The Colonist.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1902.

PUBLISHED BY
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.
No. 27 Broad Street - - - Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL B. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by carrier at 20 cents per week or mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (except the city) and the United States at the following rates:

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Six months .....$ 3 00

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST

One year $1 50
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Sent postpaid to any part of Canada or the United States.

Terms strictly in advance.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

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$25.00 REWARD

Will be paid for such information as will lead to the conviction of anyone stealing the Colonist newspaper from the door of a subscriber.

THE NEW MINISTER.

The Hon. Denis Murphy is to be congratulated on having joined the Prior cabinet, and the Prior cabinet is to be congratulated on his accession. Mr. Murphy is young, energetic and a shrewd debater. He represents one of the large and rapidly growing constituencies of the interior. The needs of the great inland empire of British Columbia will in Mr. Murphy have a sympathetic and intelligent representative in the government. Mr. Murphy has one marked characteristic. He takes the trouble to know the facts before he speaks, and although he has an ample share of the oratorical gifts of his race, his oratory generally illustrates and does not obscure the question he may be discussing. In the howling wilderness of words which characterised, and, be it said, disgraced, the last session of the Legislature, Mr. Murphy's criticism was always pertinent and valuable, and his inborn sense of humor assisted him to the recognition of the fact that an orgy of obstruction is not the way in which the interests of a country are advanced. We confess to a feeling of optimism about the cabinet which has just been formed. The attitude of the country will be one of waiting for results, with a judgment sympathetically suspended. We believe, however, that the country will not have to wait long, and will be satisfied with the outcome. Our conviction is based not merely upon the unanimity of policy which characterises the government, but also upon the character and personality of its leader and members. There was a concealed antagonism in some of the forces which acknowledged the sway of the late premier, Mr. Dunsmuir. The efforts of the government to advance the interests of the country were frequently rendered ineffectual through the impossibility of getting a sufficient body of support for its measures in the legislature. Numerically, the government was very strong, but its supporters in the House were not in vital union with one another. The first hope of escape from these unhappy conditions appeared when Colonel Prior entered provincial politics. Strong influences in the country which were taking advantage of the condition of affairs to advance interests which were no doubt honestly put forward as the interests of the country, received a final check, and a body of public opinion has since grown up not merely in Victoria, but all over the province, which renders a strong and stable government united upon a definite, coherent, and progressive line of policy no longer an impossibility. This government will be able to deal with the affairs of the province with a sure and firm hand. Great progress and prosperity will be the undoubted outcome. We began to write about the Hon. Denis Murphy. Of what we have said on more general topics, Mr. Murphy's presence in the cabinet is proof and illustration.

PILES To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, we have authorized the dealers to refund the money to any sufferer who shall use three boxes of this ointment and shall make proof that it has not cured him. Why not try this ointment when you can get relief and a cure for 60c a box? Dr. Chase's Ointment, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & CO., Toronto.

THE HIGHER CRITICISM.

The following very able criticism of what is known as "the higher criticism" is from an article on Gnosticism in the Nineteenth Century for November:

The unbiassed scientific historian of human experience will at once perceive that the whole question has been begged from the start, for throughout the whole inquiry it is presupposed that the normal experience of the average man in this every-day world is the canon whereby we can infallibly mark out the limits of possibility of the credible happening throughout the centuries. The abnormal is therefore rigidly eliminated wherever found by those who would confine the ocean of human experience in their own special waterpots. We have here, it is permissible to believe, got our fingers on the knot which is choking the life out of the expositions of our so-called "rationalists" in things religious.

