said Coburg Peninsula and Salt Lagoon, then e running south westerly along the shore line of Royal Bay till I nearly intersects the north-eastern corner of section seven, Esquimalt district, thence across the said Coburg Peninsula to the south-west corner of Salt Lagoon, thence following the shore line of section 35, 14, 33 and 15, of the said district in a north-easterly direction till it reaches a point nearly opposite Flagard Light, and thence in a south-westerly direction across the mouth of Salt Lagoon to the point of commencement.

A. DECOSMOS.

Victoria, B. C., June 24, 1890. je28-m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 640 acres of land more or less, described as follows: commencing at a stake marked F. G. W., on the north bank of the Nitnaht River, distant from the mouth of the River 20 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence at right angles south 80 chains; thence west to the shore line of Nitnaht Lake; thence along the said shore line to the point of commencement.

Victoria, B.C. F. G. WALKER.

June 21st, 1890. je22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 3,000 acres of land more or less, described as follows: commencing at a stake marked W. H. G., F. G. W., and G. F. G., on the west coast of Vancouver Island about three and one-half miles south of the entrance to Nitnaht Lake on the right bank of a small stream; thence east 240 chains; thence south 80 chains; thence west to the coast 240 chains; thence along the coast line to the point of commencement.

C. O. PEMBERTON. W. H. GRAVES.
A. S. DUMBLETON. G. F. GROVE.
H. S. T. HENDERSON.

Victoria, B. C., 21st June, 1890. je22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase the following described lands in Clayoquot District: Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. Commencing at a post on the south shore of Kennedy lake; thence running south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence south 60 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence south 20 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 60 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence west 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence east to lake; thence meandering lake shore to commencement, containing 2,000 acres, more or less. Lots 8 and 9. Commencing at a post on the north shore of Kennedy lake; thence running north 60 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 100 chains; thence west to lake shore; thence meandering lake shore to commencement, containing 500 acres, more or less.

W. J. SUTTON.

Victoria, June 10th, 1890. je13-2m-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Hon. the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 1,028 acres of land situate in Rupert District, described as follows:—Commencing at the south-west corner post of section 22, township 4; thence north 80 chains; thence west 240 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 200 chains; thence south to Rupert Arm; thence following the shore line of Rupert Arm to the point of commencement. E. J. PALMER.

April 15th, 1890. my16-2m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 60 days after date I intend to apply to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 160 acres of land situate on Valdez Island, Sayward district, described as follows: Commencing at the south-east corner of Lot 8 Quathiasco Cove; thence south 40 chains more or less, to the northern boundary of the Indian Reserve; thence west 30 chains, more or less, to Discovery Passage; thence following the shore line of Discovery Passage in a northerly direction to the western boundary of Lot 8; thence south 7 chains; thence east 40 chains to the point of commencement.

June 2nd, 1890. ROBERT HALL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT WE intend to apply for a lease, for lumbering purposes, of 160 acres of land in Sayward District, situate at Squirrel Cove, Cortes Island.

Commencing at the south-east corner of the Indian Reserve; thence west 23 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 43-50 chains; thence north 30 chains to Squirrel Cove; thence following the shore line in a northerly direction to the place of commencement.

VICTORIA LUMBER AND MANUFACTURING CO.

June 5th, 1890. je8-w

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BY RESOLUTION of a PUBLIC MEETING held at the Agricultural Hall, Duncans's Station, on Saturday, the 10th May, instant, another public meeting of the voters for the Electoral District of Cowichan will be held at the Agricultural Hall on Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m., to hear the views of intending candidates for the Local House at the approaching Provincial elections.

ANGUS J. BELL,
Secretary.

my12-1t-w

NOTICE is hereby given that 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase two Islands in Chemainus District, lying Northwest of the Indian Reserve, and one-quarter of a mile North of the mouth of Chemainus River, the whole containing 7 acres more or less.

D. W. MAINGUY.

my14-2m-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Honourable Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land situated in Cariboo District, described as follows: Commencing at a stake planted on the east bank of Four Mile Creek, about 300 yards from the mouth of Fish Lake; thence north 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 40 chains to point of commencement.

Alexandria. A. D. MCLENNAN.

May 2nd, 1890. my17-w-2m

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 640 acres of land, situated in Graham Island, Queen Charlotte District, and described as follows: commencing at the centre of section 36, township 6; thence east 40 chains to the section line between sections 30 and 29; thence north 160 chains along the aforesaid line; thence west 40 chains to the centre of section six, township 7; thence south 160 chains to point of commencement.

GEORGE POWELL.
WILLIAM DIXON CURRALL.