It would be a very easy task to show what a radical change has come over general opinion of recent years with regard to the possibility of transcending the limits of five-sense physical consciousness, not to speak of the still higher possibilities of the inner experiences of the religious life, but it will be sufficient here to confront the left wing of criticism with the declaration of one who till lately was regarded as high in command in its ranks. The way to a far more truly scientific appreciation of the evidence is pointed out with moderation by Professor Harnack in his recent remarkable lectures, Das Wesen des Christentums, when he says:

"Although the order of Nature is inviolable, we are not yet by any means acquainted with all the forces working in it and acting reciprocally with other forces. Our acquaintance even with the forces inherent in matter, and with the field of their actions, is incomplete; while of psychic forces we know very much less. We see that a strong will and a firm faith exert an influence upon the life of the body, and produce phenomena which strike us as marvelous. Who is there up to now that has set any sure bounds to the province of the possible and the actual? No one. Who can say how far the influence of soul upon soul and of soul upon body reaches? No one. Who can still maintain that any extraordinary phenomenon that may appear in this domain is entirely based on error and delusion?"

Here we have, in the writer's opinion, the thin edge of the wedge which will eventually split into pieces the fancied adamantine rock of so-called "rationalism." If Christianity does not owe not only its origin but its whole real existence to a life and an inner experience which can even on occasion manifest abnormal happenings in external nature, then it must be classed among the emptiest delusions on the face of the earth. If not only Christianity but religion in general were not based upon actual and definite experience, they would be the cruelest of all mockeries; and to those who are convinced of the actuality of this experience, it is surprising to see how confidently so many men of great intellectual power, but little or no experience in the domain of religion itself, set to work to explain the whole raison d'etre of that of which they confessedly, by every page they write, have themselves no really practical knowledge. Such work cannot rightly be classed as scientific in the fullest sense of the term, for minds so constituted can at best deal only with the outer facts about religion, and treat at second hand of the statements of religionists about their own experiences or the experiences of their fellows; they can never deal at first hand with the actual inner facts of religion itself. Not only so, but the want of knowledge of the inner facts, or even in some cases of their very nature, must necessarily prejudice to a large extent their judgment as to the credibility and historicity of the outer facts.

It will thus be seen that every scholar's interpretation of the nature of the origins of Christianity must necessarily be determined by his present knowledge or ignorance of the possibilities of religion itself. Knowledge of these possibilities, however, so far from hampering a critic in his researches, should, on the contrary, be a potent help to ever more exact appreciation of the material, for, in the opinion of the writer, the more a man really knows of these possibilities and the freedom of the inner life on which the light of illumination shines, the more ready will he be to welcome the most exact research into the documents and history of a religion, provided always there be no attempt to force upon him a fancied infallible canon of orthodox research, "rationalistic" or otherwise.

To our mind, the above forms a very clear expression of the position of those who resent the conclusions of the higher criticism's destructive analysis. The science of religion, according to the critics, bears a remarkable analogy to the science of political economy, as expounded by the old economists. They built up a complete and rigidly logical system by eliminating as immaterial the fact that man is a social and a moral animal. Similarly, everything crumbles before the analysis of the higher critics who overlook the fact that man is more than a mere intellectual machine, that there is a mystery within himself of which he is abundantly conscious, which demands the recognition of a similar mystery in the universe. So long as man finds his spiritual nature influencing the outer facts of his own experience, he will never in the mass be prepared to deny that the outer facts of the universe are profoundly affected by what, with greater or less clearness of understanding, he calls the spirit of God.

THE CHANGE.

Premier Dunsmuir has resigned. The Hon. E. G. Prior, Minister of Mines, has been called upon to form a government and to administer the affairs of the province. We welcome the advent of Colonel Prior. When he entered provincial politics it was evident that a new force, as well as a new personality, had become manifest in the affairs of this province. Colonel Prior has the confidence of the people, and the more he is known, the more it is admitted that he possesses the strength of character and devotion to the interests of the province necessary to successfully administer its affairs. Premier Dunsmuir, or we should say ex-Premier Dunsmuir, took office under peculiar conditions, and so far as he personally was concerned, thankless conditions. He became the leader of a party which had little or no cohesion upon questions of policy, and which consented to his leadership largely to escape from internal disruption. To save the country from political anarchy was the task set to his hand. He carried it out in the face of the most violent opposition. James Dunsmuir, as the Premier of British Columbia, was the bulwark of the people during a transition period, against the designs of those who reckon out of political uncertainty to procure some advantage to themselves. This will be better recognized when the events of the last two years and a half are subjected to calm and discriminative analysis. It will be recognized that it is possible for a millionaire to be a patriot, and that the Hon. James Dunsmuir was in the fullest sense a patriotic British Columbian. We hesitate to think of what might have happened to British Columbia but for his dogged persistence in holding the province true to its best interests. In time no doubt it would have recovered its political equilibrium. We owe it to him, and to him alone that it did not lose it. Conditions of political stability are certain through the leadership of Colonel Prior, they have been rendered possible through the self-sacrificing leadership of James Dunsmuir. Colonel Prior's government will have a policy of provincial development, such as renders a long lease of power, and an increasing popularity for the government and its leader inevitable, but at the same time we ought not to forget that the man who faced the dangers of sectionalism, of political self-seeking, and of a general political disruption, was James Dunsmuir, and that he is the man who met the issue without flinching, and has brought the province of British Columbia through the storm unscathed. The conditions which preceded the elections of 1900 were conditions which forecast disunion and disaster. Disunion and disaster have been hovering over the province during the exciting events of the last two years. They have been averted very largely by the loyalty and perseverance of the leader of the late government, Mr. Dunsmuir, who had nothing to gain and everything to lose by a prominent participation in politics. His work over he has retired. Colonel Prior, who succeeds him, finds an easier and less thankless task, but one which will nevertheless test his ability and strength. The strongest and most patriotic elements in the country will rally to his support, and carry to a triumphant conclusion the important measures contemplated for the development of the province, as well as cordially endorse his administration of the ordinary business of the country.

PROVINCIAL CREDIT.

It is all very well to insist that the fall in the issue price of British Columbia bonds from 96 to 92, argues a corresponding decline of the credit of the province. Obviously absurd as this argument is, it is only fair to apply it to all stocks and bonds. If the credit of British Columbia has fallen since 1899 the credit of Great Britain has also declined only to a much greater degree during the same period. Those who claim that each investment stock is influenced as to its price by separate circumstances, and who will not admit that all stocks of that character are concurrently influenced by the value of money, may claim that the fall in consols has been occasioned by the strain of war upon Great Britain, and that the fall of British Columbia stock has been occasioned by the character of legislation and expenditure, but they must admit that the influence of the Transvaal war upon the credit of the greatest nation of the world has been much more severe than the influence of conditions in British Columbia on that of one of the smallest provinces in the world in point of population and realized wealth. However, to those who have never been able to see anything good in the policy of the government, and to those in particular who greeted the withdrawal of the Loan with a chorus of disapproval, we respectfully submit the following table of prices:

	P.C.	19th July.	30th Oct.
British Columbia ..	3	92@94	92@94
Cape	3	94@96	91@93
Natal	3	96@98	95@97
New South Wales..	3	94@96	91@92
New Zealand	3	96@97	94@96
Queensland	3	93@95	91@93
Victoria	3	95@97	93@95
West. Australia	3	94@96	92@94

Here we have a concurrent decline of about the same amount in every Colonial stock in the above table, which is fairly comprehensive, except that of British Columbia. Now whether we argue that the same cause has occasioned this fall in all these different stocks at the same time, or whether we say that an extraordinary concatenation of separate and peculiar causes has been at work, to produce a similar result in every one of them, we are entitled to ask what special factor has exempted the stock of British Columbia from this decline. The one special circumstance affecting the stock of British Columbia as compared with these other stocks has been the withdrawal of the Loan. That action has very apparently had the effect of improving the credit of the province. It has cost us nothing in the way of securing the money we need, but it has spared us a heavy decline in the value of our securities, which have remained untouched where every other Colonial stock, or almost every other Colonial stock has fallen.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

LE ROI NO. 2's NEW MANAGER.

Alexander Hill Arrives From England to Take Charge.