May 12th, 1890. my13

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT we intend to make application in sixty days to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase 160 acres of land, situated on the west shore of Oxtall river commencing at a stake marked B, then running 40 chains along the shore down the river to a stake marked D, to a piece called Soldiers Camp, thence 40 chains in a westerly direction, thence 40 chains in a southerly direction, thence about 40 chains to point of beginning.

FRANK RYDESTEDT.
HERMANN BRANTLECHT.

Port Essington, 21 April, 1890. my4-dw

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 60 days after date I intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase one of the islands now owned by the Government of British Columbia, and situated in Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island.

HENRY CROFT.

May 3rd, 1890. m4

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase seven hundred acres of land described as follows:—

Commencing at the southwest corner of section 10, Winter Harbour, thence north to the northwest corner of said section 10, thence west 80 chains, thence south 120 chains, thence east to the mouth of a stream flowing into Winter Harbour, thence along the shore line to place of commencement.

B. WILLIAMS.
A. ST. GEO. FLINT.

Victoria, B. C., May 7, 1890. my8

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and sixty acres, more or less, situated on the east side of Banks Island, Nootka Sound Coast District, and described as follows: From a stake marked K, north 40 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 40 chains to place of commencement.

HALL, GOEPEL & CO.

Dated at Victoria, 1st April, 1890.

ap2-w2m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase 20 acres of land situate in New Westminster District, described as follows; commencing at a point on the south side of Horsehoe Lake, about 20 chains from outlet; thence south 40 chains; thence west 40 chains; thence north 60 chains; thence east to the lake; thence, following the shore line of the lake, to the place of commencement.

D. HUMBIRD.

Victoria, B. C., 1st April, 1890. ap2-w 3m

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT within 30 days from date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for a timber license for 1,000 acres of land, more or less, situated on Growler Cove, Cragcroft Island, in Broughton Strait, and described as follows:—Commencing at a stake at the north end of said cove; running south one and one-half (1½) miles; thence west one (1) mile; thence north one and one-half (1½) miles; thence east one (1) mile to point of commencement.

Victoria, B.C. H. MAILLORY.

April 3rd, 1890. ap11-tm-w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase eight hundred acres of land, more or less, situated on the north side of North Harbour, Winter Harbour, Quatsino Sound, and described as follows:—

Commencing at a stake on the northwest corner of North Harbour, on the west side of the mouth of Browning Creek, Winter Harbour, Quatsino Sound, thence north 80 chains, thence east 112 chains thence south more or less to the shore line of said Harbour, thence along the said shore line to place of commencement.

B. WILLIAMS.
A. ST. GEO. FLINT.

Victoria, B. C., May 7, 1890. my8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works to purchase one hundred and twenty-five acres of land more or less situated on the Northeast side of North Harbour, Winter Harbour, Quatsino Sound, and described as follows:

From a stake marked (X V) North 40 chains, thence West 40 chains, thence South to the Shore, thence along the Shore line to place of commencement.

B. WILLIAMS.
A. ST. GEO. FLINT.

Victoria, B. C., May 7, 1890. my8

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT 60 days after date we intend to make application to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works of the Province of British Columbia for permission to purchase 6,740 acres of land in Westminster District. Lot 1, commencing at a post at high water on Bute Inlet, marked "J. B. H. & Co.," thence north 80 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north 80 chains; thence west, 60 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence west 200 chains, more or less, to a stake on the Homalko River; thence following said River bank to point of commencement, containing 4,400 acres, more or less. Lot 2, commencing at a stake marked "J. B. H. & Co.," on the shore of Bute Inlet, about 60 chains north of the mouth of Southgate River; thence east 120 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence east 100 chains; thence south 80 chains, more or less, to Southgate River; thence following river bank to point of commencement, containing 1,000 acres, more or less. Lot 3, commencing at a stake on south bank of the Southgate River, about 30 chains from high water; thence south 40 chains; thence east 80 chains; thence north to River, and following said river to point of commencement, containing 200 acres, more or less. Lot 4, commencing at the Indian Reserve post on the west bank of the Homalko River; thence west 64 chains; thence north 120 chains; thence east 40 chains, more or less, to River; thence following bank of river to point of commencement, containing 400 acres, more or less.

J. B. HENDERSON. T. F. SINCLAIR.
ALEX. EWEN. JAS. BATTERMAN.
C. S. WINSOR. A. ST. G. HAMMERSLEY.
J. C. MCLAGAN. A. G. GAMBLE.
JAS. A. LAIDLAW. W. H. ELLIS.
C. G. HOBSON. my1