Rossland, B. C., Nov. 21.—Alexander Hill, representing the directors of Le Roi No. 2 Mining company, arrived here tonight. Mr. Hill is accompanied by one of his assistants, Paul S. Couldrey, who will take over the management of Le Roi No. 2 company's mines in the course of the next day or two. Mr. Hill declines to discuss the company's affairs, and states that he knows nothing of the suggestion of consolidation of Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2 companies. Mr. Couldrey has had charge of copper mines in Spain, and copper and lead mines in Germany.

KING'S GIFT TO NATION.

Bill for Transfer of Osborne House Passes Second Reading.

London, Nov. 21.—The Osborne Estate bill, providing for the transfer of the Osborne House estate, Isle of Wight, from King Edward, whose property it became under the will of the late Queen Victoria, to the nation, passed its second reading in the House of Commons today.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

RESERVE.

Notice is hereby given that all the unappropriated Crown lands situated within the boundaries of the following areas are hereby reserved from pre-emption, sale or other disposition, excepting under the provisions of the mining laws of the Province, for two years from the date hereof, pursuant to the provisions of sub-section (5) of section 41 of the "Land Act," as amended by section 6 of the "Land Act Amendment Act, 1901," to enable The Bella Coola Pulp and Paper Company to select therefrom timber limits for wood pulp and paper manufacturing purposes, as provided by an agreement bearing date the 5th day of November, 1902, viz:—

1. The entire valley of the Bella Coola and all side valleys, including the Ne-cleet-sconney.

2. Lands in the Noos Creek Valley for a distance of eight (8) miles, taking the full width of the valley, estimated at one-half (½) a mile.

3. Starting at a post on the easterly side of South Bentinck Arm, one and one-half (1½) miles, more or less, southerly of the point at the easterly side of entrance; thence running in a northeasterly direction four (4) miles, more or less, to point of intersection of shore on southerly side of North Bentinck Arm, and bounded on all other sides by the shore line of North Bentinck Arm and South Bentinck Arm.

4. Starting at a post on the point on the easterly side of South Bentinck Arm, one (1) mile, more or less, northerly of King Klist Island; thence one and one-half (1½) miles along the shore in a northerly direction, and extending one-quarter (¼) of a mile wide inland.

5. A parcel of land extending northwesterly along the shore of South Bentinck Arm for one-half (½) mile, more or less, to the head of South-mon Cove, taking one-eighth (⅛) of a mile wide inland. From the head of South-mon Cove its westerly line follows one-quarter (¼) mile from the shore line of South Bentinck Arm; thence northerly three (3) miles, more or less, to a point opposite the northerly end of King Klist Island, and extends one (1) mile wide inland.

6. Starting from a post on the northerly side of the Neek River, one half (½) mile, more or less, from the mouth, take a strip one-half (½) mile wide on the northerly side of the river, for two (2) miles, more or less, to the junction of the Snostelee and the Neek; from that point take the entire valley of the Neek for a distance of ten (10) miles up, estimated at one-half (½) mile wide.

7. Starting from a post on the easterly side of Asse-ek Bay, one (1) mile, more or less, southerly of the Tallio Indian Reserve, following the timber line along the shore southerly to the valley of the Asse-ek Creek, one and one-half (1½) miles, more or less, taking one-quarter (¼) mile wide inland; from this point to the westerly side of the valley, three-quarters (¾) of a mile, more or less, taking one (1) mile wide (up the valley); thence one and one-half (1½) miles, more or less, following the westerly shore of Asse-ek Bay to a point one-half (½) mile southerly of Garroo Creek, and extending one-quarter (¼) mile wide inland; thence three-quarters (¾) of a mile along the timber line, near the shore, and one-half (½) mile wide inland.

(8) Starting at a point on the westerly shore of the South Bentinck Arm, five (5) miles, more or less, northerly of the Indian village of Tallio, following the low swale behind Tun-e-qua-lus Point, in a southerly direction, to the point where the swale corners at the Arm again, a distance of two (2) miles, more or less, and taking one (1) mile wide.

9. Starting from a post on the westerly side of South Bentinck Arm, four (4) miles, more or less, southeasterly of the Hot Springs; thence southerly one-quarter (¼) of a mile along the shore line to the northerly side of the big slide and one-half (½) mile wide inland.

10. Starting at a post on the westerly side of South Bentinck Arm, near the Hot Springs; thence one-half (½) mile northerly along the shore line, and one and one-half (1½) miles, more or less, southerly along the line of green timber, near the shore line, to a point one-half (½) mile southerly of Istess Creek, and taking one-half (½) mile wide inland.

11. Starting at a post on the point on the westerly side of the entrance to South Bentinck Arm, following the shore line for two (2) miles, more or less, to Noos Cla, a point one-quarter (¼) of a mile more or less, on the southerly side of the big slide, taking one-quarter (¼) of a mile inland.

12. Starting at the mouth of Gtchsk Creek, take the full width of the valley, estimated at one-quarter (¼) mile wide, for one-half (½) mile up the creek.

13. Starting at a point at the head of the Nu-i-ce-ka Bay, take one-eighth (⅛) of a mile on each side of post, for a distance of one-quarter (¼) of a mile inland in a southerly direction.

14. Starting at a post on the westerly side of How Yet Bay, eight (8) miles, more or less, westerly of Gtchsk Point; take one-eighth (⅛) mile, more or less, easterly to easterly side of valley of How Yet Creek, and extending one-half (½) mile up the valley to the south.

15. Starting from a post on the northerly shore of Deans Canal one-half (½) mile, more or less, westerly of Setskwa Creek, it takes the entire valley of the Setekwa, with all the side valleys included.

16. Starting from a point on the northerly side of the Salmon River, immediately below the canyon and one and one-half (1½) miles, more or less, from the mouth, take fifty (50) miles up the river, including the main valley and all the side valleys below the fifty (50) mile point.

17. Takes the entire valley of the Skowoleks, estimated at ten (10) miles long by one-half (½) mile wide.

18. Starting from a post near the head of Ketsk Bay, four (4) miles, more or less, northerly of Sil-tem-te-mot Point, extending two (2) miles southerly along the shore line and one-half (½) mile wide.

19. Starting at a post at the mouth of Na-kwa-ka Creek, one (1) mile, more or less, northerly of Koo-koos Point, takes one-quarter (¼) mile on each side of creek for a distance of one (1) mile inland.

20. Starting from a point on the Sesspo Seiz Creek four (4) miles, more or less, westerly of Labouchere Channel, on Burke Channel, extending one-half (½) mile westerly, and one-half (½) mile easterly, and one-half (½) mile wide northerly.

21. Starting from a post on the northerly side of the Quatna Creek, near the mouth, thence one and one-half (1½) miles, more or less, along the shore line in a north-westerly direction to a point one-quarter (¼) of a mile outside of the true Quatna Bay, and one-eighth (⅛) of a mile wide inland; also, starting from this post, taken ten (10) miles up Quatna Creek and one (1) mile wide.

22. Starting at a post on the southerly side of the point opposite the mouth of Quatna; thence one-half (½) mile, more or less, northerly to a large gulch on northerly side of point. This parcel includes the entire point, estimated at one-quarter (¼) mile wide.

23. Starting at a post near the mouth of North Quatna Creek one (1) mile, more or less, northerly of Quatna Cove, taking one (1) mile up the creek and one-quarter (¼) mile wide.

24. Commencing at a post on the southerly shore of the cove just southerly of the second point southerly of Restoration Cove; thence one and one-half (1½) miles, more or less, in an easterly direction, to northeasterly side of a large valley at the head of Kussolt Bay; thence down the northeasterly side of the valley to Kussolt Bay. Starting at this post again, follow the shore line northerly two (2) miles, to a point one-quarter (¼) of a mile northerly of Restoration Bay; thence along the southeasterly side of the Swan Mountain to the northerly side of Kussolt Bay. This parcel also takes one-quarter (¼) of a mile on each side of Kussolt Bay for ten (10) miles toward the mouth.

25. A belt of timber half a mile in width surrounding Link (or Linx) Lake, at the head of Sisters Inlet, Deans Channel.

Sickan—"Are the street cars crowded on your line?" Tired—"Well, I should say not. They are at least two miles apart."—Chicago Daily News.

Mrs. Dearborn—"They tell me your cook is an angel." Mrs. Wabash—"I reckon she is. She tried to light the fire with kerosene this morning."—Yonkers Statesman.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

High School, Vernon, B. C.

Sealed tenders, indorsed "Tender for Vernon School-House," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Thursday, the 11th December, 1902, for the erection and completion of a High School at Vernon.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 19th November, 1902, at the office of the Government Agent, Vernon, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the contractor himself and two other responsible residents of the province in the penal sum of $2,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 15th November, 1902.

PUBLIC HIGHWAY.

Gordon River Road, Renfrew and Esquimalt Districts.

Notice is hereby given that a public highway, 66 feet in width, is hereby established and described as follows:

Commencing at a point at high water mark on the west side of the Gordon River, at the mouth of said river, in the S. E. ¼ of Section 11, Township 11, Renfrew District, and opposite Indian Reserve Pa-cheena No. 2; thence following the centre line of the existing Gordon River Trail, constructed by the Government of British Columbia, having a width of 33 feet on each side of said centre line of said trail through the S. E. ¼, N. E. ¼ and N. W. ¼ of Section 11, S. W. ¼ Section 14, and the S. E. ¼ and N. W. ¼ Section 15, all in Township 11, Renfrew District.

EDWD. GAWLER PRIOR,
Acting Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 14th November, 1902.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

School, North Vesuvius.

Sealed tenders, indorsed "Tender for School-House," will be received by the undersigned up to noon of Thursday, the 11th December, 1902, for the erection and completion of a one-room frame school-house at North Vesuvius.

Plans, specifications, forms of tender and contract may be seen on and after the 21st November, 1902, at the office of E. J. Rosman, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, North Vesuvius, and at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria.

Tenders will not be considered unless made upon the printed forms supplied for the purpose, and the agreement to execute a bond appended to the form of tender is duly signed by the Contractor himself and two other responsible residents of the province in the penal sum of $250, for the faithful performance of the work.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 18th November, 1902.

OLD BRIDGE MATERIAL.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the undersigned, up to and including the 8th day of December, 1902, are invited for the purchase in whole or in lots to suit purchaser, of old bridge material, consisting of about 110 tons of cast and wrought iron, now lying at different points on the bank of the Fraser river, in the vicinity of Bourne, B. C.

Intending purchasers are expected to inspect the material and select what is required before sending in their proposals.

Each proposal must contain a description and quantity in lbs. of the material it is proposed to purchase, and state the purchase price per lb.

The Government of British Columbia will not be responsible for the quantity, or for delivery of the material, the successful bidder accepting all risks in connection therewith.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque on a chartered bank of Canada equal to the total amount of proposed purchase, made payable to the order of the undersigned.

Cheques of unsuccessful bidders will be immediately returned.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works.
Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 17th November, 1902.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Farming Lands
In the Delta Municipality, and Lots in the Village of Ladner.

Mr. H. N. RICH WILL SELL BY AUCTION AT THE TOWN HALL, LADNER,
—ON—
Saturday, Nov. 29
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M.

850 Acres Delta Lands

now known as the "Imperial Farm," situate in Township 5, New Westminster District, six lots with residence in the
TOWN OF LADNER
and an island in the Fraser River, close to Ladner, known as Lot 452.

The above farm lands will be offered in lots to suit those desiring large or small holdings and will be sold on the following terms if desired: Twenty per cent cash and balance on mortgage at 5 per cent per annum, with 5 per cent of principal payable annually.

These lands are drained and fenced, in a good state of cultivation and have abundant supply of good water, and to parties requiring
GRAIN, DAIRY OR STOCK FARMS
presents an opportunity rarely to be met with to acquire first-class properties on such favorable terms, and are offered for sale to close up the estate of the late Mr. Thos. McNeeley.

Full particulars and plans may be obtained from the auctioneer, Ladner, B. C.

APIOL & STEEL for Ladies. PILLS
A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia Pennyroyal, etc.
Order of all chemists, or post free for $1.50 from EVANS AND SONS, Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Martin, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO.
LIMITED.
HEADQUARTERS FOR THE FOLLOWING LINES:

IRON AND STEEL
BUILDERS' HARDWARE
LOGGERS' AND MINING SUPPLIES
IRON PIPE AND FITTINGS
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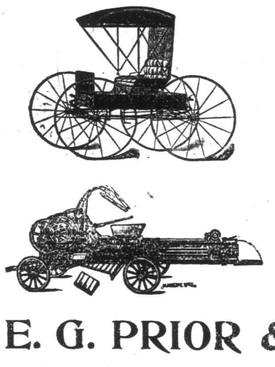
LAWN MOWERS, HOSE
GARDEN TOOLS.

32 and 34 Yates Street, VICTORIA, B.C.
TELEPHONE 59 P. O. DRAWER 613

Call and See

Our Stock of
Feed and Ensilage Cutters
Hay Presses
Vehicles, Builders' Hardware
Mining Supplies
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.
Corner Government and Johnson Sts, Victoria

SEEDED RAISINS
10c.
ONE POUND PACKAGE.
LARGE RAISINS. PROPERLY SEEDED.
DIXI H. ROSS & CO., CASH GROCER

BOWES'
Ghiblain Liniment 25c
Relieves the Soreness and Inflammation. Soothes and Heals.
CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist,
OVERNMENT STREET NEAR YATES STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

FOR SALE—Good cockerels and pullets, in Buff Orpingtons, Barred and White Rocks. Arthur Stewart, Mt. Tolmie P. O. North Dairy Farm.

Notice is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for Special Licenses to cut and carry away timber from the following lands situate in Renfrew District, B. C.: No. 1, section 11, Township 11. No. 2, section 17, Township 11.

MARK ODELL.
October 13th, 1902.

Antiseptic. Refreshing.
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOILET SOAP
Contains 10% Carbolic Acid, and thus acts as an excellent preventive of skin irritation and infectious diseases, while it also has a healthy and beneficial effect on the skin and complexion.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER, ENG.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Ladies and gentlemen, do our work at home, spare time, $5 to $6 per week. Address with two cent stamp, Box 249, London, Ont. n11

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS.
EPPS'S COCOA
An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. Sold in ½ lb. tins, labelled JAMES EPPS & Co., Ld., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA
GIVING STRENGTH & VIGOUR.

Land Registry Office.

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate of the Certificate of Title to Lot Four (4), Block Six (6), Townsite of Alberni (Map 197).

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above land, issued to David M. Paterson and William H. Hillgass, on the 11th day of January, 1897, and numbered 2936c.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General.
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., 22nd October, 1902.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Notice—Wax, Wax Fractional, Fizz, Fizz Fractional Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Renfrew District. Where located: Gordon River. Take notice that I, E. E. Billinghurst, as agent for R. T. Goodman, F. M. C. B72435, H. E. Newton, F. M. C. B72436, C. J. Newton, F. M. C. B72437, and R. A. Newton, F. M. C. B72438, 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 claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 1st day of October, A. D. 1902.

MINERAL ACT.

(Form F.)
Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

"Tony," "Donald," "N. T. Fractional," "Muriel Fractional," and "Phil Fractional" Mineral Claims, situate in the Victoria Mining Division of Seymour District. Where located: On the western slope of Mount Sicker.

Take notice that The Tyee Copper Company, Limited, Free Miner's Certificate No. B70499, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for Certificates of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining Crown Grants of the above claims. And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this second day of October, A.D., 1902.

THE TYEE COPPER COMPANY, LIMITED. by Clermont Livingston, Attorney in fact.